THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Nazis Claim Moscow Gain; New Battles On in Libya; Water Plans in Bay State

The World's Day—December 6, 1941

War: Germans Claim Gains Near Moscow

Germany claimed to have captured Mozhaisk and Klin, important points in the Moscow defense arc. The fighting was in temperatures as low at 31 degrees below zero. [Page 8.]

Germany admitted Red Army counter-offensives over a wide area from Leningrad to the Sea of Azov, but claimed they were repulsed.

Russian naval craft, apparently based in Azov waters were reported bombarding retreating Nazi units in the Donets area.

New battles were reported in Libya in a brief German communiqué which gave no details, but indicated a change in the adverse weather of recent days.

Axis prisoners captured in the Libyan desert already total 7,500 with many more uncounted, the British claim.

British forces have kept up unrelenting pressure on the Axis throughout the whole Libyan battle area for the past 24 hours, their communiqué said. At Ed Duda, where the Imperial Armies' position withstood three heavy attacks previously, it said that "what little ground remained in enemy hands" has been recovered.

Twenty-two Axis planes were shot down yesterday with the loss of six of their own planes, the British said.

Ship losses in November were the lowest since the fall of France, perhaps less than 100,000 tons compared to the 180,000 tons a month from July through October.

Aerial attacks have sunk only 8 per cent of the ships they were sinking in the peak month, 1940, London said. Guns and gunnery have been improved.

Resuming RAF bombing of the Port of Naples last night caused 47 casualties and "notable damage" to houses, the Italian High Command admitted.

New England: Plan Water Saving in Bay State

Caution but not alarm held necessary for water conservation in Massachusetts. [Page 2.]

Test of isolationist strength conducted in Seventh Congressional District election drive.

Speedy tanker, Sinco, launched at Fore River Shipyards, Quincy. [Page 5.]

National: Army's Giant Bomber Passes Tests

The Army's giant bomber, the B19, was formally accepted by the Air Corps after "more than meeting Army specifications in every phase of its test program," the Douglas Aircraft Company announced.

Mile-long traffic jams of trucks on the Burma Road and occasional lootings of the loads of American military supplies were reported by radio from Rangoon to the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York.

An American Eagle pilot officer, Roland L. Wolfe of Ceresco, Neb., landed by parachute in Eire and has been interned, the Ministry of Information announced in London.

Larger and more powerful transports for inter-American air travel were recommended in New York by a House Committee investigating air safety after making a survey of South American air transportation.

Washington: House Backs New Defense Billions

By the almost unanimous vote of 309 to 5 the House approved an $8,244,041,531 supplemental defense appropriation bill designed "at least to double" the American production of tanks, guns and other ordnance. [Page 1.]

Speedy Senate consideration of the Smith bill to curb defense strikes was called for by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia.

The Navy cut in half the four-year period of enlistment of Naval reserves in a move to increase enlistments which have been running substantially below desired levels.

President Roosevelt's request for authority to establish daylight saving time to conserve electrical energy for defense temporarily has been shelved because of lack of interest in the plan, members of the House Interstate Commerce Committee reported.

Ways to maintain the present high level of United States-Latin American trade are being sought by various Federal agencies to help preserve Pan-American solidarity. [Page 8.]

Europe: Britain at War With Axis Allies

Britain announced that it would be at war today with Finland, Hungary, and Rumania, following unsatisfactory replies by these three nations to the British demand that they withdraw from the Russian war. [Page 4.]

Yugoslav patriots claimed to have cleared a "large area" of "German and Italian invaders," the Soviet Information Bureau said.

Turkey and Germany signed an agreement to restore Turkish trains over routes in southern Bulgaria interrupted by last spring's Balkan campaign. The action was a supplement to the Turkish-German trade agreement of last June.

Italian men born in 1923 were called to the colors today for regular military service.

Britain's Women With Wings: Magazine Section

Orient: British Leaves Canceled at Singapore

Britain suddenly ordered all military personnel in Singapore to cancel their leaves and report at their posts. There was no indication of whether this meant a new emergency.

A member of the Japanese Privy Council urged appointment of a special Japanese-American Commission to consider a pacific solution to the Pacific problem. [Page 1.]

Immediate evacuation of all "non-essential" civilians from Manila and other areas in the Philippines was requested by the Government.

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Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

America First Active in Race For Congress

Isolation group backs Harrington in Seventh District—Lane is given edge in contest.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America First interests are today conducting an all-out drive to make war or peace the chief issue in the Seventh Congressional District special election to name a successor to the late Representative Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Lynn.

Their objectives are to gain the nation's first test of isolationist strength and to capture the Democratic nomination for Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem, outspoken non-interventionist. They also are laying the groundwork for "official" America First Committee political activities in 1942 Congressional contests.

Organization leaders claim the present efforts are "unofficial." Nevertheless, the drive is powerful, well-organized and considerably effective in some areas.

Big name Congressional isolationists have been brought into the district to expound America First views. By indirection they have boosted the candidacy of Mr. Harrington. They have outlined the type of man they wish to see in Congress, a description fitting Senator Harrington to perfection.

Congressional isolationists speaking at forthcoming America First rallies include Representative Dewey Short (R) of Missouri, and Representative Fred Bradley (R) of Michigan, at Peabody tonight; Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., (R) of New Jersey; and Representative Jeannette Rankin (R) of Montana, at Lawrence, Monday, Dec. 8 and Representative Hartley is also scheduled to speak at Lawrence, Dec. 14 and at Revere on a date to be scheduled.

Major Rallies

Major America First rallies are being held throughout the district. In Lawrence the city's initial America First meeting came only a few days after Senator Harrington, an organization member and former chairman of the Salem group, opened his campaign.

With a pronounced twinkle in his eyes, Senator Harrington classed the America First rallies at this time as "a fortunate coincidence."

America First members are working vigorously, as individuals at least, for the Senator's candidacy. They are conducting door-to-door campaigns, seeking backing for the isolationist cause through a Harrington nomination.

Such America First leaders as George Bradley, Chairman of the Lawrence group, are openly working for Mr. Harrington. However, he is quick to insist that he is campaigning as an individual, not as an America First official.

Senator Harrington is speaking at all the America First rallies. He did so long before becoming a Congressional candidate. His circulars are distributed to those attending the meetings.

In Small Amounts

Despite repeated and emphatic denials by America First officials, the rumor persists in the district that the Committee has given Mr. Harrington up to $3,500 to aid his campaign.

Senator Harrington, while strongly insisting the organization has advanced him no money, said individual members have contribu-

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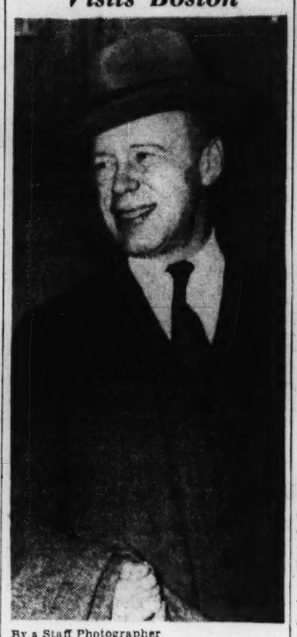
Visits Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Robert P. Patterson

Undersecretary of War who arrived in Boston today for an all-day tour of inspection of the Army Base, District Ordnance Offices, and other sections of the First Corps Area under his jurisdiction.

House Votes Eight Billions For Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Overriding charges that the Administration proposes to send a "new A. E. F." to Europe, the House, with a convincing show of unanimity, approved a supplemental defense appropriation to the tune of $8,244,041,531. The vote was 309 to 5.

It took five hours of debate before the issue came to a vote, and in the final upshot there were only as many opponents as there were hours of debate. Most of the time was taken with isolationist and other efforts to amend the measure, all of which were defeated. The appropriation bill was used as a peg to hang charges of a proposed expeditionary force to Europe, but the House ultimately gave its own verdict on the matter when it supported the argument of Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that the "best way in the World to avoid an A. E. F." is to provide the money in the bill for lend-lease and the military forces.

Prompt Senate action supporting the House move is taken for granted. When enacted, the bill will provide funds to expand the Army to 2,000,000, with equipment for a larger number. The total amount voted by the House for lend-lease and national defense since July a year ago now amounts, with the new bill, to about $68,000,000,000.

Isolationists suffered two major defeats. One was on a roll call, 252 to 56, which beat a motion of recommittal coupled with instructions to chop out an item of $1,556,496,246 for lend-lease funds for heavy ordnance and tanks.

Another amendment received in a half-empty house and defeated 59 to 19, would have eliminated the President's authority to transfer some $500,000,000 worth of military equipment to nations fighting the Axis. The argument was that the United States is denuding its own defense by sending equipment abroad to Britain and Russia. The House did not accept it.

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Britain Takes Up Battle Posts In Far East as Crisis Grows; Tokyo Reply Keeps Door Open

Explanation by Japan fails to satisfy U. S. but serves to avert immediate showdown.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 — The Japanese reply to President Roosevelt, that its Army in French Indo-China is just a defense against China gives a respite, if only momentarily, to the strained relations between the two countries.

There were indications here that while the Japanese explanation is actually believed to explain nothing, it might be allowed to pass and be used as a bridge by both countries to continue the negotiations, that have already been going on for more than eight months, for a while longer.

Japan replies, in effect, that it is not making overt or warlike moves in Indo-China but that its actions are "precautionary" and based on motives of self-defense.

What Will U. S. Do?

The Administration's reaction will be based primarily, it is assumed, on its own information about the Japanese troop movements, with particular reference to whether the Indo-China Army is further increased.

From Bangkok, meanwhile, came word that the Ministry of Interior had completed plans for the Government of Thailand to move from Bangkok to a wartime capital in the event of the outbreak of hostilities. The Ministry declined to disclose the site of the wartime capital. Other information from the Far East underlined the fact that war was likely to flame out there with the slightest provocation.

From Tokyo came word that the East Asia Economic Council had declared that Japan will "repulse" all efforts to halt construction of a new order in East Asia, "regardless of how intensely hostile powers may attempt to interfere."

Attacks on U. S. Renewed

Japanese newspapers renewed their attacks on the United States charging the country with insincerity, and other accounts reported Russia increasing its Far Eastern army to 840,000 and shifting to a stand described as "pro-United States in the Pacific."

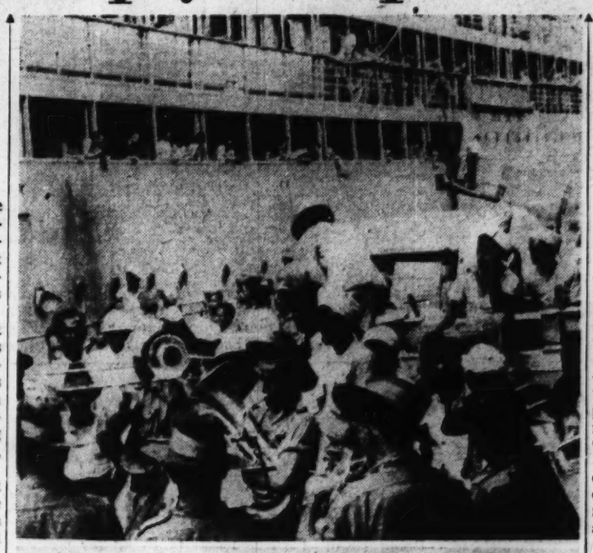
From Shanghai came further reports that Japan has at least 100,000 troops in Indo-China, including 75,000 with tank and air striking power in the south, menacing Thailand.

While the Japanese communication received yesterday does not deny, but actually admits, the allegations of troop movements in French Indo-China, estimated by some reliable informants to run as high as 100,000, the Japanese do say that reports of these movements are "exaggerated."

The disposition here is to place little reliance on the assurance but on the other hand to note that the Japanese are willing to reply at all to the blunt demand of President Roosevelt, and above all, that they show a disposition both in Washington and in Tokyo to keep the chess moves going.

Reply Is Important

Therefore, although the specific substance of the Japanese communication is received coldly and skeptically, the fact that there is



"News of the Day" Newsreel From International

Singapore Bolsters Defense

Above: One of the many great transports that have been ferrying Australians and New Zealanders to Britain's vast naval base at Singapore unloads its cargo of fighting men. Below: Australian and British cadets build a bridge across a narrow creek during "invasion maneuvers" near Singapore.

Australia prepared to send tank troops to Dutch East Indies—Joint study urged.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Dec. 6

Great Britain suddenly recalled all fighting men to their posts at Singapore today as the Far East crisis hung in delicate balance and a British radiocast reported that Australia had arranged to send tank troops to help defend the Dutch East Indies in the event of war.

Officers and men of all services —fleet, air and army—were told to report immediately at Singapore, completing a state of readiness at Britain's "Gibraltar of the Orient."

Trucks and other vehicles were dispatched to downtown points in central Singapore to transport the men to their ships, flying fields and army posts.

There was no explanation whether the order meant a sudden new emergency.

Simultaneously, all non-Britons were forbitten to leave British Malaya without special Government permission. Japanese waiting to sail for Thailand were forced to disembark and their baggage was brought ashore.

Other Developments

Other rapid-fire developments included:

1. In Tokyo, a member of the Japanese Privy Council, Emperor Hirohito's highest advisory group, foreshadowed a slackening of Japan's belligerent attitude by urging the appointment of a special joint commission to attempt to solve the Pacific problem without recourse to war.

2. The big Japanese steamship company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, called home the chiefs of its Singapore and Bombay offices.

3. Without explanation, Japan recalled two attachés of the Japanese Embassy in Washington. (The German radio identified them as military attachés, Colonel Tadamuri and Lieut.-Col. Ariuo Uchida.)

4 A Domei (Japanese news agency) dispatch from Bombay said Japanese nationals in India and Ceylon had asked Tokyo to send another repatriation ship. Many Japanese there had already been taken home on the Hiye Maru.

5. Australia, already bolstered by new secret military plans in co-operation with its allies, joined the United States, Britain, and the Dutch East Indies in a declaration on their position in the face of possible Japanese aggression.

Situation in Pacific

The Australian Associated Press said the statement could be summarized as follows:

"While the situation is such that further developments may occur at any moment, it would seem that Japan is still at a stage when she is feeling to ascertain how far she can go without provoking war with both the Dominions of the British Empire and the United States.

"We are fully alive to the Japanese threat and are not afraid of it."

In Chungking, an official Chinese statement called Japan's reply to President Roosevelt's inquiry an insult to the intelligence of the American people and its publication "another rude setback to Japan's policy of backstairs intrigue."

President Roosevelt had asked Japan why it was massing troops in French Indo-China, adjoining Thailand.

In Washington, informed quarters said flatly the Japanese answer had contributed nothing toward easing the explosive situation.

Japanese Explanation

The Japanese had explained that the Indo-China reinforcements were sent as principally "precautionary measures," countering Chinese troops movements in the north.

The proposal for a joint commission to attempt to solve the Pacific problem was made by Count Kentaro Kaneko, Harvard-educated Privy Councilor and long a student of United States affairs.

In an interview, Count Kaneko suggested that the Commission be made up of "respectable and trustworthy representatives" from economic, political, and diplomatic circles in Japan and the United States. It would be invited to meet either in Japan or the United States.

Recalling that the United States had used the commission method to settle disputes with neighbors in the past, Count Kaneko said "it is the only proper way of solving the present critical situation that I can see."

All France Aware Vichy Plans to Follow Nazis

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Vichy-controlled radio at Dakar, French West Africa, said yesterday that "after the discussions between Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and Chief of State Pétain, Dakar more than ever before remains the defense bastion of the re-created Europe." N. B. C. heard the radiocast.

Vichy, Unoccupied France, Dec. 6 (AP)—Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan told the Cabinet today of a "possible sequel" to the recent meeting between Chief of State Pétain and Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring but an official announcement gave no indication of what the sequel might be.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, Unoccupied France, Dec. 6—Since the interview between the Vichy Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, and Reichmarshal Hermann Göring in Occupied France six days ago, all France has become aware, as never before, of the future activity the Government of Vichy is preparing for it.

It is to follow Germany's lead in the "New Order" in Europe established by Hitler.

France has been taken tacitly into the Anti-Comintern Pact and in the new phase of the world-wide war which is developing France will inevitably be on the edge of, if not within the group of nations meeting Nov. 25 in Berlin which form the enlarged Axis group.

The message Marshal Pétain sent to French "volunteers against Bolshevism" a few days ago as they entered the combat in Russia alongside the German Army, has now acquired its full meaning. The Marshal said, "You serve France directly by participating in this crusade, of which Germany has taken the lead."

Future Relationship Outlined

While details are still lacking of the intimate conversation between the two Marshals which kept them at lunch for three hours, every Frenchman realizes that the two Marshals got down to fundamentals and laid down the line of future relations between France and Germany.

Economic "collaboration" was established more than a year ago between Hitler and Pétain, so this new meeting presumably, could only have prepared a general scheme of active political co-operation. Indications are, however, that it will lie chiefly in the entry of France into the "New Order," in which the Vichy Government will accept German leadership as its legionnaires are doing in Russia.

It does not necessarily follow that military co-operation as well as political, is part of the new understanding between Berlin and Vichy, but it may not have been entirely excluded. That presumably depends on outside circumstances.

Any immediate military co-operation, however, is not foreseen

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Leak on 'War Plan' Keeps Washington Astir

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—This secret war plan "expose" is continuing to create quite a stir in the Capital.

The substantial authenticity of the widely quoted document, which details some American military tactics in the event of full war with Germany, is no longer questioned.

What most concerns the Government is that the War and Navy Departments' confidential strategy plans, which constitute restricted military information of the highest character, could be so casually protected as to be surreptitiously obtained for newspaper publication.

Four possible sources of official "leak" are already being investigated and if "wilful responsibility" by any Government authority can be determined there will be prosecution under the Espionage Act of 1940, it was learned.

The investigation will reach to the highest personnel of the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Office of Production Management for whom the report was originally initiated. The other possible explanation of the leak is that the text of the "plan" was

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

U. S. Army Signal Corps From International

Members of War Plans Division of War Department

This little-known group of men play an important role in the work of the Army. In the event of war their job is to draw up plans for operations. Left to right: Col. Lee S. Gerow, Col. Charles W. Bundy, Lieut. Col. M. B. Ridgway, Brig. Gen. H. F. Loomis, Brig. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, Chief of War Plans Division; Col. Robert W. Crawford, Lieut. Col. S. H. Sherrill, Col. T. T. Handy, and Lieut. Col. Carl A. Russell.

Cities Outside Boston Water System Are Warned to Tap New Sources of Supply

International

Army Steps Up Activity at Manchester Air Base

The Granite State Air Base, which houses the Thirty-Third Air Base Group, Bombardment Squadrons of the United States Air Force, quickens in activity as Air Force officials in Washington prepare to make it a veritable air arsenal of the Northeast. At left may be seen the crew of a Douglas medium bomber lined up preparatory to departing on a practice flight. Above them may be seen the observation bay in the lower half of which the bombardier rests in charge of the bomb controls and the upper half houses the air gunner who wards off attack from above and from the sides. In the center, Staff Sergeant John J. Farley assists and superintends the loading of a 2,000-pound practice bomb. At right, a Douglas medium bomber is rolled into its hangar by a maintenance crew. The aeronautically minded may notice the similarity in its design to the commercial Douglas DC-3 planes of Northeast Airlines which, incidentally, call at the field in their service between Boston and Montreal.

Many New England Plants Being Denied Water Power

Declaring that precaution but not alarm was justified for the conservation of water supplies, the Metropolitan District Commission today told communities outside the metropolitan system to be looking around for further sources of water supply.

With the average rainfall throughout the State 10.21 inches below normal for the first 11 months of the year and no immediate relief in sight, Arthur W. Weston, Director of the Division of Sanitary Engineering, urged communities to be prepared to tap other than metropolitan water supply sources, when and if the need arises.

Meanwhile, in New Hampshire, all Lake Winnepesaukee River manufacturing plants were ordered to close their water gates because no more water will be drawn from the lake until its level is raised by rains. Mill operators will turn to electric power.

Mr. Weston stated: "There is no need to become jittery, because drought at its worst in Massachusetts merely means curtailment of wasteful consumption. There are many other sources of water that have not been tapped in Massachusetts."

Communities with serious water shortages were cited as follows:

Salem and Beverly—Third of the bottom of Wenham Lake, their source, exposed; level 14.69 feet below normal.

Fitchburg — All reservoirs greatly depleted, serious difficulties by February.

Leicester — Obtaining water from Cherry Valley and Rochdale.

Marblehead — Being supplied by Lynn.

Milford — Already digging wells to augment supply.

Millbury—Refused to supply water to various factories.

Newburyport — Planning to pipe water from Salisbury.

Spencer—Seeks use of water from Whittemore Pond.

Worcester — Using 20,000,000 gallons of water daily, compared with the 1939 average of 15,500,000. Using water from Quinapoxet and Wachusett Reservoirs and expanding pumping stations.

Although consumption is increased greatly in several Greater Boston cities, Mr. Weston said the metropolitan system, which supplies them, has enough water for its communities during the next two years without rainfall.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Gallery display of the First American Periodical, its two hundredth anniversary. The main stairway, Porte de Chavannes Gallery and Sargent Hall of the Boston Public Library. Exhibition will continue through Jan. 4.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winchester, in Winchester Theater, Main Street, 3 p. m.

Karolik collection will be on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. Dooley will be on hand to explain the collection. There will also be a discussion by Miss Dorothy Adlow, art critic of The Christian Science Monitor, on "Museum Treasures." Both programs will be held at 3 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Norwood, in Junior High School auditorium, 3:30 p. m.

Who Shall Inherit the Earth" will be the title of a lecture by Frederick L. Schuman at the Ford Hall Forum. Preceding the talk there will be an organ recital beginning at 7:15 p. m. at John Hancock Hall, 8 p. m.

Song recital by Rand Smith, baritone accompanied by Wilfred Churchill. Open free to the public in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Monday

Lowell Institute lecture entitled "Three Perils for European Protestantism," by Adolphe Keller, professor at the Universities of Zurich and Geneva, Switzerland. Open free to the public in King's Chapel at 2:30 p. m.

Illustrated lecture by Dr. Eleanor Tupper, Dean of Endicott Junior College, showing travels in Norway. In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Cost of Living Up 7 Per Cent Over Last Year

The cost of living for residents of the Bay State has increased by more than 7 per cent over a year ago.

Figures just released by the Division on the Necessities of Life of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries indicate that the combined "cost of living index" for November, 1941, increased about three fifths of 1 per cent over the previous month, and slightly over 7 per cent over November, 1940.

The food section of the budget increased about one half of 1 per cent over October. The combined meat index decreased 2½ per cent from the previous month, but the combined food, except meat, index increased 2 per cent.

The combined food index in November, 1941, is shown to be 15.4 per cent higher than in January, 1941. The combined meat index in November, 1941, is 6.1 per cent higher than in January, while the combined food, except meat index, is 20.5 per cent higher.

In the clothing section of the budget, higher prices of suits and shoes caused an increase of 1.2 per cent over the previous month.

With the year 1913 taken as a basis for 100 per cent, comparative figures follow:

	1941 Oct.	1941 Nov.	1940 Nov.
Food (37.6 P. C.)	123.1	123.7	104.7
Clothing (12.8 P. C.)	142.2	144.1	136.9
Shelter (21.8 P. C.)	154.8	154.8	140.6
Fuel & Light (5 P. C.)	162.2	162.4	159.1
Sundries (22.8 P. C.)	154.5	154.6	154.3
Combined (100 P. C.)	146.3	147.2	137.4

Government and Labor Talk Over Problems

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new labor move that may serve to cut down strikes—the first venture of its kind to be sponsored by the Federal Government—was initiated here today in the form of a State-wide conference of labor leaders.

Educational in its aims, the two-day meeting was designed to give the spokesmen of local labor in Massachusetts a quick picture of the defense situation. As one result, it was hoped that better understanding would steady overly impetuous action.

The sessions were called at the suggestion of the Office of Production Management, which is concerned with the workers' defense output, and the Office of Price Administration. The War Department co-operated.

The Harvard Business School, where the conference is held, provided the meeting place and sent out the invitations.

Labor's Stake in Defense

In their first chance to talk directly to hundreds of local labor chiefs, Government officials brought out organized labor's stake in the whole defense program, what its objectives are, and how labor is being protected.

They hoped that the opportunity to hear what the Government is doing for the national defense and in particular what it is doing for labor would stiffen the confidence of labor in the whole program.

On the other hand, the conference also served as a sounding board for labor's views. Question and answer periods were scheduled after each address, giving opportunity to the labor people to show the Government what they are thinking.

Better Understanding Sought

Better understanding of the defense situation today and of the Government's efforts to make the postwar future more secure for labor will be helpful to the rank and file of labor leadership, it was felt.

For one thing labor leaders here and there may be better able to restrain a too enthusiastic membership which insists on getting everything it possibly can today, in the fear of being swamped in an industrial let-down when the war is over.

No antistrike campaign was projected. All that the Government wanted to do was to give local labor men a fuller explanation of the facts than they have been able to pick up in their communities, and to leave the rest to their judgment.

The conference is an experiment. While several meetings somewhat similar have occurred elsewhere, this is the only one to date held with the direct co-operation of the Government.

All Sides Represented

Top officials concerned with labor came here today from Washington, as well as key men in both wings of the labor movement.

Chief Federal participants included Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, Eli L. Oliver, Chief of the Labor Relations Branch of the Labor Division of OPM, and Dr. John Cassels, Administrative Assistant, Consumers' Division, Office of Price Administration, and Dr. Luther Gulick, of the Committee on Postwar Planning of the National Resources Planning Board.

The principal labor men attending the conference were Frank P. Fenton, Director of Organization for the American Federation of Labor, and James B. Carey, Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"The entire Massachusetts labor movement, including both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., has given a whole-hearted response to the conference," said Monroe Sweetland of the OPM Labor Division at Washington, who represented the government agencies in the arrangements.

"A great many people in local labor organizations have not known how to approach defense problems.

Outline Defense Effort

"We are trying here to familiarize local labor leadership with the new facilities which the defense setup has to offer, and to give the background of the defense effort.

"While local labor may know something of mediation and arbitration offered by the OPM and other agencies, local labor may possibly know nothing of the machinery of OPM covering labor supply, racial discrimination, the training of workers within industry, retraining of older workers to do defense jobs, utilization of women in defense industries, vocational training, defense housing, moving of defense workers as needed to other locations, etc.

"As there are many of these committees in OPM, we cannot do more than hit the high spots here, and give an idea of where workers need to go to get the answers."

Less Dilatory War Efforts Urged for U. S.

The United States was urged by Dr. Lewis W. Douglas, President of Mutual Life Insurance Company, last night, to stop temporizing with the present world situation and to put forth its full and complete might for the subjugation of Hitlerism.

The insurance head told the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in annual convention that "the first step in time of war to promote peace is to commit the entire energy and courage of a great people to the achievement of a lasting victory."

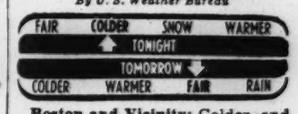
"War with victory," he said, "would give us one more chance to establish the peace, tranquility and opportunity of freedom. Freedom cannot exist in an atmosphere of war or fear of war.

"Neither sophistry, nor illusion of isolated security, nor fear of consequences, can be permitted to divert us from successfully accomplishing a lasting victory. Great as may be the risks of war, they are but temporary if we have the knowledge and will make them so."

He charged that the whole doctrine of retreat from the responsibility of war was that war settled nothing, whereas, he insisted that the issues involved in the present war would either elevate the role of force to the exclusion of democratic opportunity or give democracies the chance to put freedom on a stable basis.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Colder, and fog breaking up near noon, clearing today. Fair and much colder. The lowest temperature near freezing tonight. Sunday, fair and colder. Fresh west to northwest winds. Yesterday's mean temperature was 49 degrees.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Cloudy with scattered light showers today followed by clearing and colder. Fair and much colder tonight and tomorrow. Gentle variable winds shifting to westerly, 30 to 40 miles per hour, today.

Maine: Occasional light rain today with little change in temperature. Clearing and colder tonight. Fair and colder tomorrow with shifting winds becoming strong westerly.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light showers today, changing to snow flurries in the north portion followed by clearing and colder. Fair and much colder tonight and tomorrow. Thirty to 40-mile per hour northwest winds today.

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds shifting to strong west and northwest about noon today. The weather will be foggy with occasional light rain followed by clearing this afternoon.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh to strong westerly over the north portion today and fresh northwest over the south portion. Partly cloudy this morning, with showers over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	48	New Orleans	77	54
Chicago	38	26	New York	61	53
Denver	44	25	Norfolk	70	50
Kansas City	50	28	Philadelphia	63	48
Los Angeles	76	54	St. Louis	53	28
Miami	86	68	San Francisco	63	48
Minneapolis	38	17	Washington	65	45

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 6.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:37 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 1:10 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 1:18 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Monday, 1:52 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 4:41 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 4:41 p. m.

Defense Office Opens in Lowell

Opening of a Lowell, Mass., office of the Division of Contract Distribution, Office of Production Management, to tap the Merrimac Valley industrial area for national defense was announced today by Edward V. Hickey, State Director of the Division.

The new office, located at 8 Merrimac Street, is the fourth field office to be opened by the Contract Division in Massachusetts. W. E. Stanwood will be local manager. Other contract division offices are in Worcester, Springfield, and Fall River.

New Hampshire Firm Gives Christmas Bonus

ROCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 6 (AP)—The Spaulding Fibre Company announces a Christmas bonus of $50 for each of its 300 employees who had worked part of each month during the year.

The Gift

all the family will appreciate

THE NEW 1942

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Lively 7th District Race Seen As America First Gets Busy

Continued from Page 1

ted to his campaign, although only in small amounts.

As the politically-wise know, the Seventh Congressional District is so solidly Democratic that the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election. Proof of this is the fact that nine candidates are seeking the Democratic nomination. Only two are in the Republican field.

The three major candidates, according to district observers, are Senator Thomas J. Lane (D), of Lawrence, all-out supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies; J. Fred Manning, Essex County Commissioner and former Mayor of Lynn, a Presidential supporter, with some reservations, and Senator Harrington. Not only does the Salem Senator oppose intervention in foreign wars, he even opposes national aid to the Democracies on the ground that it is unneutral to give such aid, other than relief, to belligerents.

Although professional politicians give Mr. Harrington little or no chance of capturing the Democratic nomination, some others believe his campaign may in the next 10 days produce considerable strength. The primaries will be held on Dec. 16, the election on Dec. 30.

Non-partisan observers give Senator Lane, the Presidential supporter, and lone Lawrence candidate, the so-called "edge" in the present fight, particularly if all, or a major portion, of the 10 Democratic candidates remain in the contest.

Senator Lane's edge is based on several factors. The main one is that the 30 years that Lawrence and Lynn have been in the same Congressional district, a Lawrence man has been the District Representative only once, in 1919-20. At that time Robert Maloney, Lawrence Republican was elected under a combination of circumstances.

Strongly Democratic

Lawrence, on a percentage basis, is the most heavily Democratic city in the district and one of the strongest Democratic sectors in the Northeast.

Despite the fact that Lynn's registered voters in 1940 totalled 54,166 compared to Lawrence's total of 43,022, President Roosevelt received 27,683 votes in Lawrence compared to 26,529 in Lynn. Wendell Willkie received 19,883 votes in Lynn compared to 10,635 in Lawrence.

In the same election Paul A. Dever, Democratic gubernatorial candidate beat Governor Leverett Saltonstall in Lawrence 25,972 to 11,363 and 27,102 to 19,883 in Lynn.

Thus, Lawrence Democratic voters are expected to go to the polls with this fact uppermost in their thought; namely, that Lawrence rightfully should have a Representative in Congress. This thought is expected to weigh above everything else, the isolationist issue included to give Senator Lane a huge Lawrence vote, well over the combined total of the opponents.

In the lower section of the district, where the heaviest vote total lies, the multitude of down-district candidates is expected to split the vote so that the Lane disadvantage in that section will be outweighed.

The other Democratic candidates, at the present moment, are: Representative George J. O'Shea of Lynn, a strong vote-getter in his Representative district, who probably will cut into Mr. Manning, if he stays in the race; Arthur Michael MacCarthy of Winthrop, newspaperman and runner-up for the 1940 Democratic Secretary of State nomination; Frederick Sarno of Lynn; Francis E. McCarthy of Lynn; Edward D. Connery of Chelsea, and Frederick J. Myers of Boston. A 10th Democratic candidate, Judge Philip A. Kiely, of Lynn, withdrew yesterday shortly before the 5 p. m. withdrawal deadline.

The Republican candidates are: C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus, Essex County Commissioner, and John W. Garvin of Lawrence.

Senator Lane is supported by the Connery Associates, an organization built up by the late William P. Connery of Lynn who from 1921 to 1937 served as Representative-in-Congress. It was held together by the succession of the late Lawrence J. Connery to his brother's position in the 1937 special election.

Although it is undoubtedly true that the organization has suffered some disintegration, through departure of isolationists and the like, the leaders are with Senator Lane and are expected to aid his candidacy throughout the district. This support gives the Lawrence Senator the backing of the so-called post-office groups, WPA groups and those fully supporting the President's foreign and domestic policies.

The fact that two great plants, the American Woolen Company, Lawrence, and the General Electric, Lynn, are loaded with defense orders helps anyone backing the President. Furthermore, the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations has announced its support of Senator Lane. Its unions are the bargaining agents in two American Woolen plants employing 11,000 workers, and in the General Electric plant.

However, regardless of these Lane-favoring factors, the Senator's present edge is hardly sufficient to result in overconfidence.

Former Mayor Manning of Lynn is a strong vote-getter, having been Mayor of Lynn for 10 years. Only last year he was elected County Commissioner in Essex County. Thus work in his behalf was done in all sections of the Seventh Congressional District which includes a major portion of the County.

Undoubtedly Mr. Manning, by his declaration that he supports the President's foreign and domestic policies but his unwillingness to send American soldiers to Europe, will poll many votes from those persons fearing the President is leading the nation into actual war.

He also may split with Senator Lane some of the votes of persons favoring Rooseveltian methods.

Rotarians Entertain

By a Staff Photographer

Foreign Students Guests at Dance

Foreign students of Greater Boston colleges and universities were entertained at a dance in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, last night. Among the guests welcomed by Rotary's District Governor Fred Willard of Lynn (second from left) were Maria Font of Puerto Rico, now at Massachusetts School of Optometry (on left); Iréne V. Bellett of France, now at Radcliffe (next to Mr. Willard), and Hsueh Yin of China, now at Mount Ida School, on the right.

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Fewer New Cars in Chicago Emphasizes Production Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Though you wouldn't suspect it to look out on the crowded streets here, there were 41 per cent fewer new automobiles sold in Cook County in October than in that month a year ago. Of course, this doesn't mean that business has slumped. Quite the contrary. Every other index of business activity is heading with almost breakneck speed for the top of the chart. But it does show, in terms that bring the problem close to home, how the shift in the automobile manufacturing set-up from a peacetime to a wartime schedule is "catching up" with us.

The long-talked-of shortage of passenger automobiles, something which many of us probably have unconsciously refused to accept as a real possibility, is, in other words, upon us. It will be felt with added vengeance in another month or two.

Automobiles poured off the assembly lines in Michigan and other centers during the week ending Nov. 22, last year, to make up a total of 104,440 units. During that corresponding week this year the total was 76,820, a slice of 26 per cent. As of course everyone knows, the difference there is being made up in production of tanks, trucks, airplanes, engines, machine guns and other pieces of armament for the national defense program. As a matter of fact this defense production volume hasn't simply occupied the spot in the production schedule left by that drop in car production. Actually the total volume of production, defense goods and passenger cars together, measured in man hours worked, value, and number of units, has in some cases doubled, even trebled.

Outlook for Spring

But to get back to the automobiles. The progressive cuts in production ordered by Washington will lead next February to a total rate 56.1 per cent less than in February of 1941. It is expected that quotas beyond that date may find the cut even greater.

What will this do to prices? And what kind of cars will we have? These questions come up again more forcibly as the talked-of shortage begins to be seen by the average buyer on the salesroom floor, rather than as a phase of the theory of defense production. Prices so far have increased slightly. The automobile makers are frank in saying that prices will have to go up some more. But already some order is being fashioned out of the welter of conjecture on this, for the Office of Price Administration has proposed price formulas allowing for equitable and proper mark-ups, taking into consideration increased costs of production, transportation and taxes.

In line with plans for price-freezing on other commodities—or perhaps as part of such legislation as it eventually appears—a legal ceiling on automobile prices is possible, a ceiling which might prevent prices from soaring to the level which they would normally seek in view of the limited supply of cars for the market.

Quality Discussed

Then there's the matter of quality. This can be said, based on statements by the manufacturers, and on a study of research reports: the new cars will be just as sturdy, just as serviceable, just as safe, as ever—if not more so. But they will be much simpler, they'll have less ornamentation, fewer gadgets. And maybe you'll have the choice of but one type of car, a sedan, for instance, rather than roadster, coupe, limousine, town car, etc.

Substitutions of materials, such as cast iron for aluminum, steel for chromium, and plastic for metals in some non-functional parts, will leave the cars, the makers insist, no less serviceable.

Meanwhile, the manufacturers, while pushing harder than ever on the defense end of the business, are naturally striving to keep their names before the public and maintain their efficient promotion and sales organizations. Advertising campaigns are based on publicizing their contribution to the defense program, and urging special care of cars, and the patronizing of service stations.

A serious problem in labor displacement may be partly solved by stepping up the service business of the local distributors. And this also will have the inevitable effect of keeping cars in working order longer, thus reducing the demand for new ones—which in turn would ease pressure on the price rise tendency.

Sheppard Portrait Unveiled at Capital

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—A portrait of Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas was unveiled yesterday in the foyer of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

In a ceremony attended by members of his family, colleagues, and friends, Senator Tom Connally and Representative Wright Patman, Texas Democrats, eulogized Sheppard, who had served in Congress from 1902 until the spring of 1941.

Mrs. A. H. Keyes, Jr., Cambridge, Mass., a daughter of Sheppard, pulled aside an American flag which was draped over the painting while her mother looked on. Among others present were a sister of the former Senator, Mrs. Bryant Heard, Danville, Va.; a niece, Barbara Thomas, Dallas; Federal Judge Marvin Jones, former member of Congress from Texas, and Texas members of Congress and their wives.

The painting was the work of Boris B. Gordon, Washington artist, and was presented to the Senate by Mrs. Sheppard and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Noah P. Sanderson, Texarkana, Texas.

Leaders in American Farm Bureau Federation

© Harris & Ewing (center)

Officials of Agricultural Group Soon to Meet in Chicago

Left to right: Earl C. Smith, Vice-President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, also President of the Illinois Agricultural Association; R. W. Blackburn, Secretary of the Federation; Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Mrs. Elsie W. Mies, President of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation; George M. Putnam, President of the New Hampshire American Farm Bureau Federation. ("Uncle George" to the Farm Bureau.)

Chicago Farm Parley to Study Defense Effects in U. S. Home

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 6—Because the defense program affects farming as it does almost everything else, this year's meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, opening here Dec. 8, is to be given over to a study of many national problems that at first glance would seem rather far removed from agriculture.

Delegates from Farm Bureau organizations in 40 States and Puerto Rico come to the City to hear first-hand reports from high officials in Washington on the progress of the defense program, and to hear a discussion by Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, of conditions abroad. This year's meeting is keyed to the national situation and has as its topic "Our America."

Inflation a Vital Subject

But in considering the nation's welfare and its contribution to ultimate world peace, the farm organization is giving attention to matters affecting each individual farm home. Take, for example, the question of inflation. The Farm Bureau convention will undoubtedly give major consideration of the price-fixing bill now in Congress, and it will do so aware that action in this matter now may decide whether little Tommy, growing up on the farm, will go to college, or whether his small sister Sally will have pretty clothes to wear to her high school graduation 10 years hence.

Edward A. O'Neal, the Farm Bureau's veteran President, is a vigorous opponent of all policies which he thinks encourage the inflationary trend, and his position has been supported by his organization. He takes the stand that farm prices are high enough when they stand, on the average, at parity, as they do now, and that any policy which would send them higher is undesirable because inflationary. On the other hand, he opposes any measure which would control farm prices and let the wages of labor go unrestricted.

"We of the Farm Bureau are deeply concerned over the problem of preventing inflation," said Mr. O'Neal in a statement about the convention. "Farm prices on the average are now at parity, or fair exchange levels, and it is vitally important that this condition of economic balance between agriculture and other groups be maintained during the national emergency.

"If industrial and farm prices are to be controlled, then there should also be provision for control of wages."

Effects of Uncontrolled Wages

Mr. O'Neal expressed concern lest rising wages produce too great a demand for consumers' goods and so send prices up to inflationary levels. Seventy per cent of consumers' goods are bought by groups with family income of $2,500 or less, and this big volume purchasing power, if greatly enlarged, would bring about undue competition for all types of goods with a stimulating effect on prices, Mr. O'Neal observed. He said he would be willing to see price control all around if farmers are protected in their parity relationship with industry and labor.

Other problems originated or intensified by the defense effort are to be up for consideration here. But much of the time will be devoted to hearing Washington officials give an accounting of their activities. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, is scheduled to talk at the Tuesday session on "Which Way Agriculture?" A Farm Bureau member of long standing, Mr. Wickard will be welcomed here by many old friends who knew him when he was just a Hoosier farmer.

Senate and House of Representatives are to be represented on the convention program by Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama and Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri. Other Washington officials on the program are Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State; Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War; Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration; Thorman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, and Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board. Dr. C. A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin, is to speak on "Democracy in the New World," and Viscount Halifax is to be the speaker at the annual dinner.

It's quite an array of distinguished speakers—more than usual, according to the program planners.

Membership at Peak

The organization is meeting in high morale because membership has just been reported at its peak. An audit announced this week put the roster at 517,347. Since membership is on the basis of the family unit, the Farm Bureau estimates its total enrollment at something more than four times this number. Membership last year was increased by 72,000 over the preceding 12-month period, according to this report.

One new State, Florida, is taking its place at this session, the twenty-third of the Federation. Southern States are planning to take an active part in the Chicago meeting. Mississippi is planning on a special train to bring its 200 attendants. Virginia has arranged for a couple of special cars. States in other sections are also planning on large numbers of convention attendants. Kansas is striving to send representation from each of its 103 counties. Most Illinois farmers will of course drive over the road, and large numbers of them will doubtless attend because the Farm Bureau is especially strong in this State. A total attendance of 6,000 is estimated.

Preceding the opening Tuesday of the main Farm Bureau meeting the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation hold their convention. This woman's group, headed by Mrs. Elsie Mies of Urbana, Ill., holds its own program, adopts its own resolutions. Its headlined speaker is Harold E. Stassen, Governor of Minnesota. This convention is held Sunday and Monday.

On Monday, nine special conferences are arranged under auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Producers of fruits and vegetables, dairymen, livestock growers and so on hold special conferences on their own problems. There are also conferences on rural youth, on service co-operatives, and on other topics. Many farm people who come to attend the International Live Stock Exposition here this week are expected to stay over for these so-called commodity conferences.

Signing of Rail Pact Ends Threat of Strike

By the Associated Press

The threat of a nation-wide railroad strike, scheduled to start Sunday, has been dissolved.

Representatives of 350,000 union operating employees, meeting in Chicago, ratified terms of a compromise settlement worked out through mediation of President Roosevelt's Fact-Finding Commission, and a contract embodying the provision was signed by all parties.

The settlement, announced Dec. 2, provides wage increases of 9½ cents an hour or 76 cents a day for operating employees who have been receiving upward of $5.06 a day and had called a strike to enforce demands for a 30 per cent boost.

Representatives of 900,000 union nonoperating workers said negotiations affecting them probably would continue or several days. These unions did not call a strike although they refused to accept previous terms.

For nonoperating labor, the compromise called for raises of 10 cents an hour or 80 cents a day. They have been paid an average of 63.4 cents an hour and had demanded increases of from 30 to 34 cents.

Reporting to Mr. Roosevelt on its mediation, the Fact-Finding Commission said yesterday in Washington it believed its first decision in the dispute was "entirely reasonable" although as mediators the members, in effect, had reversed original recommendations.

Traffic executives of the roads ended a private conference yesterday on proposals to seek increased freight rates and passenger fares to compensate for pay-roll increases estimated at $300,000,000 a year.

The Fact-Finding Commission calculated rate and fare increases would approximate 5 per cent if the entire pay boost were passed on to the public. Approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission would be needed before increases could be effected.

Shreveport, La. — All busses of the Tristate Bus Company, with lines in nine States and headquarters in Shreveport, ceased operation at midnight last night, when its bus drivers went out on strike. It was understood the drivers were striking for a quarter-of-a-cent raise per mile.

Cleveland, Ohio—Central Greyhound Lines, Inc., reported its bus service between New York and Boston and from New York to Buffalo was affected by a walkout of A. F. of L. motor coach operators in sympathy with a strike called here two days ago.

Company spokesmen said the Capitol Terminal in New York was being picketed and that drivers on the Buffalo and Boston routes from New York were discharging passengers and leaving their busses as they arrived at the terminal.

In Boston, company officials acknowledged that all runs out of the Bay State Capital had been suspended since midafternoon, and there was no indication when they would be resumed.

There was no picketing of the Boston Terminal, but company officials conceded that they did not have any drivers to man their busses.

Operations between Buffalo, N. Y., and Toledo have been halted since Dec. 3 by the walkout of 75 maintenance workers in protest over the rates paid seven cleaning women hired at the company's Cleveland garage two weeks ago.

The maintenance workers claimed the women were paid only 40 cents an hour although a contract provided a 60-cent hourly wage. The company said the contract did not cover the cleaning women.

Morgantown, W. Va.—A spreading jurisdictional strike of welders seriously affected construction at the $40,000,000 Morgantown ordnance works as an international union official announced he would recommend a nation-wide walkout of welders on Government projects.

Shortly after the Army officers in charge of construction said the absence of more than 100 welders had caused a "serious cessation of work," Executive Secretary Lloyd Payne of the United Brotherhood of Welders, Cutters and Helpers (Independent) said he would make his strike recommendation to the union executive board.

The union seeks autonomy within the A. F. of L.

A nation-wide strike would affect an estimated 75,000 welders on Government projects.

Los Angeles—Karl V. Morris, National President of the Independent United Welders, Cutters and Helpers of America, said its members will refuse to pay dues to the A. F. of L. or C. I. O., which hold contracts with local shipyards.

"The welders will not strike," he said in a statement, but "will continue to work until physically fired from the gates of industry by racketeering unioneers."

Mr. Morris' statement followed an announcement here by Lieut Commander George M. Keller, on loan from the Navy to the Office of Production Management, that the A. F. of L. unions and shipyards had agreed upon an arrangement whereby a welder would be required to carry a card in only one union.

'Bond Day' at Cedar Rapids Sells All Defense Stamps

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 6 (AP)—"Build a bond" day—a Cedar Rapids original—was pronounced a complete success last night. Civic, fraternal and business clubs, labor organizations and private individuals joined in sponsoring parties at which guests purchased 25-cent defense savings stamps from their hosts.

Pictures of 'America the Beautiful' Bring Awards to Camp Fire Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Awards in the National Camp Fire Girls' photographic contest, based on the theme "America the Beautiful," have been announced here, first prize going to Elaine Levander of New York City for a picture of a Decoration Day parade which she called "Our Day."

Roba Hoag of Minneapolis, Minn., won second prize with a panoramic view of a corn field in the Middle West which she called "Plenty." Ardith Lauderback of Denver, Colo., won third prize with a picture captioned, "I Pledge Allegiance."

Other Camp Fire prize winners were Beverly Jean Roberts of Kearney, Neb.; Kathleen Peer of Arlington, Va.; Marilyn Johnson of Moscow, Idaho; Jayne English of Great Falls, Mont.; Pauline Gottfried of San Francisco, Calif.; Jeanne Dyson of Minneapolis, and Roberta Johnson of Portland, Me.

Honorable mention was accorded Ruth Marie Brotherson of Kansas City, Kan.; Dorothy Brunette of Washington; Elaine Marsh of Fort Dodge, Iowa; Diane Johnstone of New York and Joan Baird of Alliance, Neb.

Miss Levander, in addition to winning first prize honors, received a bronze trophy donated by the National Photographic Dealers' Association and a $100 scholarship given by H. P. Sidel, Director of the School of Modern Photography, for a study course at his school. A similar course for home study, donated by Samuel F. Falk, Director of the New York Institute of Photography, went to Miss Hoag, second prize winner.

Each girl in the contest gave a photographic answer to the question: "What is there beautiful about my country that makes me proud to live in a democracy?"

Announcement of the winners was made at a preview exhibit of the pictures at the Museum of Science and Industry in Radio City.

Prices and Your Purse: Gum Shoe Checkup On

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 6

Rubber shoe price rises have not been silent enough to escape the ears of Price Administrator Leon Henderson, who this week asked 27 manufacturers of rubbers, sandals and rubber-soled footwear to refrain from advancing present prices further.

Excuses for price rises are the possible interruption of rubber shipments from the Middle East plus recent Army orders for 616,480 pairs of all-rubber overshoes.

Higher Sweets

A 33⅓ per cent rise in benefit payments to domestic sugar growers plus increased acreage quotas at the expense of decreased quotas for Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, authorized by the House this week in 40 minutes, will mean higher sugar prices to the consumer if the Senate concurs.

Flavor

To fill American demands for garlic—that seasoning of which there is no such thing as "a little"—Mexico has increased its crop 25 per cent, according to the Department of Commerce.

Garlic formerly came to the United States from Europe.

Tin Topics

Priorities on tin cans used for paint and varnishes, beverages and lubricating oils came a step nearer in the United States this week when the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board agreed to share our tightened supply of tin with the other American republics.

Canneries have already closed down in Chile and Mexico because of lack of tin plate that formerly came from Germany and England.

Important Rags

The rag man will attain new respect in the nationwide waste collection campaign soon to get under way.

Rags are being consumed to an unprecedented rate for wiping purposes in defense plants, in the manufacture of building materials and, in some instances, in the production of paper.

War on Waste

In his continuing war on waste, Uncle Sam will also want householders to dispose of, through dealers or philanthropic organizations, wastepaper, inner tubes, old tires and all scrap metals except tin.

The drive, to be inaugurated in Maryland next week, will be extended next to the East Coast and then to every State in the Union.

Large Sock

Behind the Office of Production Management's plea for economy in the use of gift boxes, tissue and wrapping paper this Christmas are Department of Commerce estimates that Christmas buying this year will establish a new record of Yuletide spending.

Trade during the holiday buying period is expected to be about 15 per cent larger in dollar terms than in 1929, the previous record year for Christmas sales. The volume will run about one fifth larger.

Top-Heavy

American soldiers will begin to wear 2½ pounds of helmet on their heads this month when deliveries of the new pot-shaped headgear begin.

The three-ounce difference between the new helmets and the old doughboy type is more than offset by the added protection and the staying-on quality of the new headgear, Army chiefs said.

Standard Complaint

Consumer confusion which allows the word "standards" to take on connotations of "regimentation" must be cleared up, said Miss Harriet Elliott, Office of Price Administration Associate Administrator.

As soon as her bureau suggests quality or performance standards for a consumer product, somebody calls up and shouts "regimentation," Miss Elliott complained.

"I sometimes wonder," she said, "if the paintmakers of the Renaissance who were asked to establish some standards of pigments feared or warned that establishment of standards would mean that all artists' pictures from that time henceforth would look alike!"

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From all over this country and Europe, I have brought to this historic setting many types of gifts, clothing, and sportswear that are different—in fact "only the best from the East and the West."
Pendleton Flannel Shirts $5.50—$9.00
White Stag and Slalom Ski Wear
Tweeds and Flannels $6.50—$32.50
Socks, Gloves, and Ties $0.65—$8.75
Hand Knit Mittens and Caps $2.95 and $3.95
Penny Candies and Barley Pops
All Types of Sweaters $3.50—$13.50
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Pronto Moccasins $5.50—$7.00
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TO THE MAN WHOSE PAY CHECKS ARE LARGER THIS YEAR
How a simple plan can help you get the most good out of your income
IT'S great to be making more money—perhaps very much more—than you were a year ago. If you have been getting along on a shoestring, you can now enjoy a few luxuries. If old debts have been worrying you, you can now get them off your mind.
How to get rid of your money is no problem. But how to spend your new income to the greatest advantage—how to get the most good out of every pay check—may not be so easy.
That's where a spending plan can help. Families who keep out of money troubles through ups and downs, families who get the things they really want out of their incomes, nearly always have a spending plan. They may deny that they "budget." Actually they do plan, if only in their minds, to do these three things with each pay check.
1. Get ready to meet large occasional expenses—such as insurance and taxes.
2. Pay debts from the past—instalment payments, for instance.
3. Live on what is left—pay rent, buy food, etc.
A well balanced plan will not allow any of these three, Future, Past or Present spending, to crowd out the others. It will keep you from using so much for everyday living that you can save nothing for the future.
Making a spending plan needn't be difficult. You simply put down all the expenses you expect to have between this pay day and the next. You also decide how much you should set aside for savings and for large future bills. Then you see that your total is in line with your income. If it's bigger than your earnings, you take off your spending list the items you can best do without.
The important thing is to make the plan—and *stick to it.*
Try planning your spending for the next few pay days. Write for a little book which helps you plan your spending. The Budget Calendar makes budgeting easy and simple. No tiresome bookkeeping is required. There are "plan for spending" sheets for every pay day in the year.
Household Finance has published the Budget Calendar as a contribution to better family money management. You are invited to ask for a copy without obligation. There will be no solicitation or follow-up.
How home money management aids national defense
Defense of the nation begins with defense of the home. Home defense means learning how to stretch every dollar till it covers taxes, contributions to charity, defense stamps and bonds, and all the things a family needs for mental and physical health. That's a big job.
We hope that this message will encourage and help folks to keep their money affairs on a sound basis—and that it will contribute to a more effective defense effort.
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Junior League Changes Order; Asks Children to Music Event

As an innovation in its usual plan of giving concerts during the season at the various settlement houses in Boston, the Junior League will next Wednesday afternoon invite the children from these settlement houses to the League headquarters at Zero Marlborough Street, and play for them a concert of music that will illustrate the progress of the dance from the 17th Century saraband to the modern waltz. The concert will begin at 4:15 o'clock, and members of the orchestra will demonstrate the dances.

Members Acting as Transports

Eleven of the provisional members have been assigned to the task of transporting the children to the League headquarters. They are Gertrude Trumbull, Bolling Byrd, Marie L. King, Adele Squibb, Edith Hall, Katherine Binnian, Eleanor Batchelder, Lansdale Daley, Alison Smith, Virginia Marston and Ann Williams.

Children from the North Bennett Street Industrial School, the Roxbury Neighborhood House, Denison House, the Ellis Memorial, the South End Neighborhood House, and Trinity Neighborhood House, have been invited.

Give Services for Three Years

These provisional members are just starting on the schedule of work which, if they become full members, will carry them through the next three years. The Junior League of Boston requires of its members three years of social work of whatever kind the girl shows most aptitude for, and many are the hospitals and social agencies in Boston that benefit from this plan. Of the 344 members of the League at present affected by the three-year requirements, more than 150 are away at schools and colleges, and their work must take some other form than placement in Boston. But there have been 102 placements. They include work in the Red Cross, as motor corps workers, canteen workers, and nurses' aides. In other forms of war work are the girls who are active at the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, in air raid precaution, at "Bundles for Britain," and at the British War Relief headquarters.

Junior Leaguers are helping at the Perkins Institute for the Blind, at the Family Welfare Society, at the Museum of Fine Arts and the Children's Museum, as well as at a long list of settlement houses and hospitals.

Holiday Antique Show Dec. 8

Announced as the largest event of its kind in the New England calendar, the Boston Christmas Antiques Show at Horticultural Hall is scheduled to open on Monday, Dec. 8, and to continue through the following Saturday afternoon.

This is conducted by the same management that holds the Springfield Show in February, and the Boston Antiques Exposition in the Copley-Plaza and the similar Philadelphia event, both listed for March. It is said that the number of dealers showing at this Christmas sale is greater than in any previous Boston show, the entire 85 spaces having been sold, and numerous late applications declined.

Exhibitors are coming from all the New England States, and from several farther away. As intimations of the varieties they will bring for sale, Mrs. Tourtelot of Wells, Maine, will have selections from her extraordinary collection of luster ware, and Mrs. Harding of Woodstock considers her purple resist set to lead in excellence the other china in her display. Old hooked rugs chosen for their quality and design will be features by Howe's House of Antiques, whose shops are in Boston and Marblehead—and there are 83 others, covering all phases of collectors' interests.

Horticultural Hall where the exhibition is to be held, will be gaily decorated in holiday manner, and with the entire space on both levels occupied, may be expected to greet visitors with cheer and activity which no previous antique show in this place has presented.

Public Lectures On Flemish And Chinese Arts

Two free public lectures will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, during the coming week—one on Dec. 9, on Rubens, by Frits Lugt, authority on Flemish art; the other on Dec. 10, on ancient Chinese arts and crafts, by Dr. Olov R. T. Janse, who is visiting lecturer on Far Eastern archaeology at Harvard University.

Both lectures will be at 3 p. m., in the lecture hall, and will be illustrated by lantern slides. Mr. Lugt, collector and connoisseur of drawings and prints, is the author of "Marques de Collections," a handbook often referred to as "the Bible of print collectors." In 1922 he became attaché to the Louvre, in Paris, for the section of Dutch and Flemish drawings. Until the occupation of the Netherlands by the Germans he maintained an important collection of drawings and prints at his home in The Hague.

Dr. Janse, Swedish archaeologist, has conducted numerous excavations, most recently that of the Archaeological Expedition to Indo-China and the Philippine Islands, sponsored by the Harvard-Yenching Institute. In 1930 he received the Letterstedt Fellowship awarded every five years by the Royal Swedish Academy, to carry out research in foreign museums. He received in 1937 the Vega prize of the Royal Swedish Anthropological Society. He has written numerous books and articles on European and Far Eastern art.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, Dec. 8

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Honorary Colonel

By a Staff Photographer

Doris E. Brennan

The pictured member of the 1940 Olympic swimming team who is now a student in Boston University's Sargent School of Physical Education was last night commissioned honorary co-ed colonel of the university's Reserve Officers Training Corps infantry unit.

Attired in a smart colonel's uniform, Miss Brennan was presented to more than 500 couples last night at a university dance and performed her first official duty by inducting 27 junior officers into Scabbard and Blade, national military fraternity.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday Dec. 7

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 17.74mc (16.9m). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW 6.04mc (49.6m) and 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Dec. 7

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.74mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak music.
6:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Concert for Brazil.
7:45 p. m.—World News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour, Spanish and English Announcements.

For Sunday, December 7
(9.70mc or 11.83mc 25.4m)

10:15 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Good-Will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good-Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English, and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Poetry and Readings.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Periods.
5:30 p. m.—Rambles in South America with the Vagabond Traveler (recorded).
6:00 p. m.—Candlelight Music.
7:00 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Norwegian 'Advent's Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Overture Fantasy, "Hamlet," Tchaikowsky; Don Juan, Symphonic Poem, Richard Strauss. TWGA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXZ, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, Dec. 7

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.4 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Norwegian 'Advent's Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Lights of London." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music with Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:25 p. m.—"Thank You, America!" GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Harvard Students Study Peace Needs

In an ambitious effort to bring to bear the resources of Harvard University on the problem of reconstructing a post-Hitler world, a group of students have launched the Harvard Council on Post War Problems.

The young men, meeting several hundred strong in the Dunster House Common Room, heard Dr. Bruce C. Hopper, Harvard authority on international relations, tell them their approach to the problem will be "fresher, more audacious, more willing to admit drastic solutions" than that of many "woolly headed, emotional" adult committees.

"Postwar America will need experts in all fields to carry out a longe-range program of reconstruction," Dr. Hopper said. "Students who study the peace now will be able to fill the bill."

"Settling" Time Needed

The popular professor of government, who was an American flier in the World War, said Britain's present plan is to establish a Reconstruction Committee to oversee the rebuilding of a new world, allowing war emotions to "settle" before making an attempt to put the peace settlement in writing.

At the group's organizational meeting, John W. Ballantine of New York City was elected chairman. Mr. Ballantine, Executive Editor of the Crimson, the student daily, has recently completed a series of articles for the paper's editorial page maintaining that with full American participation in the war, Hitler's armies could be brought to a halt on all fronts. An acceptable peace, he asserted, could be built on the resulting "decent stalemate."

Some Typical Questions

The new Council, a spontaneous organization of students intensely interested in world affairs, will tackle and attempt to solve in advance of their elders such questions as these:

1. What political organization would be feasible for world government?
2. How can world trade be set completely free from artificial restrictions?
3. What kind of an American democracy will emerge from the war?
4. What can be done with a defeated Germany—disarm her, subjugate her, set her on an equal plane with the other states of the international community?

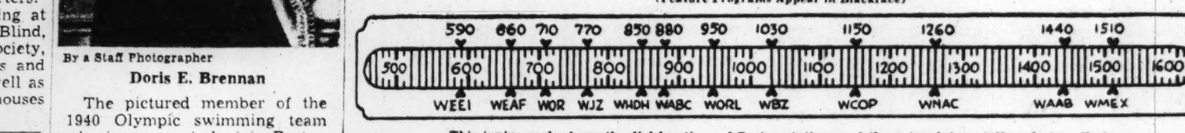
An anonymous New York philanthropist has contributed money to set the organization on its feet and launch a magazine to record its conclusions, it is announced.

Wide Extension Planned

Harvard sponsors hope the idea will spread to other campuses throughout the nation and unite all American students in an effort to lay the blueprint of a peaceful democratic world.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Theater of Today; Diana Barrymore	News; "Man on the Farm"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Student Radio Club ...	"Rhythm Revue" ...
12:15	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orch.	Flagship Launching ... "Call to Youth" ...	Student Radio Club ... "Italian Melodies" ...	Popular Music ... Sports; Weather; Music
12:30			Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies" ...	'Monitor Views the News'
12:45					
1:00	News ...	Farm and Home Hour ...	News Service ...	Dept. of Agriculture ...	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Radio Bulletin ...	Farm and Home Hour ...	George and Dixie, songs..	Chick Mauthe's Orch. ...	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Education by Radio:	"What's on the Air" ...	Hits and Bits ...	Network Orchestra ...	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45	defense program ...	News ...	Hits and Bits ...	Network Orchestra ...	Short Story Editor ...
2:00	Of Men and Books ...	Metropolitan Opera:	'Democracy at Work':	Drake University ...	Johnny Messner's Orch.
2:15	Of Men and Books ...	Wagner's 'Die Walküre';	Talk by Admiral Byrd;	Drake University ...	Nancy Mace, soprano ...
2:30	Musical Showcase ...	Helen Traubel, Lotte	Orchestra and vocalists ...	Bernie Cummins' Orch. ...	Don Vinton Ensemble ...
2:45	Musical Showcase ...	Lehmann, sopranos;	Orchestra and vocalists ...	Rice-Southern Methodist ...	Five Star News ...
3:00	Country Journal ...	Kerstin Thorberg, con-	Defense & Your Dollar'	football game ...	Sports Results ...
3:15	Country Journal ...	tralto; Laurits Melchior,	Orchestra; vocalists ...	Rice-Southern Methodist ...	Sports Results ...
3:30	New England in the	tenor; Erich Leinsdorf,	"Campus Capers"; orch.;	football game ...	Sports Results ...
3:45	Colors; News ...	conductor ...	organ; songs ...	Rice-Southern Methodist ...	Sports Results ...
4:00	Matinee in Meadow-	Metropolitan Opera:	Music; 'Melodic Strings';	football game ...	Song Stylist ...
4:15	brook; Jimmy Dor-	Wagner's 'Die Walküre';	orchestra ...	Rice-Southern Methodist ...	Melody Mirror ...
4:30	sey's Orchestra ...	Metropolitan Opera:	'Week-End Whimsy'; va-	football game ...	Johnny Andrews, songs..
4:45	Jimmy Dorsey's Or. ...	Wagner's 'Die Walküre'	riety show ...	Rice-Southern Methodist ...	Melody Mirror ...
5:00	Cleveland Symphony	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dramatization ...	football game ...	Melody Mirror ...
5:15	Orchestra ...	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	'Design for Dancing' ...	Rice-So. Methodist game	Melody Mirror ...
5:30	Cleveland Symphony	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dramatic sketch ...	Sports Matinee ...	Melody Mirror ...
5:45	Orchestra ...	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Dramatic sketch ...	Sports Matinee ...	Five Star News ...
6:00	News comments ...	News; Music Interlude ...	News Service ...	Dinner Concert ...	"Dance Time" ...
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs ...	Lum 'n' Abner ...	Football Roundup ...	Dinner Concert ...	"The Alpineers" orch.
6:30	Elmer Davis ...	Sports Digest; Defense.	Musical Rendezvous ...	News Service ...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today ...	News Review ...	Musical Rendeavous ...	Univ. So. California-	Sports reports ...
7:00	'People's Platform';	Message of Israel ...	'Quiz of Two Cities' ...	U. C. L. A. football game	Dance Orchestra ...
7:15	informal discussion	Message of Israel ...	'Quiz of Two Cities' ...	Univ. So. California-	Five Star News ...
7:30	'Job Hunters'; guest	Little Ol' Hollywood ...	Grand Ole Opry ...	U. C. L. A. football game	Dance Music ...
7:45	speakers ...	Little Ol' Hollywood ...	Grand Ole Opry ...	"Inside of Sports" ...	Anita Boyer, songs ...
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Sports Digest ...	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Soldiers' Quiz, from Fort	Round Table discussion.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Meet the Band ...	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Banks, Winthrop ...	Round Table discussion.
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	Truth or Consequences;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Music Program ...
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	goyle; dramatization ...	quiz program ...	News Service ...	Ethel Coppersmith, piano
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	erettas, "Rio Rita";	cal Album ...
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Symphony Orches-	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Marian Claire, soprano;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	Orchestra ...	T. Thomas, baritone ...	cal Album ...
10:00	Serenade"; music,	conducting ...	Sports; Newsreel ...	Cedric Foster, News ...	Boston Olympics-Balti-
10:15	Public Affairs ...	NBC Symphony Orch. ...	Robert Patterson ...	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	more Hockey Game ...
10:30	Olga Coehlo, songs..	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch ...	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	U. S. Marines ...
10:45	News; Sports ...	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch ...	Don Bovay, songs ...	Dance Music ...
11:00	Weather; Dance	News; Music ...	News Service ...	Piano Twins ...	Dance Orchestra ...
11:15	Time; Howard	Weather; Dance Orch. ..	Local News; Weather ...	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Dance Orchestra ...
11:30	Jones' Orch.; Blue	Val Olman's Orchestra..	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Rodeo; Stu. Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; music ...
11:45	Barron's Orchestra	Val Olman's Orchestra..	Brescia's Orchestra	Vocalists ...	"Day's End"; news ...

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music..	European News; Organ	Radio Carolers ...	...
8:15	chers, organist ...	Piano Trio ...	Recital ...	Radio Carolers ...	...
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather ...	Weather Service ...	"Melody Market" ...	...
8:45	Circle" ...	"Tone Pictures" ...	News Service ...	"Melody Market" ...	...
9:00	The World Today ...	"European Situation"	News Roundup ...	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program ...
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys" ...	nade" ...	Religious Service ...
9:30	Loft," J. Mattfeld.	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music" ...	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service ...
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan" ...	gram ...	"Words and Music" ...	nade" ...	Religious Service ...
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Musical Millwheel" ...	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album" ...	Religious Service ...
10:15	Church of the Air.	"Fantasy in Melody" ...	program ...	"Musical Album" ...	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrills and Romance";	"Musical Album" ...	Manner" ...
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires"; quartet	Xylophone soloist ...	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service From The
11:00	News; Vera Brod-	News; Musicale ...	Temple Israel Services	Church Service ...	Mother Church, The
11:15	sky, pianist ...	First Piano Quartet ...	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple Baptist	First Church of Christ,
11:30	Trinity Church ...	Music; Weather ...	Temple Israel Services	Church Service ...	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	Trinity Church ...	Joseph Bonnet, organist	Temple Israel Services	Tremont Temple Service	Massachusetts ...
12:00	News; Weather ...	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service ...	Student Radio Club ...	Five Star News ...
12:15	Piano Parade ...	"I'm an American" ...	"Tone Tapestries" ...	Student Radio Club ...	Question-Answer Period.
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano; H.	"Italian Melodies" ...	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir.	Orchestra; soloists	L. Spitalny's Orchestra.	"Italian Melodies" ...	World in Fantasy" ...
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program ...	News Service ...	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program ...	Cafe Continental ...	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Invitation to Learn-	Newsroom of the Air.	'The World Is Yours';	Lutheran Hour: speaker;	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	ing; speakers ...	Newsroom of the Air.	dramatization ...	Lutheran Chorus ...	baritone ...
2:00	Spirit of '41 ...	Great Plays: "The In-	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Children's Chapel: drama	Zelma Larsson's Music.
2:15	Spirit of '41 ...	spector General," by	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter ...	Zelma Larsson's Music.
2:30	The Good Today ...	Nicolai Gogol; Barret	"National D Quiz Club"	"National D Quiz Club"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World Today..	Clark, narrator ...	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	gram: talk; music ...
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America"...	'Chats About Dogs'; sk.	Ted Weems' Orchestra .	Wake Up, America ...
3:15	monic Symphony,	"Wake Up, America"...	H. V. Kaltenborn ...	Ted Weems' Orchestra .	Wake Up, America ...
3:30	Dr. Artur Rodzin-	"Wake Up, America"...	"Listen, America" ...	W. Disney's Song Parade	Wake Up, America ...
3:45	ski, conductor ...	"Wake Up, America"...	"Listen, America" ...	Dance Orchestra ...	Wake Up, America ...
4:00	New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers ...	Harpsichord, Lute Singer	"Reviewing Stand"; aus-	Religious Program ...
4:15	monic Symphony	Tony Wons ...	Moment Musicale ...	pices Northwestern U.	Religious Program ...
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	World's Most Honored	"The Shadow"; drama.	"Defense Varieties";	Olympics - River Vale
4:45	Dr. Eleanor Steber	Music ...	"The Shadow"; drama.	speaker; orchestra ...	hockey game ...
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs..	Metropolitan Auditions;	I Hear America Singing'	Religious program ...
5:15	Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler.	soloists; talks; orch. ...	'I Hear America Singing'	Religious program ...
5:30	Graham; chorus ...	Wheeling Steelmakers;	Comedy Drama ...	Young People's Church	Religious program ...
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News.	variety show ...	Comedy Drama ...	of the Air; speaker	Religious program ...
6:00	Theater: drama,	"Barrel of Fun"; variety	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Music ...
6:15	Errol Flynn; orch.	show; C. Ruggles, m. c.	prano; violin and organ	guest, Frank Forrest	Irish Melodies ...
6:30	'Melody Ranch";	News Commentators ...	News Service ...	Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program ...
6:45	Gene Autry; 'Dear	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt ...	Populus Music ...	Drummond"; drama ...	Religious program ...
7:00	Mom"; sketch ...	National Vespers ...	Jack Benny, M. Living-	"Labor Speeds Defense";	"Uncle Bill," talk ...
7:15	Public Affairs ...	National Vespers ...	stone, "Rochester"; or.	speakers ...	"Uncle Bill," talk ...
7:30	Guild Theater;	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Horace	News Service ...	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Orson Welles; orch.	Sergeant Quirt ...	Heidt's Orchestra ...	'Invitation to the Waltz'	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea-	Religious Program ...	Edgar Bergen; guest;	American Forum ...	C. Hageman ...
8:15	ter: "Tovarich" ...	Religious Program ...	comedy; orchestra ...	American Forum ...	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum ...	Classical Album ...
8:45	jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch ...	dramatic sketch ...	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album ...
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell ...	'Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:15	Hour: Eugene	"The Parker Family" ...	Round"; musicale ...	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:30	Ormandy, cond.;	"Dear John"; drama ...	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:45	Naval Train'g Band	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music ...	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	'Take It or Leave	'Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Jimmy James' Orchestra	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.
10:15	It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director ...	Orchestra; guest soloist	Jimmy James' Orchestra	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
10:30	News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	'Sherlock Holmes'; Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling";	Five Star News ...
10:45	Defense; Orchestra	J. Anthony, director ...	Rathbone; Nigel Bruce	variety program ...	Dance Digest ...
11:00	Headlines, Bylines.	News; Music ...	News Service ...	Founders' Day; VFW ...	Dance Digest ...
11:15	Columbia Workshop	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather ...	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Dance Digest ...
11:30	Columbia Workshop	Want"; recordings ...	"Author's Playhouse";	'Answering You'; British	U. S. Army Recruiting.
11:45	Jimmy Dorsey's Or.	"Music You Want" ...	dramatization ...	Govt. Official Program ...	"Day's End"; News ...

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music ...	Home Forum talk ...	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News commentator ...	"The Okies" ...
11:15	'Man I Married'; sk.	Music; Talk; Music ...	'Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Mosa Interviews	"Letter-Quest" ...
11:30	'Bright Horizons" ...	Stories; Music; News....	"The Bartons"; sketch.	Henry L. Stimson, Sec-	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
11:45	'Aunt Jenny" ...	Weather Cowboy songs..	"David Harum"; sketch	retary of War ...	Five Star News ...
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ...	News Music ...	"Gene and Glenn" ...	John B. Hughes, news .	Rhythm Revue ...
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk. ..	'Judy and Jane" ...	"Musical Roundup" ...	Agricultural talk ...	Rhythm Revue ...
12:30	"Helen Trent" ...	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam" ...	"Italian Melodies" ...	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour: Walter	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies" ...	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service ...	"I'll Find My Way" ...	Musical Mailbox ...
1:15	Serial drama ...	N. E Agricultural News.	Musical Roundup ...	"Government Girl" ...	Musical Mailbox ...
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air" ...	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	"Front Page Farrell" ...	Organ Recital ...
1:45	'Road of Life" ...	News; Weather ...	Marjorie Mills Hour ...	Network Program ...	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
2:00	Serial drama ...	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Light of the World" ...	Cedric Foster, news....	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15	Serial drama ...	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"The Mystery Man" ...	Network Orchestra ...	Sterling Young's Orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley ...	Rakov's Orchestra ...	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	Naval Academy Band ...	Organ and vocalist ...
2:45	'Kate Hopkins"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra ...	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Naval Academy Band ...	Five Star News ...
3:00	The Music Box ...	"Orphans of Divorce" ...	"Against the Storm" ...	"Mutual Goes Calling";	Sports and Music ...
3:15	Del Castillo, organ.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch .	orchestra; vocalists ...	Sports and Music ...
3:30	News; Snapshots ...	"John's Other Wife" ...	"The Guiding Light" ...	Tex Fletcher ...	Sports and Music ...
3:45	"Home Planning" ...	"Just Plain Bill" ...	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Dick Shelton's Orchestra	Sports and Music ...
4:00	Concert Orchestra ..	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife" ...	News Commentator ...	"Melody Mirror" ...
4:15	Concert Orchestra ..	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Sports Matinee ...	"Melody Mirror" ...
4:30	"Around the Hub" ..	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee ...	John Kiley, organist ...
4:45	Press News ...	Club Matinee; News ...	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News ...	Comic Page Club ...
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries";	Sports Matinee ...	"Melody Mirror" ...
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie" ..	"Portia Faces Life" ...	Shafter Parker's Orch. .	"Melody Mirror" ...
5:30	"The O'Neills" ...	"Superman" ...	"We the Abbotts" ...	"Jack Armstrong" ...	"Melody Mirror" ...
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix" ...	Musical Roundup ...	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music; Weather ..	News Service ...	Dinner Concert ...	Dance Time ...
6:15	Hedda Hopper ...	Herb Lewis, songs ...	Sports Roundup ...	Dinner Concert ...	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30	Treasury of Song ...	Sports Digest; Music ...	Christmas Club; Music...	News Service ...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World of Today	Lowell Thomas, news...	Musical Rendesvous ...	Baseball Interviews ...	Sports programs ...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ...	Wheeler - Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	"Here's Morgan" ...	Dance Orchestra ...
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	Marshall; music ...	News of the World ...	"Fu Manchu" ...	Five Star News ...
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra ...	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Dance Music ...
7:45	serial drama ...	historical drama ...	Walter Kidder, songs ...	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	State House Topics ...
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz ..	"I Love a Mystery" ...	James Melton; Francia	"Rising Up the News" ..	Raymond Paige's Music;
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz ..	"I Love a Mystery" ...	White; orchestra ...	Jimmy Jones Orch. ...	recordings ...
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Studio Program ...
8:45	vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Financial Talk ...
9:00	Radio Theater: Mel-	Front Line Headlines ...	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news .	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vyn Douglas, Vir-	Dance Orchestra ...	program ...	News Service ...	cal Album" ...
9:30	ginia Bruce, "Doc-	For America We Sing ...	"That

Launched Oil Tanker at Quincy, Mass., a Tribute to Shipyard Men's Loyalty

Old-Time Singing Coming Back In U. S., Baroness Trapp Thinks

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America will sing again.

So believes Baroness Maria von Trapp, vivacious mother of the singing Trapp Family whose simple songs have fallen with the sweetness of an echo from the Austrian hills upon the appreciative ears of American concert audiences.

"In the times of our ancestors everybody sang," explained the Baroness in excellent English during an interview, her native costume spreading in bright fullness over the chair and touching the floor at her feet.

"Nobody was an artist, but that didn't matter; they sang just the same," she continued. "Now people think only artists can sing, and music has vanished largely from the lives of the people. That is tragic!" There is too much rushing around in America, the Baroness feels. "Family life has to have a certain kind of quietness in which to grow —and music is a wonderful bond."

Song with the von Trapp family has always been as important as speech, and equally expressive. They had no more thought of making it a profession, however, when they sang together by their fireside in Austria than the ordinary mortal who innocently vocalizes in the bath tub.

"Discovered" by Lotte Lehmann

"We were practically railroaded into it in spite of ourselves," laughed the Baroness as she told the amazing story of how they were "discovered" by Lotte Lehmann of the Metropolitan Opera Association four years ago and became the sensation of the European continent in a few short months.

"You have gold in your throats," exclaimed the excited German soprano when she heard them first in the privacy of their own home. "You must become professionals."

The slightly bewildered von Trapp family, who had reached a high standard of musical excellence without realizing it, finally agreed, after repeated urging by Miss Lehmann, to take part in a singing competition at the Salzburg Festival. They came away with the first prize.

At this competition a radio station manager heard them and asked if they would sing over the air. Again the von Trapps hesitated. "Come back next week," they said. "We will think it over."

One of their listeners at the broadcast, which they finally consented to give, was Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria, who sent word that he would like to have them sing at a party he was giving for the diplomatic corps in an old Viennese castle.

Once again another link attached itself to the lengthening chain of circumstances. An international concert manager was present at the Schuschnigg event, and approached them with an offer for a public concert.

In America With $4

"Come back next week," said the von Trapps with their customary lack of enthusiasm for public appearances. "We will think it over." The Baroness shudders now when she looks back on it. Suppose the managers had not come back. But those were times before Anchluss — before the Trapps were forced to sing for their supper, or ever suspected they would. And they were indifferent to a professional career.

Fortunately the managers came back. There were concerts in Vienna, in France, England, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. But when the singing family returned to Austria, they found a "new order" there—a Nazi order.

When they realized they must make a choice between the unity of family and their wealth and property, there was no question in the minds of the Baron and Baroness. They packed their bags and came to America with four dollars between them.

There were a few concerts that first year—more the second. This season engagements are piling up over the 100 mark, and the Trapp family, who travel about the country in two large automobiles, a Cadillac and a Lincoln, expect to visit more than 40 of the States.

Native Dress Pleasing Feature

"The costumes—do you always wear them?" queried the interviewer. "Yes," nodded the youthful Baroness. "We decided that when we first came here. It would have cost a great deal of money to buy store clothes for all of us. So we talked it over, and decided to try it out—wearing our native costumes just as we did at home. People said we could not do it, but we have never had one disagreeable experience," she asserted with a bright smile. "Everyone seems to like them."

Each member of the family, nine of whom are on tour during the concert season, has his or her particular task when at home. One does the washing, another the ironing, another the mending, and so on. There are between 60 and 80 pairs of socks to wash and mend a week in the Trapp family.

Three von Trapps remain at Marion, Pa., the Philadelphia suburban home of the family. They are little American-born Johannes, who is nearly three now; Eleanor and Rosemary, not yet in their teens. The two little girls are "singing and playing all day long," said the Baroness, "and will be good enough to take part in the concerts next year. Only the afternoon concerts, though. I shall not bring them out in the evening."

Next summer will be spent camping in New England, the energetic mother announced. They have been invited by the Indians in Old Town, Maine, to visit the reservation, are delighted at the opportunity, and will pack their tents and camping equipment early in the season for a tour which will also include the New Hampshire mountains. "I come from the mountains," smiled the Baroness, "so there must be a few days there."

Lunch Planned For McCormack

A testimonial luncheon to Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts will be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Monday noon.

The luncheon, tendered by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Trade Board, the Maritime Association, and the Advertising Club of Boston, in appreciation of the Congressman's activities in Washington, is said to be the largest ever held at the Chamber. Capacity of the main dining room already has been sold out and several hundred additional accommodations are being prepared as an overflow in the Lounge Room.

Henry S. Nichols, President of the Chamber, will preside.

Trapp Singers Pictured at Home—All 12 of Them—and the Dog

In Marion, Pa., where they reside between concert seasons, members of this musical family always wear their native Austrian costumes, just as shown here. Baroness Maria von Trapp holds "the little American," Johannes, born in Philadelphia in January, 1939. Baron von Trapp is sitting at the right of the Baroness.

American Industry Drafts Own Platform for Defense

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Discussion of ways and means of bettering industry's public relations, reaffirmation of basic American freedoms, and a discussion of international problems confronting this country featured the closing sessions of the Congress of American Industry here today.

Among the speakers at the convention, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, were Colby M. Chester, Chairman of the General Foods Corporation; H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Company; Philip D. Reed, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company; Lynn U. Stambaugh, National Commander of the American Legion, and J. Howard Pew, President of the Sun Oil Company.

The election of William P. Witherow, President of the Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, as President of the Association, succeeding Walter D. Fuller, head of the Curtis Publishing Company, was announced by the Board of Directors last night. Simultaneously the platform of American industry for 1942 was approved.

The American Jury

Mr. Chester, speaking on the subject of "The Great American Jury," public opinion, declared that manufacturers, after doing a good production job, must tell their story to the public, "honestly and persistently."

"We must also help to shape a democratic vision of tomorrow with a sound and stable future," he declared. "No group can hope to criticize a new future into being; it has to be prepared and then worked for patiently.

"It means stepping out of our roles of mere producers, proclaimers and critics and becoming leaders—charters of the course for the future economic America. Industrial managers cannot endure if we justify the claim of our critics—that we forget nothing, learn nothing and fear everything. We must dovetail with the realities of the day and lead in the task of unlocking the energies of our people in some future peace time."

The Bill of Rights

Declaring that Washington in the past six years has pemitted the abridgement of some of America's freedoms, Mr. Prentis, Past-President of the Association, called for a return to the basic tenets of the "Bill of Rights." Free private enterprise with reasonable governmental regulations is "an irreplaceable part of our American system of liberty," he said. Although the mechanics of government change throughout history, Mr. Prentis asserted that the "basic concepts under which human beings can permanently enjoy the blessings of freedom" remain "immutable and unchangeable."

Mr. Pew cautioned that in fighting Hitlerism abroad the United States should not "slip into the easy way of assuming that Hitlerism or Government control was the answer to our problem of production.

"Our system of enterprise must be preserved and perpetuated," he declared. "If we give it up and supinely rely on Government control and operation, then Hitlerism wins even though Hitler himself may be defeated. It would be of little comfort to us to defeat Hitler in war and in so doing fasten upon ourselves his system of production and his lower standards of living. That would be winning only to lose the very thing for which we went to war."

Industry's Platform

The platform of American industry laid down guiding policies of manufacturers in the realm of defense production, inflation, taxation and postwar readjustment. It called for:

1. A single agency with a single head with full power to supervise and guide the defense program.

2. A fair national labor policy.

3. Use of the emergency by neither industry, labor nor the Government to raise prices, wage rates, or farm prices; slashing to the bone every Federal, State and local non-defense expenditure; avoiding waste in defense spending; raising a substantial proportion of the cost of the defense program by widely spread taxation and borrow the remainder out of savings of the nation, not the banks; increasing civilian production as much as possible without delaying the defense program; releasing Government stocks of farm commodities as cost of living tends to rise and hold installment buying in check.

4. A general sales tax payable upon the last sale of all goods and commodities produced for use or consumption as a means of reaching over half of the national income which now goes to those who are almost untouched by direct taxation.

5. Government policies to smooth postwar readjustment by making investments attractive; tax policies which "encourage, not penalize," reserve and savings; putting a lid on the public debt; industrial policies that would develop new and improved products; make use of every reasonable means to strengthen fiscal affairs of every business unit; withholding new construction until maximum production obtained from present facilities; maintain regular employment and plan for retraining of workers released from Army and defense industries and employment whenever possible of young men just out of school.

Among the resolutions passed by the Congress was one condemning proposals to amend the two Federal securities laws, holding they would add new burdens to American business.

Another appealed to Washington for equal consideration in the defense economy for civilian industry requirements "so that for the benefit of the general economy its employment and its production can be maintained at the highest level commensurate with the requirements of national defense."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Returned from Warm Springs and immediately conferred with officials on the crisis with Japan.

Said at his press conference that he asked Japan why it has been increasing its military forces in Indo-China.

Held a private conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and conferred with Congressional leaders on the Far Eastern situation.

Said that Turkey will receive Lend-Lease aid.

Signed the district of Columbia rent-control bill.

Announced the agreement ending the threat of the railway strike.

The White House, answering published reports that United States aid to Russia is lagging, declared the President is determined to give Russia "fullest possible" aid as quickly as possible.

Senate: Confirmed the nominations of George S. Messersmith to be Ambassador to Mexico and of Brig.-Gen. Philip B. Fleming as Federal Works Administrator.

Received the nominations of Representative Arthur D. Healey (D), of Massachusetts, and Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., to be District Judges in Massachusetts, and of Walter C. Riddick as Judge of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Senator Connally of Texas, Senator George of Georgia and Senator Austin of Vermont expressed confidence that Soviet armies would fight on even if Moscow should fall, and said the United States should continue Lend-Lease aid to Russia.

Received the Judiciary Committee report on the Tom Connally (D.), of Texas labor bill.

Naval Affairs Committee heard support of the bill to grant priorities assistance to small business. Approved many minor naval bills and considered a request for extension of authority permitting negotiating of contracts for ships.

The Education and Labor Committee approved the Ball labor bill.

Finance Committee heard Sheridan Downey (D.), of California urge increase of Federal contributions for old-age pensions.

Defense Investigating Committee continued hearings on the Wolf Creek Ordnance plant construction.

House: Passed by a vote of 252 to 136 the Howard Worth Smith (D) of Virginia bill to curb defense strikes by restricting walkouts and requiring a 60-day interim before making strikes effective.

Received a $8,243,839,031 supplemental defense appropriation bill.

Approved the Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina sugar bill by 134 to 32 over State Department opposition and sent it to the Senate, reallocating quotas and extending quota control for three years.

Received the winter resolution for a special investigation of the Rural Electrification Administration.

Passed unanimously a bill introduced by Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, revising the retirement system of Federal Government employees and sent the measure to the Senate.

Immigration Committee approved the bill requiring Federal workers to renounce any allegiance to a foreign government.

Merchant Marine Committee opened an investigation of Maritime Commission contracts.

Labor Committee approved the bill to prevent subversive individuals from representing employees under the National Labor Relations Act.

The Military Affairs Committee continued hearing on defense contract brokers.

Departments:

Treasury—Disclosed a deficit of $6,042,148,765 for the first five months of the fiscal years.

Interior—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes announced that 17 additional oil tankers were returned to American owners from the British shuttle service during November and three more are expected to be returned in the next few days.

Vermont Given OPM Field Office

Vermont has been given a field office of the Contract Distribution Division of the Office of Production Management, it is announced, with location at 12 State Street, Montpelier.

A new office is likewise being opened in New Hampshire. This is part of an expansion program designed to bring the OPM closer to small manufacturers in seeking to work them into defense production.

The New Hampshire office is at Manchester in the Amoskeag Industries, Inc., building.

Albert M. Creighton, Jr., has been placed in charge of the state office for Vermont as acting manager, and S. H. Dann is acting manager in New Hampshire at the Manchester office.

On the appointment of State directors, these two States will take independent standing in the Contract Division of OPM.

Boston Pilots Get The Yacht Roseway

While merchant shipping was completely halted by thick fog, the two-masted auxiliary yacht Roseway, recently bought by the Boston pilots, came into port from East Greenwich, R. I., and is today moored at Long Wharf.

The Roseway, a 112 gross-ton craft, was purchased from Harold F. Hathaway of Taunton to replace the Northern Light which was recently sold to the United States Army. She is available for immediate use and will alternate with the schooner Pilot in weekly tours of duty off the entrance to the harbor to put pilots aboard incoming ships and take them off vessels bound outward.

Truckmen's Co-operation Asked

Urging the motor transport industry "to think in terms of 'industry problems' as well as 'individual problems,' and to be mutually helpful in bearing the burden and privilege of national defense,' George R. Nuzum, Chairman of Regional Motor Transportation Committee No. 1, Office of Emergency Management, warned that hoarding of motor vehicle parts against a possible shortage is the surest way to bring about that shortage.

"I hope," said Mr. Nuzum, "that the priority orders already issued by OPM will satisfactorily fulfill their purpose, which is to see that manufacturers are provided with a sufficient supply of materials to meet the civilian demands for vehicles and parts in the medium and heavy commercial fields.

"The fear of coming shortages in motor vehicle parts may have induced some dealers to lay in stocks which will cover their needs for a considerable period . . . Heavy buying by some operators should not be allowed to harm those users who are endeavoring only to maintain reasonable inventories. I would even go so far as to urge fleet users who may have stocked up more than necessary on certain items to make these available to their factory branches or jobbers in case of need.

"The Central Motor Transportation Committee is working on a pamphlet . . . primer-like in its simplicity, which will be addressed primarily to the one-or two-truck operator, and will instruct him how to care for his vehicles and thereby contribute to the national defense."

Work Goal Set Just Missed But Sinco Is Holiday Present

Log of the Port of Boston

Hull number 1,492 on the ways at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Quincy, today became the steamer Flagship Sinco, when Mrs. Harry F. Sinclair, Jr., gave the name to a new speedy oil tanker, at launching ceremonies just after noon. Mrs. Sinclair is daughter-in-law of Harry F. Sinclair, President of the Consolidated Oil Corporation.

The craft is the first of two large tankers building at this yard for the Sinclair Refining Company, as part of a building program involving about $25,000,000 and calling for 10 new high speed tankers. Contract was awarded in May, 1940, with the Quincy yard getting four of the 7,800-gross-ton tankers, and two 1,500-ton vessels.

Three of the four smaller craft have already been launched, the Sinclair Opaline, the Sinclair Rubilene, and the Sinclair Superflame, each named after petroleum products of the Sinclair company. The fourth is to be launched soon.

Four more 10,500-gross-ton tankers are under contract with the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Kearny, N. J., which will complete the new fleet.

The Flagship Sinco is a 6,000-horsepower steam turbine craft, measuring about 505 feet in length, 72 feet beam, and 38 feet depth of hold. The launching was the fourteenth at the Quincy yard this year.

It came as a figurative "Christmas gift" to General Manager William H. Collins, as a result of an inspiration from the Liberty Day launchings. The company, the buyer of the ship, and the Government all seek speed, and more speed, in the turning out of ships. The previously launched tanker Sinclair Superflame was launched in 120 days from the time the keel was laid. The Flagship Sinco was known as Project No. 91. Workmen seized the idea of turning out the next tanker in 90 days, as their Yuletide gift to their boss. So the slogan "91 in 90 days" became the watchword of the men. They didn't quite make it in 90 days, but it is still in time for its purpose.

The vessel was launched 98 days after the keel was laid. The craft has a capacity of 136,000 barrels, deadweight capacity of 16,500 tons and a designed speed of 15 knots. Designed on the single deck type of craft, the new ship is of fire-resistant construction throughout, and conforms to the highest class of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping, for vessels carrying petroleum in bulk.

Quarters for the crew and engineering officers will be single and double staterooms, located aft, where are also located the main galley and mess rooms, as well as recreation rooms for officers and crew.

Mechanical triggers released the ship from the building ways when the hour arrived for launching. They are similar to those used in launching the Massachusetts, modern dreadnought, Sept. 23, at the same yard.

Here's Your Chance

Unclaimed and seized goods are to be sold at auction next Tuesday at the Appraisers' Stores, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, by order of Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. The seized goods, grouped in 10 lots, include jewelry, wearing apparel, an imitation leather suitcase appraised at $2.40; a Colt automatic pistol which can only be sold to holders of a police permit; a man's Zircon ring valued at $29.70; a gold ring with three emerald stones and 16 chip diamonds valued at $9.60, and 15 paper pamphlets appraised at 70 cents. The unclaimed goods, in 52 lots, consist mostly of small lots of various commodities, foods, some clothing and miscellaneous items. In the group are: a guitar valued by Customs officials at $4.20; 11 sheets of window glass, 22x30, valued at $1.90; 23 tins of finnan haddie, and a bale of bamboo fishing poles valued at $2.80.

Fishing Ship Launching

Ninth of a fleet of 10 wood fishing draggers built or building at South Portland, Maine, for F. J. O'Hara & Sons, Inc., of Boston, Portland, and Rockland, will be launched at 3 p. m. next Friday when the Villanova slides into salt water. The new ship is one of four 82-footers. The other six are 58 feet long, and all 10 are diesel powered, involving in all an expenditure of about $500,000.

Necessary Information

Confidential naval information deemed of such importance for the safety of a vessel as to make possession by the master of a ship a prerequisite to obtaining clearance at the Customs House, is contained in naval publications CSP 937 and 939, according to Lieut. Gibbs W. Sherrill, U. S. N. R. Lieutenant Sherrill calls attention of steamship agents to the necessity of having all ships of 500-gross tons or more, if equipped with radio, supplied with these publications. Vessels equipped with radio-telephone only are exempted. Copies of the publications may be obtained at the offices of the Navy Director of the Port, 150 Causeway Street, Boston.

Boston Fisher Sold

One of Boston's well-known fishing schooners, the Marjorie Parker, has been sold to the Portland Fish Company of Portland, Maine, to "increase production of mixed groundfish for the Portland market at a time when prices of cod, haddock, hake and cusk are advancing rapidly," according to officials of the company. The vessel, built at Essex, Mass., in 1923, is to be equipped with 14 dories.

Leon Stone

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Displays also at the Institute of Modern Art

War Dines Heartily at New World Table But Essential Foods Are Still Plentiful

Not only in Europe, but in the food-rich Western Hemisphere as well, war is making inroads on the eating customs of millions. Canada and the United States, main contributors to the "larder of Democracy," are found facing changes in nonessentials, rather than essentials. Their food outlook is discussed today in the last of five articles on food and war. The other articles appeared Nov. 19, Nov. 22, Nov. 25, and Nov. 28.

Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The war is beginning to make substantial, but not vital changes in Canada's diet. Canada is not complaining about that, for these changes are largely designed to help the British people, who need Canadian food.

Before the war Canada faced the familiar problem of agricultural surpluses and at first the war seemed to add to them. Now in many lines the opposite condition prevails. The problem is to find enough good to maintain the usual Canadian diet and, at the same time, to ship the most valuable wartime foods overseas.

Wheat, the largest department of the agricultural industry, of course still suffers from glut. Every elevator and barn on the Canadian prairies is crammed with surplus grain, which Canada cannot sell. But even this may melt away, upsetting once more all the Government's careful calculations and the long debates of Parliament.

Canadian wheat farmers watched the retreat of Russian armies out of the Ukraine and they wondered whether Canada would be called upon to ship its wheat to the Russian people during the next year; whether Canada will have to revise its new policy of restricting wheat production by bonusing farmers not to plant their old acreage.

For the present Canadian agriculture is being mobilized to supply Britain with products deemed most nourishing, those giving the greatest food value for the cargo space required to move them. Britain has had over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat besides more than 7,000,000 bushels of flour since the war began. The more difficult problem is to produce enough pork and dairy products. This inevitably means changing Canada's diet.

Consumption Cut

There has been quite a satisfactory response to the request of the Government that the people of Canada should cut down their consumption of bacon and ham, so that the needs of Britain could be supplied. There was no suggestion of compulsion: it was an entirely voluntary rationing, but it was effective.

The request was first made last summer when the British Ministry of Food asked for more rapid delivery than the contract stipulated. The people of Canada were asked to cut their consumption in half. Domestic sales immediately and quite rapidly declined, although the use of bacon had previously been mounting sharply. Though this is an isolated case, it is considered a promising sign of the willingness of a democratic people to act spontaneously when the occasion demands.

It might be mentioned that the response to the proposal that the use of gasoline should be curtailed was not so prompt or definite, although there was some cut in consumption. There is an intensified curtailment in the use of a large number of commodities, manufactured from materials used in war production, but this process is aided by governmental regulations, through priorities.

Canadian producers are now working on an order for 600,000,000 pounds of bacon and ham for the British market to be delivered by next October. This is 175,000,000 pounds larger than the contract which expired in October last, but there is every indication that it will be filled without great difficulty, and this is to a considerable extent due to the ready response of the consuming public as well as to the expansion of production.

In a statement issued by the Bacon Board, it is said that "during July, August and September in 1941 millions of pounds of bacon and ham were added to the volume exported to Britain, due to the response by the people to the board's appeal to restrict consumption to half the volume formerly used. This co-operation was greatly appreciated." The board asked that the voluntary restriction be continued. There is a ban on exports of pork products from Canada except to British Empire countries.

Bacon production, formerly largely confined to central and eastern Canada, has become a major industry in the prairie provinces, assisting in the gradual transformation of that part of Canada from simply a wheat producing to a diversified farming community. At least one half of the bacon shipped to Britain during the coming months will originate west of the Great Lakes.

No Complaint Heard

Through the mobilization of farm resources Canada will ship three times as many swine to Britain next year as before the war. To achieve the necessary production, the Government raised the price of pork to the farmer and it asked Canadians to eat less pork products by about 25 per cent. There is less bacon on the Canadian breakfast table, fewer pork chops and spareribs on the dinner-table now than in any recent time. But no complaint is heard on that score, so long as the British people can eat better.

Since the war began Canada has shipped some 800,000,000 pounds of pork products to Britain. Next year Britain will get 600,000,000 pounds, a rise of 40 per cent above this year's shipments.

More than 15,000,000 dozen eggs had gone to Britain by this autumn since the war's outbreak and this new drain on available supplies undoubtedly would have raised prices seriously, but for the Government's policy of pegging them.

Canada is starting to manufacture millions of pounds of concentrated milk for Britain.

The British people want so much Canadian cheese—an old favorite and staple food with them before the war—that there will be a sharp cheese shortage here. Britain will get about 112,000,000 pounds of Canadian cheese in the next 12 months. The price of milk has been raised to encourage production but the Canadian family will certainly eat far less cheese than usual.

All this does not mean, of course, any shortage of food in Canada or any privation for the Canadian people. It only means a change in food habits as part of a huge effort to help Britain on the agricultural as well as the military front. There is a second factor in changing the nation's diet—the difficulty of getting foods formerly imported from other countries.

The Government has to conserve its foreign exchange, especially in the United States, where it needs every available American dollar to buy war materials. It has to conserve shipping space. And, of course, it cannot buy in enemy countries. The Government has been compelled to limit drastically the importation of luxury foods which Canadians like but can well do without.

For example, fancy sardines come no longer from France or Norway. There is no more Dutch cocoa from Holland and caraway seed from the same country is scarce here. Instead of French cream of tartar Canada is using a substitute which is not as satisfactory.

In December, 1940, Canada forbade the importation of non-British canned goods which had come mostly from the United States and Hawaii, simply to conserve exchange. Nuts from Manchuria, the United States, Brazil and Spain were put on the forbidden list—Canadians would not go hungry for lack of these delicacies. Canada now depends mostly on India for nuts, purchasing where it can get exchange through trade, but nuts have almost disappeared from most Canadian homes.

Turkish Figs Unavailable

Likewise the esteemed figs of Turkey are out and a deal to secure figs in Portugal apparently has not succeeded. Table figs have disappeared. But dates can be bought with available exchange in Iran and Iraq and may arrive in time for Christmas.

California ripe olives were embargoed by the Government, for exchange reasons, and Canada now buys green olives in Spain where it can use sterling.

To many a housewife a shortage of tea would be an important concern. India and Ceylon supply most of Canada's tea and the problem is to obtain shipping to move it here. For a time wholesalers rationed tea to retailers but the shipping situation is easier now. Tea prices, however, have advanced sharply and only poorer grades sell under $1 a pound to the consumer. There is no difficulty in securing coffee from South America and Africa.

It will be seen from this list that serious restrictions in the Canadian diet are confined entirely to non-essentials. Whether Canada will ever have to reduce its total consumption of food will depend on the course of the war and on the needs of Canada's allies. Most Canadians imagine that this country's capacity to produce food is almost unlimited but this theory is not supported by experts. At the rate it is going, with the land available and especially with the agricultural workers available, Canada will soon achieve something like maximum food production in most lines, for a great part of the agricultural area on the prairies is suitable, by soil and climate, for growing wheat only.

British in New Deal For Uruguayan Meat

By the Associated Press

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 6

A new agreement for British purchase of Uruguayan meats at the rate of 30,000 tons a month is announced.

The terms call for half the contract to be filled with boneless meat and half with meat including the bone.

U. S. Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Americans, long accustomed to the best of foods in wide variety and wrapped in cellophane or other super-modern packages, face many changes on their tables as the nation prepares to feed an additional 10,000,000 people in Britain next year, perhaps a like number in Russia, and an Army of 1,400,000 men.

Already the United States Government is seeking a 15 per cent increase in food production, with future demands in Europe expected to balloon that figure, according to an article in the magazine Food Industries.

Reports from England state that cheese, dried milk, evaporated milk, dried eggs, fruit and tomato juices, poultry, meat, bacon, lard and pork products are most urgently needed. These products all have to be processed and packaged before shipment overseas. For the first three items alone, the food manufacturer will have to process 4,500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 pounds of fluid milk. He will have to increase his egg drying capacity by more than 1,200 per cent to take care of Lease-Lend and defense requirements.

Then there is the packaging problem. Food to Britain requires a steady flow of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 paper board containers per month, in addition to millions of cases of canned goods. The paper box shortage is already acute, due not only to the shipping of food under Lease-Lend but because the Army is buying items in millions of corrugated and fiber containers. Tin foil materials for wrapping processed cheese, and transparent cellulose (such as Cellophane) are also facing a shortage. Drastic changes in food packaging are seen ahead for the United States consumer because of such materials shortages.

Future problems that might arise, according to the article, are matters such as these: Suppose the Axis Powers should occupy all of Northern Africa and that no cork at all would come to the United States. Cork liners for bottle closures, cork insulation and all civil uses of cork would be absolutely cut off—not merely drastically restricted.

Or assume that Japan succeeds in the conquest of the Malay States and most of the Dutch East Indies, or even only blockades their shipment of rubber and tin to the United States. We have on hand about five months' supply of rubber and about a year's supply of tin, both essential to food preservation.

That is why wartime conditions place a huge burden on the food manufacturer. He has to be ready to meet all possible emergencies, and to utilize substitute materials, if necessary, or substitute processes for continued preservation and production of essential food.

But this planning ahead by the food manufacturer has to dovetail exactly with the plans of the United States Department of Agriculture for expansion of raw food material. "It may take only one year to produce a crop expansion," says the article, "yet it may take much longer to get processing equipment in place, so that huge quantities of perishable foods are not lost.

"All of us hope we will not be forced to adopt new processes, new materials, or new ways, but it would be national folly to fail to be prepared to do so."

Canadian Potatoes To U. S. Customary

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Agriculture Department officials said there was nothing unusual in the fact that Canadian potatoes were being shipped to this country, which itself normally produces more than it consumes.

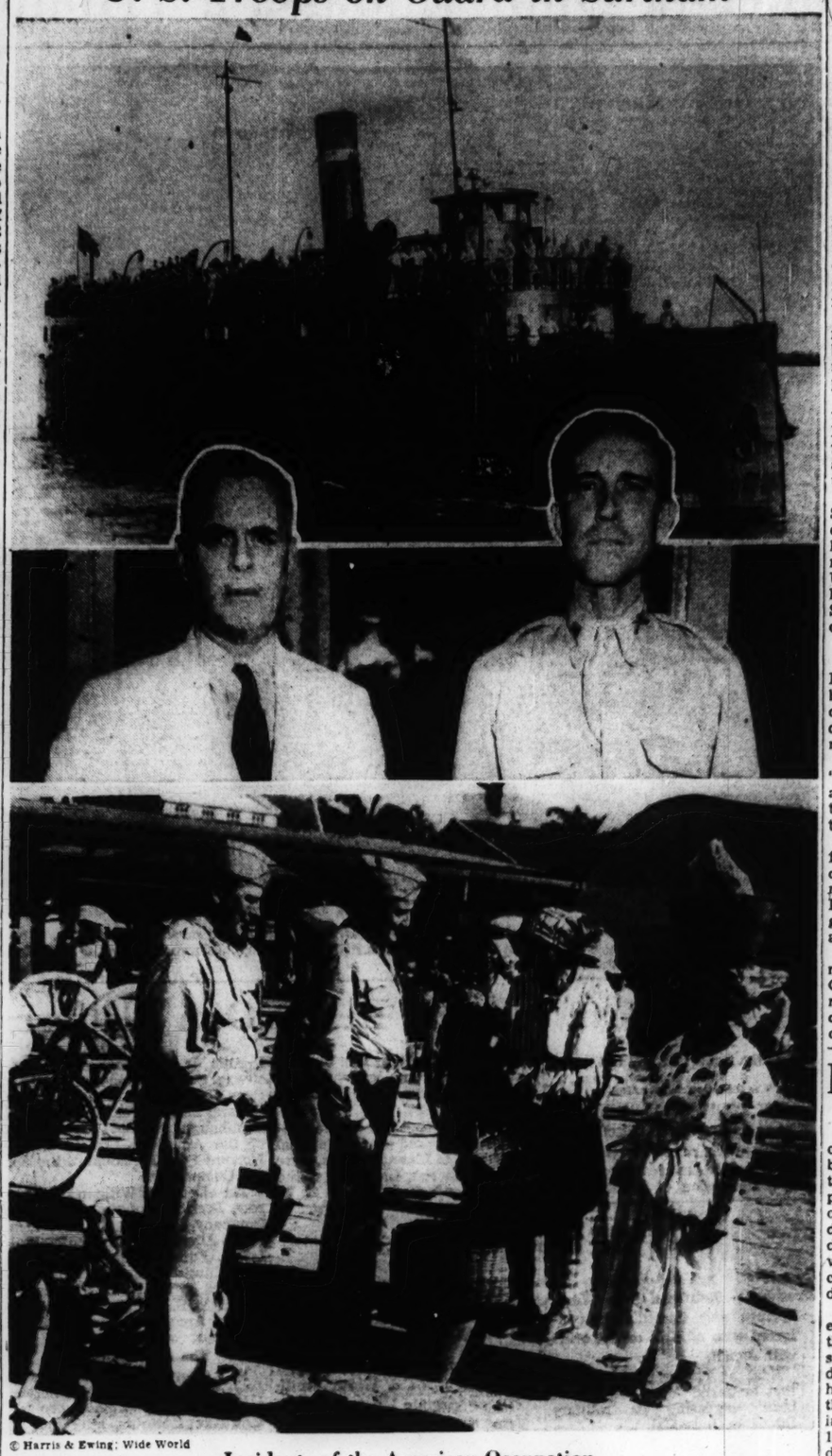
A shipload was aboard a Norwegian freighter which went aground in Hampton Roads.

Officials explained that under a trade agreement, Canada was permitted to export 1,500,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes and 1,000,000 bushels of table stock potatoes to this country annually, subject to a duty of 37.5 cents a bushel.

Officials said potato growers in New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia preferred Canadian seed stock because it produced earlier and was more resistant to disease.

Canadian imports average only about half of one per cent of United States production, officials said.

U. S. Troops on Guard in Surinam



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Incidents of the American Occupation

Army transport carries United States troops to Paramaribo, the Capital of Dutch Guiana. The middle picture shows the Governor, J. C. Kielstra, and Col. Parley D. Parkinson, Commander of the American forces, on the porch of the Governor's Palace. The lower picture made by the United States Signal Corps shows a group of colorfully garbed natives displaying merchandise for sale to American Army officers at Paramaribo. Left to right are Maj. Robert Hoffman of Oyster Bay, Long Island, and Lieut. Col. Stanley J. Grogan.

Mines of Bauxite Protected By U. S. Move in Surinam

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As the United States troops continue to arrive at their newest outpost in Dutch Guiana, a clearer analysis is now possible of the strategic impulses back of the occupation move.

It is to be considered, in the first place, more as a master move in geo-politics than as an extension of American defensive bases in the Western Hemisphere.

It places under American flag protection the mines of precious bauxite along the Surinam River, and swells United States and British contol to a total of one fourth of the world's deposits of this strategic raw material from which aluminum is made.

True, in countries now under Axis control still lie mines whose combined output is a good half of the ore.

Any comparison, however, between the potential supplies of aluminum available to the Axis and to the democratic powers must take into account one other factor—cryolite. This raw material is an important ingredient used in the processing of aluminum from bauxite. All of the world's natural supply—a large part of cryolite is synthetically produced—is mined in the Ivigtut workings in Greenland. The United States through its recently established base controls Greenland, and thus exercises a large measure of control of the manufacture of aluminum.

Close to French Guiana

Thus consideration of the occupation of Dutch Guiana in conjunction with the earlier occupation of Greenland, lends a new significance to both moves.

Without the presence of United States soldiers in Guiana, the flow of bauxite—so vital in defense production, particularly in making airplanes—might conceivably be cut off.

For Surinam adjoins French Guiana, Vichy-controlled, and in the latter colony live thousands of desperate men, convicts and ex-convicts, the exiles of France's penal system.

A forcing-bed is French Guiana for schemes of sabotage against the bauxite mines of both Dutch and British Guiana which produce between them a million metric tons of bauxite annually. In long procession the ore-vessels move up the coast on the 500-mile run from Paramaribo to Port of Spain, Trinidad.

In the bight of the Gulf of Paria, in Port of Spain roadstead the big vessels lie, while ingenious loading apparatus transships their cargoes. This repacking process is necessary, since the Guiana rivers are so shallow that the ore-ships cannot fill their holds to full capacity.

100 Miles From the Sea

It is only 200 miles by air-line from Cayenne, French Guiana, to Paramaribo, and actually only 40 miles from the penitential area to Dam, head of the Dutch railway to Paramaribo. Incidentally, up to a point opposite Dam, the Maroni River, boundary between Surinam and French Guiana, is navigable. One might speculate upon the threat to the mines from Axis raiders, surface or submarine, coming up the Maroni, less than 100 miles from the sea.

Washington authorities have emphasized the point that United States troops have arrived in Surinam solely for the protection of the mines. Brazil, despite mutual desire for protection of the ore deposits, could not well carry out such mission by physical occupation, it is stated, because of geographical difficulties. Between Brazil and Surinam lies the Serra de Tumoc-Gumac, a mountain range, with practically no passes for military movements, while a vast area on both sides of the barrier is still virgin territory.

The Surinam movement has caused discussion in some circles as to the probability of a similar reinforcement for the Dutch islands of Curaçao and Aruba, off the northern Venezuelan coast in the Caribbean. Military men, however, doubt that any such additional garrisons are necessary here, despite the fact that the Aruba refineries, with a capacity of more than 250,000 barrels of crude oil per day, are a major link in the vast Venezuelan oil production.

Protected by Bases

The Caribbean area is already well protected by the far-flung chain of United States bases in the Antilles, while U. S. Navy patrol boats—long-range flying boats—quarter the area from the Florida straits to the Gulf of Paria, hunting in pairs like huge eagles, over all the navigable channels from the Atlantic into the Caribbean. Furthermore, the Netherlands possessions here have no alien neighbors, lying as they do less than 50 miles from the Venezuelan shores.

The landing of American troops in Surinam demonstrates once more the soundness of Mahan's basic theory concerning sea power. According to him, the elements of sea power are three—a navy, a merchant marine, and bases. From Iceland to Trinidad American bases lie. American sea power placed the troops there, the Navy operates from them, and behind that cover the merchant marine brings to the United States, and to the democratic nations depending on the United States, from Greenland to Surinam, the raw materials essential for the production of aluminum, at the same time denying these products to the Axis.

War Declared by Britain On Finns, Rumania, Hungary

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The British Government, taking decisive action after repeated demands at home and urgent requests from Russia, announced today it was declaring war upon Finland, Hungary, and Rumania for fighting beside Germany against Russia.

A brief Foreign Office announcement's declaration of war would zero hour of midnight when the three countries failed to make "satisfactory replies" to the British demand that they withdraw from the Russian war.

The British said the Government's declaration of war would be effective at one minute after midnight, Greenwich Time (7:01 p. m. Saturday e. s. t.).

An authoritative source said that only the Finns replied to the British note demanding that the three countries stop fighting Russia and that the reply was "entirely unsatisfactory."

These were sent through United States diplomatic channels. In disclosing that the British demand had been served upon the three nations, the British earlier said the United States diplomatic service had been used and the United States had been kept informed of developments.

U. S. Diplomatic Channels

Diplomatic relations between Britain and the three nations were broken off long ago and it was conceded here that the actual declaration of war would not materially change the situation.

It was explained, however, that "the primary difference will come at the peace conference, when these countries will be sitting on the other side of the table."

While the Foreign Office waited for expiration of the midnight deadline before issuing its statement, reports from Bucharest and Budapest said Rumania and Hungary were standing by Germany and rejecting the British demand.

Finland's official position was not stated but Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish forces, indicated it by saying in an order of the day on the twenty-fourth anniversary of Finnish independence that the Finns' strategic goal against Russia soon would be reached.

Finland's Attitude

The Finn generally said Britain would gain nothing by a declaration of war but would stand to lose something by tossing Finland in Germany's lap.

[The Berlin radio, in a broadcast beamed to South America and heard by NBC in New York, said Finland, Hungary, and Rumania "accept the British declaration of war with dignity and confidence in their final victory. They know how to fight their new enemy with the mighty help of the German armed forces."]

At the same time, Czechoslovak circles in London said they considered their Government at war with Finland, Hungary, and Rumania because the "enemies of Great Britain and the Soviet Union are the enemies of Czechoslovakia."

Finns Rounded Up By British Police

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 6

Scotland Yard detectives assisted by mobile police swiftly began a roundup today of more than 200 "enemy aliens" as a result of the Finnish-Rumanian-Hungarian war declaration announcement.

Those detained, of whom about 150 were Finns, were taken to a clearing center for removal later to concentration camps.

The Finnish Minister here, G. A. Gripenberg, and his staff began preparing to leave for Helsinki. The Finnish Legation had been functioning despite the breach in relations with Finland last July.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will make a statement on the war declarations at the next session of the House of Commons, it was announced.

Black-Out Aids 'Beetle' Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Increased demand for window-blinds for "blackout" purposes, together with curtailment of imports, has set the "beetle" houses of Scotland humming night and day. One of Scotland's oldest industries, "beetling," is the process which imparts a high gloss to the calico fabric used for making window blinds.

Each bettle-house contains dozens of slowly-revolving drums and thousands of beetles. A staff of 50 skilled craftsmen supervise every detail of the process. The beetle-house continues night and day, through a six-day week, producing blind hollands in widths from 18 in. to 108 in. Normally, a hundred different shades are produced.

The "beetles" themselves are long, heavy shafts of selected beech which has undergone a five-year seasoning treatment, cut into lengths measuring four inches in section, and from eight feet to nine feet in length. The strking face, or lower end, prepared by skilled craftsmen to retain as large an effective area as possible must be gently rounded and perfectly smooth so as not to damage the fabric.

High-grade dyed fabric is wound on large drums designed to revolve slowly while a series of beetles falls by gravity and gives every inch of the fabric a hammer-like blow. This pounding treatment continues from 50 to 90 hours, closes the interstices, flattening warp and weft to produce the luster and moiré effect for which Scottish blind hollands are known and admired.

Partial credit for this clear, fine finish is given to the local water which comes direct from mountain streams, uncontaminated by atmospheric impurities.

"Beetling" is a traditional Scottish craft handed down from father to son, often with four generations of one family at work in the same shed.

Historic Building In Baltimore Due To Be Demolished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6—An historic Baltimore building in which Henry Clay was nominated for President of the United States by the Whig Party nearly a century ago is to be demolished in order to make way for an automobile parking lot.

When the building was erected at Calvert and Pleasant Streets in 1837 by the First Universalist Society of Baltimore, it was the largest structure in the city, according to historians. Religious services were held in the building for many years.

In 1844, the Whig Party held its nominating convention in Baltimore, meeting in the Universalist Society's building, because that was the only structure in the city large enough to accommodate the delegates. The convention nominated Clay, of Kentucky, for President and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for Vice-President. Neither, of course, was elected.

From about 1860 until this year, the building was used by the Roman Catholics and was known as St. Francis Xavier Church. Announcement has now been made that the building has been sold to the Central Parking Company and is to be torn down.

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Prisoners: Pawns of Nazi Conquest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 6—About 600,000 Russian prisoners of war have arrived in Germany. Although they are not being treated as well as British and French prisoners, they are housed and fed under what Red Cross officials here term "fairly tolerable conditions."

Considerable speculation has attached to the manner in which Germany would treat Russian prisoners of war inasmuch as the Soviet Union was one of the few nations which did not sign the international agreement of July 27, 1929, regulating treatment of war prisoners.

Actually, no information is available here as to what treatment German prisoners are getting in Russia.

Negotiations are in progress between the International Red Cross here and the Berlin and Moscow Governments over the Red Cross suggestion that it be appointed to investigate conditions in both countries. So far Russia has not taken a stand either for or against the suggestion.

[The Soviet Government in a formal note addressed to all nations of the world, charged wilful mistreatment of prisoners of war by Germany. It told of at least one instance, where Russians recaptured an area in the Ukraine, when Russian prisoners were found left behind with their bodies mutilated by the Germans.]

Prisoners Distributed

International Red Cross workers who have visited camps in Germany where Russian prisoners are held reported that the Russians are distributed in groups of from 60 to 100 under guard to work in agriculture. Feeding these 600,000 prisoners is held by the Nazis to be difficult, for food, they contend, is none too plentiful.

Each German community, it is argued, has a certain allotment of food, so, if 20,000 Russians are brought to a community of 80,000 Germans, there is bound to be a shortage. This situation is expected to become worse when the rest of the Russian prisoners arrive.

The Germans hold they cannot trust the Russians to work individually with peasants as French and British soldiers do, because German authorities do not know what they would do or whether they have received instructions to continue to fight in some way even as prisoners.

The Nazis claim it is out of the question to employ the Russian prisoners in industry for they could be most destructive there. They probably will be observed for a month or more and the most amenable will be picked out for industrial work. Most of them will be put on large estates in Prussia and in the eastern regions to work in gangs.

German sources take an attitude of "concern" regarding the fate of German prisoners in Russia. They lay much stress on the lack of any treaty regulating treatment. This provides the Germans with a basis for claiming that retaliation must be meted out for real or imagined injuries to German prisoners in Russia.

Prisoners Huddle in Cold

One aspect of the story, however, which receives little attention, is the plight of Russian prisoners of war before they reach Germany. Observers from the front picture streams of men—three million men is the German official figure for Russian prisoners taken—being moved on foot across the Russian plains toward Germany insufficiently fed, poorly clothed, and sleeping nights huddled together in the open or in whatever half-ruined quarters are available in the winter weather which already is well advanced.

Though atrocity stories are believed to be exaggerated, there is no doubt but that the strictest discipline among prisoners is maintained by the German Army. Russians frequently attempt to escape by falling upon guards whose number necessarily is limited. To warn the Russians that they will be shot if they try to escape does not prevent them from trying—on the other hand, the threat of beating is effective.

Meanwhile, in respect to other prisoners of war in Germany, it is reported that the system of reciprocity in their treatment is working, as far as religious care is concerned. The Oecumenical Commission at Geneva, consisting of eight members, mostly Swiss, distributes religious literature and organizes religious instruction services by mail. With the aid of the American Bible Society, the Oecumenical Commission has sent 60,000 Bibles into the camps. The office in Geneva is full of Bibles, prayer books, and hymnals as well as religious literature in various European languages.

Since the beginning of the war, the Oecumenical Commission has received permission to make only two trips of inspection to work camps.

Four Camps Visited

Recently Prof. Jacques Courvoisier, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, visited four camps which he himself had chosen, one south of Berlin and three in the Rhineland. He was accompanied by a German Army officer. He visited camps where Protestants predominated, since the Commission is chiefly a Protestant organization. Roman Catholics have an organization centered at Fribourg, Switzerland. But its work is not so extensive as that of the Oecumenical Commission.

Prof. Courvoisier found members of English and Scottish Churches, many French Reformed Protestants, a few Baptists and several Mohammedans. Services are held by a member of the clergy when one is available, otherwise a lay member reads a sermon sent from Geneva or from the Evangelisches Hilfswerk of Berlin. During the week several meetings and Bible-study courses are held. Officers are easier to reach than the men because they are not required to work and have all day to read, study, and talk. Men who are required to work in widely separated farms, factories, or in small labor groups are very difficult to reach.

Interest in religion was reported to be greater than under ordinary circumstances since war and imprisonment have set men to thinking of the fundamental problems of life.

One prisoner reported that when he arrived at a camp he went about attempting to join the camp's church. As there was nothing except a Roman Catholic mass, he began searching for Protestant brethren by whistling a well-known hymn down the main street of the camp. Two men replied. At the first service only four prisoners were present, but on the following Sunday over one hundred attended.

Quake in Central America

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 6 (AP)—A few public buildings and homes in Central Costa Rica and Northern Panama were destroyed and some residents were injured yesterday by an earthquake felt throughout virtually all of Costa Rica and part of Panama.

Friendly Callers at Gibraltar

Wide World; International

'The Rock' Receives Distinguished Guests

Top: Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Corps (right), goes over plans for a new hospital with Lord Gort, Governor and Commander in Chief at Gibraltar, and two of the latter's aides. General Brett toured the Mediterranean area. Bottom: The Duke of Gloucester, brother of the King of England, with Engineer Colonel Fordham as they emerged from one of the tunnels that run through the fortress rock. Some experts believe that if the German offensive is stalled for the winter in Russia, the Nazis will strike at Gibraltar, Great Britain's key to the Mediterranean Sea.

Canada Aids War Captives

OTTAWA, Dec. 6 (CP)—Nine hundred and thirty-two Canadians now are held in German prison camps, and E. F. Collins, Director of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, reports that generally the prisoners are enjoying conditions greatly improved since the outbreak of war.

Two factors have contributed to this improvement—the work of the Canadian Red Cross in sending food parcels, and efforts of United States Embassy officials who visit the camps about every three weeks.

To the office of the Bureau, a branch of the National War Services Department, comes a constant stream of reports on conditions in the German prison camps. A flow of correspondence with relatives of the prisoners already has filled voluminous files.

How Prisoners Are Divided

The Canadians in enemy prison camps fall into four general classifications. The largest group, civilians, number 375; merchant marine prisoners come next with 257; members of the Canadian forces tatal 175 and there are 126 Canadians who were taken prisoner while serving with Imperial forces, most of them with the Royal Air Force.

One of the most common mistakes relatives and friends of prisoners make is sending frequent parcels. Prisoners are allowed only one "personal" parcel every three months and that parcel must be forwarded by the next of kin. Specific regulations are laid down defining what may be sent in the personal parcels. Food, tobacco and cigarets are strictly prohibited. Games and books may be sent by arrangements with companies which have postal censorship permits entitling them to forward these articles apart from the personal parcel restrictions.

What Prisoners Want

Articles which are popular in many of the personal parcels sent are soap, safety razors and blades, small musical instruments, dentifrices and small articles of clothing. The parcels have to be restricted to 11 pounds.

The parcels are inspected by censorship officials at Ottawa and prohibited articles are returned to the sender. The censors' office confirms with the Prisoners Information Bureau that the sender is the next of kin before the parcel leaves Canada.

According to the Canadian Red Cross, British prisoners of war in Germany will receive food parcels without interruption during December, although French prisoners will be denied individual packages from their homeland.

In a recent dispatch from Vichy it was reported that Germany had banned shipments of parcels to individual French prisoners between Nov. 25 and Dec. 25, thus preventing them receiving Christmas gifts from home.

The German order, however, does not curtail consignments of Red Cross food parcels to prisoners of any other nationality.

Eire Government Buys Two Ships From America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Negotiations have now been completed for the purchase of two ships by the Eire Government from the United States Government. The vessels are the 5,000-ton West Hermatite registered at Seattle and the 5,000-ton West Neris registered at Portland, Ore.

Both vessels are owned by the United States Maritime Commission, but in future they are to be operated by the Irish Shipping Company, Ltd. They will be manned by Irish crews which have already left this country for the United States where the ships are to load with general cargo before setting out on their first voyage across the Atlantic under the Irish flag.

'Cookies for Rookies'

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Syracuse University co-eds, fearing the boys at army camps might miss the "home touch," have organized a "cooking for rookies" campaign with student volunteers doing the baking.

designed for giving

novelty capeskin gloves

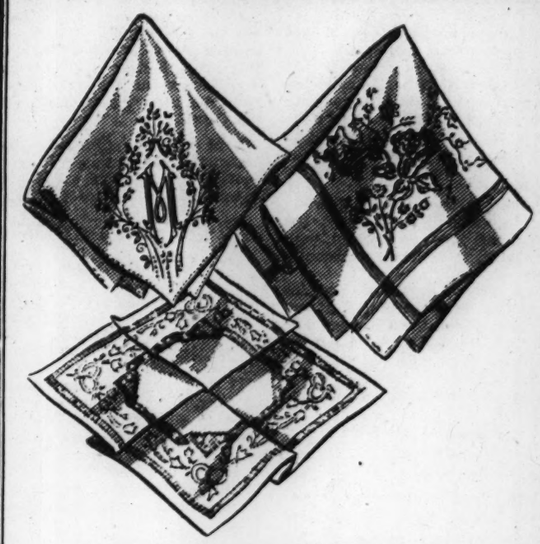
$3.50 pair

Gloves make a gift she'll wear for months and remember your excellent taste every time she puts them on. The novelties sketched are of particularly fine skins, hand tailored with painstaking workmanship. Notice the contrasting color bands, the sunburst stitching and dainty bow touches. Top sketch: beige with brown, black with white, brown with beige. Lower sketch: Black with white, white with self-stitching, brown with self-stitching.

Gloves, street floor

Stearns

BOSTON



white hand-embroidered handkerchiefs for Christmas

Choice gift handkerchiefs, varying all the way from those elaborately embroidered in all four corners to those with simple hand-embroidered initials. All have hand-rolled hems. Street floor.

35c to $3.00

Stearns

BOSTON

give the travel-wise on your list

Dorothy Gray cases

Every girl or woman knows the sheer luxury of that "extra case" for cosmetics to take on long or short trips. Two from an interesting collection of cosmetic overnight cases are sketched. Case at top is in black or saddle alligator-grain fabrikoid. Lower case is in ostrich-grain fabrikoid in black or brown. Both cases contain all the cosmetic necessities needed on a short trip.

Top sketch **$6.00** plus tax

Lower sketch **$7.50** plus tax

Toiletries, street floor

Stearns

BOSTON

For Christmas

Hand-Printed Linen Luncheon Cloths

An unusual assortment of gay gift cloths in multi-color florals with plain band borders and multi-color all-over florals. On sale, third floor.

cloths 52 x 52, each $2.75

cloths 54 x 54, each $2.95

cloths 54 x 70, each $3.95

Stearns

BOSTON

silver-on-copper for Christmas giving

Serving dishes make gifts for the hostess that may be enjoyed for a lifetime. Choose from 16-inch well-and-tree platters, meat platters, covered vegetable dishes, gravy boats, water pitchers. Colonial thread or English gadroon borders.

$6.75 *plus tax*

Silver, Seventh Floor

Stearns

BOSTON

give her luxury and beauty for

leisure hours

Perhaps she's wanted a rather extravagant hostess gown for a long time, but didn't want to buy it for herself. Then surprise her this year . . . that's what Christmas is for. Two jewels from a collection of leisure-hour fashions are sketched.

Rayon velvet gown with full sweep to the skirt, long graceful sleeves and flower fastening at the waistline. Choose it in black, green or dusty rose. ***$29.95***

Sophisticated rayon crepe gown, urban enough to wear to dinner, with glittering nailheads and beads outlining the neckline, shoulder and sleeves. In red, green or black. ***$35***

Negligees, sixth floor

Stearns

BOSTON

Nazis Claim Two Towns In Moscow Defense Arc

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—A Berlin radiocast heard today by NBC said 60 Russian transport and supply ships aggregating almost 250,000 tons, along with nine merchant ships of undetermined tonnage, had been sunk in Crimean waters since the start of Russian-German War.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

Gen. Fedor von Bock's Central Front armies were credited by a German military spokesman today with the capture of two important points in the Moscow defense arc—Mozhaisk, 57 miles west, and Klin, 50 miles northwest—as fighting intensified in temperatures 31 degrees below zero, fahrenheit.

Pravda, however, reported that the Russian Army was countering the Nazi squeeze on Moscow with offensives of its own north of Klin, where the Germans were said to have massed two new infantry divisions and strong tank reinforcements.

South of the Capital, fighting was increasing in intensity, the Communist Party organ said, with the Germans attacking constantly north of Tula

The situation there remains tense, Pravda admitted. It said that in some places the Germans had cut the Tula-Moscow highway, capturing some villages.

"Large German tank forces are taking part in the action," Pravda asserted.

Spread of Offensive

The German High Command admitted the spread of Red Army counteroffensives from Leningrad to the Sea of Azov, but declared the thrusts were beaten off and said Soviet losses were tremendous.

The daily German war bulletin said the Russians were attacking in force in the Donets region at the southern flank of the battle front, stabbing repeatedly at Nazi siege lines around Leningrad on the northern flank, and counterattacking locally in sectors between the two.

The Soviet strategy in the Donets area was intended to outflank any Mius River line established by the Axis. Soviet dispatches declared the Germans had been driven well west of that strategic stream above Stalino. Powerful bombers and Soviet naval craft were said to be bombarding retreating units to the south.

Aerial Bombardment

Russians said the upper Mius action developed about Dmitrovsk, 15 miles northeast of Stalino, a major manufacturing city which fell Oct. 21 as a major trophy of Germany's Donets Basin drive.

The Soviet left flank was reported to have driven at least six miles beyond Taganrog, on the sea of Azov east of the Mius River mouth.

The Moscow radio said 1,500 German Army trucks (motorized equipment sufficient for a full division) were held under a violent aerial bombardment as they concentrated for an attempt to cross the river by pontoon bridges and barges.

Field dispatches declared the Germans had lost 23,000 men in killed and wounded in the 18 days ended Dec. 4.

A report that Red Navy vessels were shelling the Nazi route of retreat along the coast came from the British radio.

[Such craft presumably either had been based near Rostov or entered Azov waters from the Black Sea before the Germans won Kerch, at the bottleneck strait between the Crimea and the Caucasus.]

Three Italian divisions and Rumanian and Croatian units were reported by the Rome radio to have arrived as reinforcements.

Siege of Bombers

NEWCASTLE, England, Dec. 6 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair declared today that "we intend to use the bomber on a scale and with an efficiency that will surpass anything that has been achieved hitherto."

"It is not merely in numbers of our aircraft that we look to an increase in our effort," he said in a speech here, "but we are steadily improving equipment and steadily developing our tactical methods.

"Our bombers are laying siege to the entire German military machine."

Finns in Hangoe

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Finnish High Command communiqué today said the occupation of the Hangoe area has been completed. Houses in Hangoe appear generally in a fairly good condition but mines have been thickly planted, they declare. About 300 prisoners have been taken.

On Karelian Isthmus artillery and trench mortar harassing fire and infantry fire by both sides was reported throughout the Isthmus. The enemy launched two unsuccessful attacks along the coast of Lake Ladoga, the Finns said.

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Despite frequent mention of dominion and colonial troops in the Libyan campaign, a majority of the Empire forces engaged there are from the United Kingdom, informed sources said today.

These sources said German reports that the British were loading the heaviest fighting onto dominion forces was "propaganda aimed at causing ill will within the Empire."

Masaryk Urges 'Quarantine' For Germany After War

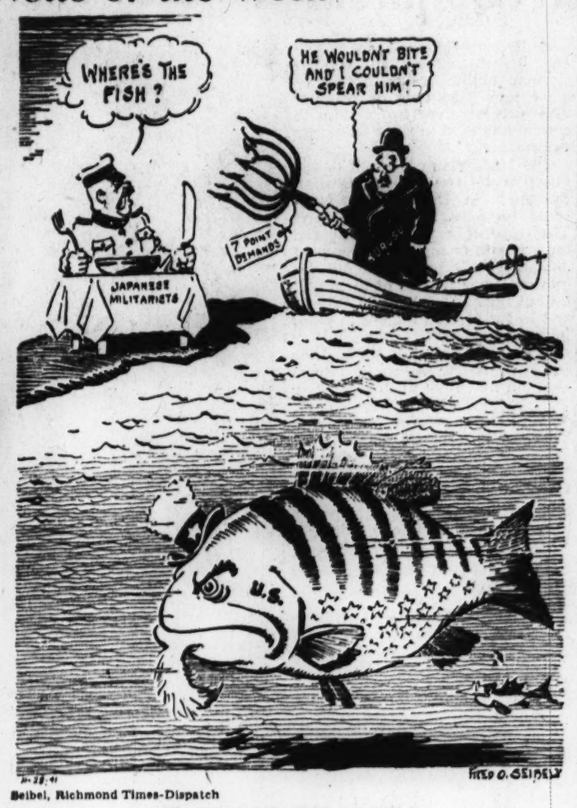
TORONTO, Dec. 6 (CP)—Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister for the Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile, said in an address here yesterday that Germany should be placed in quarantine after the war.

"Don't let's get sentimental about the Germans the day after peace is declared and say they are nice people and we'll play cricket with them," he said. "Unless the English-speaking world assumes the postwar leadership we cannot win the peace.

"The new world has already been born—in Coventry, Rotterdam and Prague. It is going to be a rather cruel world to start with and it is up to us to make it into a worthwhile place in which to live. We must make this the last world war. In the interests of Germany herself we must show her that this sort of business does not pay."

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle



Seibel, Richmond Times-Dispatch

The "New Order" Wasn't Filled

Lee, Portland Oregonian

Good Neighbor Comes Visiting

Soviet Wars in Self-Defense, World Crusade in Abeyance

By William Henry Chamberlin

Writes for The Christian Science Monitor

Russia is fighting the present war in a spirit of national self-defense rather than of crusading world revolutionism. This definite conclusion emerges after one looks through the batches of Soviet newspapers published since the beginning of the war with Germany which recently arrived in this country after long delay.

In a country where the government controls every printed word, in peace as well as in war, one can easily recognize the ideology which is in favor by glancing at a few representative articles in the press. Many well known Soviet writers and poets, including Vsevolod Ivanoff, Fadeeff, Valentin Kataeff, Valeria Gerasimova, have gone to the front as war correspondents or have undertaken the assignment of depicting life in the rear.

What is striking in this Soviet war literature is the absence of international revolutionary slogans. There has also been some decline in the normally copious flow of eulogies of Stalin. On the other hand the notes of Russian nationalism and Pan-Slavism are constantly emphasized. Hitler is held up to execration not so much as the oppressor of the working class, but rather as the enemy of the Slav race.

A member of the early school of Soviet novelists and playwrights, Vsevolod Ivanoff, whose play about partisan warfare in Siberia was presented at the Moscow Art Theater, writing on the popular theme: "Fascism: the enemy of the Slav Race," recounts the names of Russia's great generals, poets and artists, of such men as Peter the Great, Suvoroff, Kutuzoff, Pushkin, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Gorky and Repin.

Church Described

Another writer, Sholokhoff-Sinyavsky, describing a visit to the Don region, traditional home of one of the most powerful and numerous branches of the Cossacks, falls into a style of writing that would have been sneered at as sentimental and denounced as "counter-revolutionary" a few years ago. He describes the church in an old Cossack stanitsa, or settlement, and imagines the Cossack of the past, in his picturesque uniform, reappearing on the scene. Another author, writing about one of the early Tsars, Dmitry Donskoy, who won a victory over the Tartars at Kulikovo, goes into minute accounts of the ecclesiastical ceremony with which he was blessed on setting out to fight.

Decidedly Soviet literary styles change even faster than Paris fashions. There was a time when it was a definite, if unwritten, rule of Soviet literary criticism and censorship that religion could not be mentioned except for purposes of ridicule and discredit.

Another sign of the times is the report of a Pan-Slav conference, attended by representatives of many Slav nationalities, Russians, White Russians, Ukrainians, Poles, Serbs, Czechs, Croats and others. The veteran Russian writer, Alexei Tolstoy, one of whose most distinguished recent works was a historical novel about Peter the Great, addressed this gathering. While he repudiated the pre-revolutionary Russian conception of Pan-Slavism as an absorption of the smaller Slav peoples by Russia and focused the attention of the delegates on the struggle against Hitlerism, this open avowal of special racial sympathy is a new theme in Soviet propaganda.

Communism in Background

Orthodox Communism has placed far less emphasis on race and nationality than on a process of class struggle in which the workers of the world were supposed to be organized by Communist parties for the overthrow of governments which maintained the allegedly "exploiting" system of capitalism. Now this idea, while it has not been repudiated and might presumably be revived some time, has been pushed into the background.

The fact that Maxim Litvinoff, chief sponsor of the policy of "the indivisibility of peace," has been nominated for the important post of Ambassador to the United States, while Ivan Maisky, Ambassador at London, sits on the Inter-Allied Council that since Sept. 24 has been planning co-operation in re-establishment of a new world order for free nations are sufficient evidence that this is so.

The "Party Line," as Communist Party general policy is usually called in Russia, has been shaped on the assumption that, despite a quarter century of Soviet rule, national consciousness is still strong in the Russian masses. It is to this national consciousness that Soviet authors are making their primary appeal.

It is doubtless too early to expect any masterpieces of war literature. But the negative sides of the strict official control which has been maintained over Soviet literature are reflected in the quality of writing about the present war by some Russian writers who have previously given evidence of literary talent, such as Ivanoff, Fadeeff and Kataeff. What is written about the present war generally lacks the warmth, realism and naturalness which characterized the better Soviet novels and stories about the period of the civil war. An exception is represented by the lively, sympathetic sketches of Soviet women in the war by Valeria Gerasimova.

Canada's Wide Price Controls Bring Minor Lessened Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 6—The imposition of Canada's extensive price controls has thus far at least, brought little visible difference to the life of the average citizen. It is of course much too early to intimate how the whole system is going to work.

It may be sometime before the strange new economic garment fits snugly and comfortably; seams may give here and there, and the tailor's needle and scissors may be brought into play. But for the first few days since the plan began Dec. 1, all that the average man has noticed has been a reduction here and there in cost of articles he purchases, and perhaps, a wary and searching eye bent on him from behind the store counter.

The storekeeper may be perfectly honest, but the system is still strange. His thoughts might run something like this: "I put all prices to the basic period level. It meant a change in about 10 per cent of the articles I handle, but that's a customer I don't remember. When he is glancing over my shelves he may be wondering whether those canned goods should be 16 instead of 17 cents. If he says anything I'll be able to show him I sold the same tins for 17 cents between Sept. 15 and Oct. 11." Suspicion will disappear as retailers become used to the new system, but they will have to be always on the alert with the canny housewife making daily purchases for her home.

Close Co-operation Seen Needed

There seems to have been comparatively little dislocation in price levels, and this has been due in some measure to the warning given of the impending control, which has kept most prices from getting out of hand during the last month or month and a half.

A Gallup poll has shown 3 to 1 in favor of price and wage control among those questioned throughout Canada. Industry in general has given assurances of co-operation to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, but no one doubts, least of all the members of the Prices Board, that troubles lie in wait, and that the price of success will be untiring vigilance and thoroughness in the administration of control. Among the many measures taken to obtain as smooth operation as possible for the system, one of the latest, aims at still closer co-operation of the Wartime Prices Board with the Wartime Industries Control Board, thus ensuring the full measure of benefit for the war effort from price control.

Regional Offices Under Way

The Prices Board is setting up 13 regional offices throughout the country, and branches of these regional boards will later be established. A statement recently issued says that "In order to avoid duplication of offices and services, an agreement has been made with the Wartime Industries Control Board for the purpose of combining in one office the requirements of both boards." The regional representative will be known as the "Prices and Supply representative." The Prices Board and the industries control board which is part of the Department of Munitions and Supply have interlocking membership.

The regional boards will "provide facilities for the public to submit their questions and problems to such offices so that quick action may be taken in case of need." They will also be entrusted with the duty of keeping clear the channels of supply of essential commodities for war industries.

with assurance that appropriate subsidies will be provided on goods imported on or after Dec. 1, 1941, the Board said.

"A system of direct subsidies will be used in the first instance, with the possibility that from time to time duties and taxes on imported goods may be reduced in such a way as to make subsidies unnecessary."

The Board said the general policy, to which there are certain important exceptions, would be supervised and handled by the new Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation under the chairmanship of Hector B. McKinnon. Organization of his work and staff is proceeding.

The import policy is expected to maintain the price ceiling plan which went into operation Dec. 1 in respect to imported as well as domestic goods. It will enable manufacturers and other importers to continue to supply retailers at prices which are reaonable in relation to the retailers' ceiling prices for sales to consumers.

Direct imports by retailers will also be eligible for subsidies but not direct imports by consumers, the Board said.

A fundamental part of the policy is "that imported goods will not be eligible for supply if such goods can be obtained in Canada in sufficient volume and at reasonable prices." Any large increase in volume of imports of any particular kind of goods will be taken as evidence the subsidy is excessive. Any importer who diverts business unjustifiably from a domestic supplier to a foreign supplier may be excluded from subsidy assistance.

Importers are expected to keep the subsidy costs at the lowest possible figure. In a number of lines, import prices can be kept to a level which will make subsidies unnecessary.

Wages Stabilized

OTTAWA, Dec. 6 (AP)—Extension of the Canadian Government's wage stabilization order to cover all industrial employees was announced last night by Labor Minister Norman McLarty.

Employers in building and construction industries with less than 10 employees and other employers with less than 50 employees, exempted from provisions of the original order, are now covered.

The order now affects every class of employee except dominion, provincial and municipal employees, employees in agriculture, horticulture, fishing, hunting, trapping, and domestic service, and employees of certain non-profit institutions.

The wage stabilization program provides for payment of cost-of-living bonuses by all employers and "freezing" of basic wage rates with the intention of keeping workers' income in line with the cost of living.

A further amendment to the original Order-in-Council provides that no employer may decrease the basic wage rates paid by him on Nov. 15 without official permission.

"Any such decreases already adopted since the passing of the order are to be canceled," the statement said.

New Import Policy

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 6 (CP)—The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, explaining the new import policy under the price ceiling plan, says that imported goods, will in general, cost the importer "no more than is appropriate in relation to the retail ceiling prices.

Importers may continue importing in the normal manner,

Dublin to Extend Building Program Of Raid Shelters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Eire's Government has decided on an expanded air raid shelter building program. Hitherto only about 100 above-ground shelters have been available. Now it is proposed to build about 600 more of the reinforced concrete type. This would go a long way toward affording shelter for a considerable number of the citizens in the event of an emergency.

Despite scarcity of ordinary building material in Eire, it is proposed to lay the concrete foundations of big blocks of flats in populous areas, which are then to serve as air-raid shelters.

Japanese Institute Closes Its Doors in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The Japanese Institute, designed to promote better understanding of Japanese culture and to further the study of it in the schools of the United States, will close this month and its director and staff return to Nippon, it was announced here today.

The suspension of activities by the Institute was attributed to the freezing of Japanese funds in the United States and the difficulty of obtaining the release of money necessary for its maintenance. The Institute was established three years ago, and in a printed statement handed out at its headquarters at 630 Fifth Avenue, regret was voiced that its work was so short-lived.

"In saying farewell, we earnestly hope it shall be our pleasure again to take up our work in the not too distant future when conditions will have returned to normal, and to continue our contribution to the promotion of human kinship in those higher realms of thought, of culture and of the spirit, to which great task we shall always be devoted," the statement issued by Tamon Layeva, the Director of the Institute, said.

At the Japanese Consulate in the same building it was said that a total of 132 Japanese subjects now in the United States had applied for passage home. The majority of them are employees of Japanese banks and business houses in this country which have had to reduce their staffs because of the freezing of credits.

The Consulate spokesman said that 100 or more others had previously returned to Japan. This means that only a small percentage of the estimated 2,000 Japanese residents in New York and vicinity are returning to Japan.

U. S. Agencies Seek to Keep Up Latin-American Trade Levels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Closer co-operation among a number of defense and Federal agencies is being sought here to solve the admittedly pressing problem of maintaining United States-Latin-American trade at its present high level.

Recognizing the importance to Pan American solidarity of sound trade relations, the Government is giving careful attention to new ways of insuring that Latin America will not only obtain needed manufactured goods from the United States but will have the means of shipping raw materials northward.

Officials of the Department of State, the Office of Production Management, the Maritime Commission and the Export-Import Bank, are holding regular meetings in an attempt to harmonize this country's two-fold obligation to supply the opponents of Hitlerism and to foster inter-American commercial relations.

Three Problems

According to official word, the United States must solve three problems in connection with Latin-American trade. It must:

1. So arrange defense industrial priorities that American companies are able to ship Latin America a considerably larger proportion of its civilian needs than is now possible.

2. Either divert more ships to the Latin-American run or increase the operating efficiency of ships now plying between United States and Latin-American ports.

3. Decide what proportion of military production can be spared for the very necessary task of aid-Latin-American countries as Argentina and Brazil to strengthen their national defenses.

Officials here admit that there has been some criticism in Latin America and some apprehension in the United States over America's inability better to fill the heavy defense orders now being filed with American concerns by a number of South and Central American countries.

Marked Improvement

It is recognized, however that a marked improvement in both the shipping and military supply situations will result from the present rise in the American output of military equipment and the accelerating construction of merchant ships. No corresponding improvement in the production of civilian goods is expected due to rising military demands.

Pointing up present difficulties regarding trade among the Americas, the Foreign Policy Association has warned that the recent trade agreement between the United States and Argentina must be supplemented by prompt action on shipping and oriority problems if the accord is to strengthen commercial and political ties in the Western Hemisphere.

The survey, written by John C. Dewilde of the Association's research staff, points out that the trade agreement itself will remain a "relatively unimportant factor in shaping trade between the two countries." On the other hand, "action taken on shipping and priority problems will primarily determine the extent to which Argentina and the Uninted States will be able to take advantage of tariff concessions they have made to each other."

"The development of export trade to Argentina will depend almost entirely on the capacity of the United States to export those products which Argentina needs. Despite the rise in imports from Argentina, United States exports to that country have declined from $84,795,000 in January-August, 1940, to $56,000,000 in the same period in 1941. This drop has been largely due to the United States' growing preoccupation with defense production. Manufacturers with defense orders have frequently been unable to carry out foreign contracts or to obtain licenses for the exportation of needed materials to Argentina.

"Since U. S. imports are largely related to emergency war-time needs, Argentina is concerned about their cessation or curtailment after the war, and is interested in developing a more permanent market for its exports in the United States. The trade agreement lays the foundation for a larger and more diversified exchange of goods between Argentina and the United States in the post-war period. It is important not so much because of its scope, as because of the fact that the two countries have regularized their trade, and put an end to the exasperation and resentment which they have often aroused in the past by arbitrary treatment of each other's exports."

Plane Engineers Plan For Postwar Changes

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6 (AP)—In the midst of an unprecedented military aircraft production program, designers and engineers are working on plans to soften the inevitable employment drop when the war ends.

John E. Canady of Lockheed Aircraft told an employment conference yesterday that his firm already has designs for a super air liner which will fly at 350 miles an hour with 65 passengers and have a non-stop range of 4,000 miles.

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Fifth Floor

Chandler's BOSTON

W. C. T. U. Warns of Threat In New Alcohol 'Axis'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 6—Yesterday, the eighth anniversary of the end of prohibition, finds lines once more being drawn up for an all-out battle between the liquor interests and those who oppose the traffic in intoxicants on moral, physical, and economic grounds.

In its annual "scoresheet of repeal," the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union here, while noting substantial gains for the dry side, warns that "the three major liquor powers—beer, wine, and whisky—are operating as a new Axis to promote their ideology of alcohol and to wage total war against the few remaining restrictions on sale of liquor to men, women, and young people."

It is this increasing integration of once competing elements within the liquor group which the W. C. T. U. lists as the more serious of four developments in 1941 "unfavorable to national temperance."

The wine, whisky, and beer interest, they point out at the Union headquarters here, have apparently reached an understanding to overlook their basic conflict for the American consumer's liquor dollar, and to follow the same line in trying to stop the growing national trend toward stricter regulation and control of liquor.

It is noted particularly that Repeal Associates, the group so influential in the fight against the Prohibition Amendment, and other groups active in selling relegalization of liquor prior to 1933, have returned to the fight, and that units are being organized in key spots throughout the nation with the purpose of 'combating harmful legislation."

"As far as is known publicly,' the Union leader says, "this is not yet a closely knit Axis, but it is characterized by a similarity of methods and of goals, much in the same fashion as the European totalitarian Axis first operated as a loose collection of dictatorial governments with common aims."

This new setup, they declare, is a more powerful lineup than the combine which undermined prohibition, as it now includes hundreds of thousands of persons the liquor industry.

The second major unfavorable development the Union lists as liquor's successful fight to stay in the Army. Though the Sheppard bill now before Congress, outlawing the sale of intoxicants in Army establishments, has received widespread support, it is still "on the calendar" the Union notes, and every day it stays there is a victory for the wet forces.

The third unfavorable development is the opening of the pages of national publications heretofore closed to liquor advertising, appealing directly, for instance, to women.

And the fourth development believed unfavorable is "the temporary success of the liquor interests in persuading some officials, some national writers, and some of the public, that they should oppose restrictions on liquor because of the scare-cry, of prohibition."

Meanwhile the W. C. T. U. reports continued advances for the dry side, in local option elections, addition of thousands of members and hundreds of new W. C. T. U. units, new statements by medical authorities on the dangers of alcohol as a beverage, and statements of social workers and others decrying the use of intoxicants.

Then on the statistical side, the W. C. T. U. announces that the nation's drinkers consumed, from the start of repeal to Sept. 1, 1941, a total of 13,924,871,297 gallons of liquor, at a total estimated cost of $23,386,526,005.25.

To this direct expenditure was added $24,650,000,000 as the total indirect costs of crime, accidents, etc., or a gross total of $50,375,178,605.77 as the total estimated cost to the nation of its "eight-year spree."

Against this total cost, the W. C. T. U. sets liquor's "return to the people" at $20,008,150,636, including taxes and licenses, wages to labor, payments for raw materials, transportation costs, upkeep and rents.

General Staff of United States Army

U. S. Army Signal Corps From International

Officers in Charge of Operations in War

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, with members of the General Staff, are shown in his office in the War Department at Washington. Left to right: Brig. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, war plans; Brig. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, supply; Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles, intelligence; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, air corps; General Marshall (seated); Brig. Gen. W. H. Haislip, personnel; Brig. Gen. Harry L. Twaddle, plans and training; Maj. Gen. William Bryden, general administration. Only member of the General Staff not present is Maj. Gen. R. C. Moore, Deputy Chief of Staff.

Leak in U. S. 'War Plan' Stirs Capital

Continued from Page 1

given to a newspaper hostile to the Government's foreign policy by a Congressman hostile to the Government's foreign policy who has officially close connections with the armed services.

Initiative by Nelson

The story behind this so-called "war plan"—how and why it came to be written at this time and what it really implies—varies radically from the interpretation and emphasis given to it by the Chicago Tribune, and the essential facts, obtained from the most reliable sources, can now be told. They are these:

1.—The initiative behind this so-called "war plan" came from neither the War Department nor the Navy Department. It came from the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board; specifically from Donald Nelson, its Executive Director.

Since the very inception of the defense program, the OPM has been without an over-all blueprint of the production required to win the war. For many months the OPM has been demanding that the armed services and the Lend-Lease Administration state their maximum needs of material in order that American industry may be geared to do the whole job successfully, not just part of the job unsuccessfully.

Since he has been the acting chief of SPAB, Mr. Nelson has been trying to determine the raw materials absolutely needed to carry through defense program for two and three years ahead. He found he couldn't make intelligent priorities decision affecting the defense program until he knew what that mixmum program was going to be. He found he couldn't inform civilian industry what raw materials it would be allowed to have until he knew what the defense program was going to take for many months ahead. Mr. Nelson urged the President to provide SPAB with an authoritative over-all production plan.

A Production Report

2. The so-called "war plan" report which the Chicago Tribune obtained and published is primarily and predominantly a production plan report. In its story the Tribune did not have any reference to the main purpose and content of the report, its analysis and estimate of production requirements, and dealt only with the tactical details.

The whole tenor and substance of the letter which President Roosevelt wrote to Henry L. Stimson on July 9, 1941, show the purpose of the Government in requesting this report. Thus Mr. Roosevelt wrote—and his letter at no point dealt with any other subject:

"I wish that you, or appropriate representatives designated by you, would join with the Secretary of the Navy (Frank Knox) and his representatives in exploring at once the over-all production requirements required to defeat our potential enemies. . . .

"From your report we should be able to establish a munitions objective indicating the industrial capacity which this nation will require. I am not suggesting a detailed report but one that, while general in scope, would cover the most critical items in our defense, and which could then be translated by the OPM into practical realities of production facilities." . . .

Long-Range Picture

It was on the basis of this request that the report—now characterized by some critics of the Government as a "war plan"—was drafted. Its purpose is to give the industrial planning and production agencies a full, long-range picture of what must be the total output of arms if they are to be sufficient to meet every eventuality: sufficient, in short, to defeat Hitlerism.

The report, in fact, confirms earlier dispatches which have appeared in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor outlining the greatly enlarged defense program in prospect.

Primarily this is not a war plan, it is a production plan—a program to bring defense production to a "victory" level.

3. Why then did the War Department include in its production estimate even the barest outlines of military strategy which might have to be used under conceivable circumstances. The reason is that the War Department, called upon to estimate its maximum materiel requirements, proceeded to give some explanation for those requirements by indicating the conceivable uses to which they might have to be put.

To ignore the real purpose of this War Department document and focus attention merely upon the fact that the Army has its plans for the defeat of Germany — as well as the defeat of other potential enemies—is what Stephen Early, White House secretary, was referring to when he mentioned the false interpretation which was given to the report.

Not Government Policy

4. Now the fact is that a "war plan" is not Government policy. As Mr. Early said in behalf of the President, the War and Navy Departments have military plans fully drafted and constantly brought up to date to protect the United States from every imaginable danger and to defeat every imaginable enemy or combination of enemies.

To reveal a "war plan" is not to prove the United States Government has planned to go to war against a particular country; it merely shows that the High Command does not intend to be caught napping by failing to be ready to cope with any circumstances which could develop. For example, the Navy and War Departments have a plan to repel an attack on the United States from the Caribbean; the Army has a "plan" to deal with an invasion of California by a land force of 2,000,000 soldiers; and, if this will reassure the Chicago Tribune, the High Command has a "plan" for the defeat of Britain and Canada!

The War Department has lots of "plans." It would be guilty of treasonable inadequacy if it didn't.

Allies Need American Aid

5. There are two expressions of very frank and significant military judgments which are contained in the extracts from the document as published by the Tribune. They underline and give the highest expert support for a conclusion which has been frequently reported in Washington "Intimate Messages" to the Monitor. They are:

That "Germany and her European satellites cannot be defeated by the European powers now fighting against her."

That "if our European enemies are to be defeated it will be necessary for the United States to enter the war, and to employ a part of its armed forces offensively in the Eastern Atlantic and in Europe and Africa."

It will be noted that the High Command does not express the view that Britain can be defeated. It doesn't think it can, but at the same time it believes that Britain will not be in a position where by itself it can take widespread offensive measures.

This adds the most candid authentication to the report which has appeared more than once in these columns that British and American military authorities do not believe that Britain can win the war without America as a fully fighting ally.

Statement by Stimson

President Roosevelt declined at his Friday press conference to comment on the use which some newspapers made of confidential military information which they had obtained, but as to both the meaning of the so-called "war plan" and the ethics of the Government's possible military strategy he said that a statement to be released by the Secretary of War would express his views. Mr. Stimson's statement was as follows:

"What would you think of an American General Staff which in the present condition of the world did not investigate and study every conceivable type of emergency which may confront this country and every possible method of meeting the emergency?

"What do you think of the patriotism of a man or a newspaper that would take those confidential studies and make them public to the enemies of this country?

"The publications made yesterday are of unfinished studies of our production requirements for National defense which have been carried on by the General Staff as a part of their duties in this emergency. They have never constituted an authorized program of the Government.

"While their publication will doubtless be of gratification to our potential enemies and a possible source of impairment and embarrassment to our national defense, the chief evil of their publication is the revelation that there should be among us any group of persons so lacking in appreciation of the danger that confronts the country and so wanting in loyalty and patriotism to their Government that they would be willing to take and publish such papers."

Covered in Espionage Act

Grave penalties face any Government official found responsible for allowing confidential military plans to escape to unauthorized people. A pertinent section of the Espionage Act as amended March 28, 1940, reads:

"Whoever, lawfully or unlawfully having possession of, access to, control over, or being intrusted with any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument appliance or note relating to the national defense, willfully communicates or transmits or attempts to transmit the same to any person not entitled to receive it . . . shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years and may, in the discretion of the court, be fined not more than $10,000."

It is understood that there were 21 copies of the War and Navy Department confidential report, 10 copies each for the War Department and Navy Department and one for the White House. The Government is now investigating how one or part of one of those copies was allowed to reach the Chicago Tribune.

Japan's Reply Acts to Keep Talks Going

Continued from Page 1

a communication is regarded as important and perhaps indicates a breathing point and a momentary easing of the tension which, like a stretched elastic, had seemed hitherto hour by hour on the point of snapping as it grew more attenuated.

So far as the record went, no high official here could be got immediately to comment on the Japanese reply. But the feeling grew that the communication of yesterday put the delicate Far Eastern crisis momentarily in suspense, and that for a time at least the events on the Moscow, Rostov and Libyan battlefields might be as important in staying Japan's hand as the tightening circle of steel about it in the Far East by the anti-Axis powers.

The Japanese explanation that its troop movements in French Indo-China were taken as a countermeasure to Chinese troop movements was simply not credited here. All the circumstances make it seem unlikely that Japan should be attacked by Chinese through the French possession. The Japanese spokesmen doubtless did not expect their explanation to carry much weight. The object of the rejoinder seems to be to carry things on for the time being in status quo while the ultimate decision of peace or war is held in abeyance.

The Japanese communication was given to Secretary Hull yesterday in the forenoon by Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and special envoy Saburo Kurusu during a conference that lasted about 30 minutes. Late yesterday the message was made public, without comment at the White House after the regular Cabinet meeting. It proved to be brief, and colorless. It principally took issue with two of the major premises on which Mr. Roosevelt's initial question was based.

Raises New Issues

First, it denied that the movement of Japanese troops in Indo-China was in preparation for an attack on Thailand.

Second, it denied that the concentration of troops there was in excess of the undisclosed limit prescribed by the agreement with the Vichy Government.

High officials declined to comment on the communication, though there was a disposition to believe it an effort to play for time and to point out that its substance is in conflict with all other information received from the area.

Tokyo has still not forwarded to Secretary Hull a reply to his document of last week setting forth as unchanged the basic position of the United States toward the problem of peace in the Far East.

Text of Japanese Reply

The text of the Japanese communication answering the United States request for an explanation of Japanese troop movements in French Indo-China, follows:

Reference is made to your inquiry about the intention of the Japanese Government with regard to the reported movements of Japanese troops in French Indo-China. Under instructions from Tokyo, I wish to inform you as follows:

As Chinese troops have recently shown frequent signs of movements along the northern frontier of French Indo-China bordering on China, Japanese troops, with the object of mainly taking precautionary measures, have been reinforced to a certain extent in the northern part of French Indo-China. As a natural sequence of this step, certain movements have been made among the troops stationed in the southern part of the said territory.

It seems that an exaggerated report has been made of these movements. It should be added that no measure has been taken on the part of the Japanese Government that may transgress the stipulations of the Protocol of Joint Defense between Japan and France.

Nazis Study 'A. E. F.'

BERLIN, Dec. 6 (AP)—Reports of a secret war plan for an American expeditionary force of 5,000,000 men for an offensive against Germany by July 1, 1943, is "being studied," an official spokesman said.

(The Chicago Tribune, in a copyrighted story said the plan had been drawn last September by a joint Army-Navy board in response to a letter from President Roosevelt to War Secretary Henry L. Stimson.)

"We see the thing in two ways," the German spokesman said.

"First, as a piquant, delightful idea bordering on idiocy; second, as a possible real, honest idea advanced just like the plan to sterilize the German people."

He added that, in considering the situation calmly, "if the Yankees some years from now come marching through the desert sands toward Europe, they just will have to be dealt with."

Inquiring Judge Busy in Detroit

DETROIT, Dec. 6 (AP)—Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson, whose one-man grand jury inquiries have resulted in prison sentences for public officials and racketeers, began questioning witnesses yesterday in his third criminal investigation in two years.

Judge Ferguson's colleague on the Wayne County circuit bench assigned him to the job yesterday after they received a petition from Prosecutor William E. Dowling for a grand jury inquiry of alleged irregularities in the Wayne County Government.

Charges of irregularities were made last week by several dismissed county employees who said they were forced to make political contributions from their pay checks. Prosecutor Dowling followed up their complaints by seizing the records of the County Board of Auditors.

All France Aware Vichy Plans to Follow Germans

Continued from Page 1

and hardly likely to develop unless it develops over what the Vichy leaders consider a danger to French North Africa. This has so far been outside the conflict, but is strategically placed so that it might be drawn in at any moment.

In connection with the conversations of the two Marshals, the Paris newspapers have renewed their old attacks on the activities of American diplomacy and have referred to the "intolerable interference of the United States in European affairs."

This comes, no doubt, from the watchful eye Washington has maintained on Morocco and the French possessions along the African coast. Frankly the military angle is not expected to develop as long as French North Africa remains outside the zone of active conflict.

On this account French attention has concentrated on the battle in Libya. The nearer the battle line approaches Tunis the greater the chances of the French Army becoming involved again. If a threat to the Vichy Government's sovereignty on the Atlantic coast were to develop simultaneously, which is a strategical probability, as feared here, the Pétain group would endeavor to enter on the Nazi side.

The indication that Berlin is making a special effort at political rapprochement with France is seen in the way recent assassinations of German officials and soldiers in Paris have been handled.

Instead of immediately arresting and shooting hostages, first only an early neighborhood curfew was ordered. And only after the second assassination—that of a German military doctor—has a hard reprisal been threatened if no information regarding the assassin is forthcoming within 10 days.

The illegal "Black Market" for foodstuffs has defied police repression and has now become established in a way comparable to that of bootlegging in the United States 10 years ago.

As fortunes are being made by illegal food traffic, Minister of Agriculture Pierre Caziot has warned the famine profiteers, simultaneously with the announcement of a new cut in the already deficient meat ration.

M. Caziot said those who are speculating with the nation's misery evidently do not realize the danger they are developing of a popular reaction to the increase in the food shortage for which they are responsible. The profiteers' fortunes, he said, would "also go down in the torment."

Roosevelt Pleads For Douglas Dam

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed a hope at his press conference Dec. 5 that in the interest of national defense the Senate would insert in an appropriation bill funds for building the Douglas Dam in East Tennessee. All defense agencies, he said, were agreed its power was essential.

The House Appropriations Committee omitted money for the dam from a defense appropriation measure and only yesterday the Office of Production Management said failure to approve the construction would be "an irreparable blow to the national defense program."

William L. Batt, Director of the OPM Materials Division, told a press conference that Senator Kennth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, a foe of Douglas Dam, had not furnished any technical evidence to substantiate his contention that two dams in the Cumberland basin could be built by Army engineers more quickly than Douglas. Senator McKellar has argued also that the Douglas Dam, near Dandridge, would flood fertile farm land.

President Is Wary

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt spoke yesterday of the difficulty of issuing accurate information on sinkings of submarines, but said he did not know definitely whether any change in policy was indicated by a Navy announcement that there was evidence the Tanker Salinas might have damaged an attacking submarine.

The Salinas was torpedoed off Iceland Oct. 30, but made port.

Discussing the incident at a press conference, Mr. Roosevelt said that he had heard only that the tanker had fired at a submarine either before or after being torpedoed.

Women Defense Work Trainees Increase in Binghampton Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 6—With thousands of women already employed in key positions in scores of industrial plants in the Triple Cities—Southern New York's defense-manufacturing center — a steadily increasing number of women are being recruited for industrial employment.

On the theory that women can perform many factory jobs better than men, because they are easily adaptable to precision work and operations which require nimble fingers, hundreds of young women of Broome County are being trained at a Binghamton work center of the National Youth Administration.

Operation of precision tools, welding and woodworking equipment, lathes, power sewing machines and punch presses is taught by qualified instructors in a humming plant which is keyed to defense production and training—they learn while they produce.

Young women wearing overalls and welding hoods to protect them from the blinding glare of welders' torches are learning to do a good job with equipment which will fit them for industrial employment.

Instruction is on a daily schedule of three four-hour shifts, with more than 200 young men and women under training. More than 60 women already have been placed as power-sewing-machine operators in Binghamton plants.

The training center has filled several defense orders—some for furniture for Pine Camp, Northern New York's largest military center, and others for State institutions and the County Defense Council.

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Ski suit of all wool gabardine in grey, navy or beige with red arabesques, 39.90. Other suits from 24.90. Round visor poplin cap, 1.90. Gauntlet mitts of cotton poplin, leather palms, 3.90.

Snowflake embroidered red skating suit in the new Ensuena fabrics of mohair and rayon, with bonnet, 34.90. Other suits from 10.90. Wool hand-crocheted mitts, red, white and blue, 2.60.

For lounging, black cotton velveteen slacks, 16.90. White flannel jacket richly garnished with appliqued embroidery, 22.90.

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"I'LL KISS YOU GOOD NIGHT IN A MINUTE . . .
YOUR MOTHER'S ALL WRAPPED UP IN HER SUN!"

How's that? Women aren't attached that much to any newspaper? Listen—

You may feel you know the New York market like a book. You may feel you've nothing left to learn about newspaper readership.

But until you've seen the results of the L. M. Clark studies on reader interest—you're missing vitally significant facts on this important subject.

Facts on the intense reading of news, special features, and ads, you get in The Sun. Facts that pin down the reason why The Sun has always been such a productive medium for advertising.

If you aim for efficient coverage of this world's greatest market, let The Sun representative give you the details of these impartial studies that prove The Sun to be one of the best read metropolitan dailies in America.

You will be amazed at the difference this makes in the number of people who see your ad.

WE DID NOT EMPLOY L. M. Clark to make these studies. The results of Clark's 3-year continuing research on intensity of readership among metropolitan newspapers, are regularly syndicated to leading advertisers and agencies. In New York, The Sun's leadership in reader interest among standard size, weekday newspapers, gives new meaning to the fact that for 15 years The Sun has led all such papers in department store advertising.

**TO GET IT READ—
PUT IT IN THE SUN**

The Sun
NEW YORK

Draft for Overseas Service Major Issue in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 6—Conscription for overseas war service, which stirred up a bitter political battle in Australia during World War I, is again threatening to become a major issue.

A strong lead had been given by the federal conference of the Returned Soldiers' League, composed of veterans of the 1914-1918 war, which has decided to open an Australia-wide campaign for conscription of industries, man power, and wealth. The League has opened an intensive propaganda campaign with the object of forcing a test in the Federal Parliament.

At the same time the formation of a Conscription League was announced. But perhaps the most significant move has been the issue of a pastoral letter by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Anglican Church declaring that "there are many to whom it would be an immense relief if the Government, by extending the principle of compulsory military service overseas, would lift from their hearts and minds the perplexity of responsibility for a personal decision."

Must Produce Results

The appeal adds that the voluntary system is justifiable only if the result is at least as full and efficient as would be obtained under compulsion. It says in part:

"As to whether the example of our sister nations should be followed for Australia, we are well aware that there is considerable difference of opinion."

But unless everyone places himself at the disposal of the country, wherever he might be needed, the Government might be compelled to claim the same absolute control over the people's lives as already exercised over wealth.

The Curtin Government, however, as has been the case with all labor governments in Australia, is upncompromisingly opposed to conscription. Prime Minister John Curtin, appealing to campaigners to drop the issue, declared:

Threat to Cohesion

"The raising of no other issue could be more ill-timed, more unwise or more detrimental to the unity and cohesion of the people in the prosecution of the war. The history of the advocacy of conscription in Australia has been marked by increasing disunity which is undesirable at any time, but is specially bad for the purposes associated with the conduct of war. I am sure it was the recognition of this, as much as anything else, which led leaders of other parties, when in office, to decide that conscription should not be invoked for overseas service."

During the last war two referendums on conscription were taken and both were defeated. Advocates of conscription argue that Australia's danger is now so much greater that the people would reverse their earlier decisions. Labor, however, maintaining that the individual is entitled to make his own decision, declares a volunteer army is always more effective.

Army Recreation Delay Ridiculed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Acting Chairman James M. Mead (D) of New York of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee contended today that delay in providing recreational facilities for many Army posts had resulted in "ridiculous situations," with some camps having basketballs, but no basketball courts, baseball bats but no diamonds.

With Brig Gen. F. H. Osborn, Chief of the Army Morale Division, on the witness stand, Senator Mead read from a Committee memorandum on a survey of recreational facilities at Army cantonments.

Camp Stewart, the memorandum said, with a strength of 17,000 men, has two basketball courts and no gymnasium, no swimming pool, no football field, and no handball courts, while Camp Blanding, with a strength of 50,000, has three tennis courts, no basketball courts, no football fields, no handball courts, no gymnasium.

"Indiantown Gap," it continued, "has listed as part of its equipment on hand 39 basketballs and four basketball bladders, and yet it has no basketball courts. Camp Stewart lists 50 footballs as part of its equipment and has no football field. For a strength of 17,000 men it purchased in 1941 one handball."

Working Conditions Improve in India

Indian Trade Commissioner in London

Model Housing Spreads in India

Above: Housing project for the workers in the Buckingham and Carnatic Cotton Mills in Madras, India. Below: A model village street in the same project.

Workers in India Gain Despite Political Strife

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Despite complications of the Indian political situation, there is progress for India's workers.

Both Government officials and private firms show an increasing sense of responsibility toward the workers. Where Congress Provincial Governments, which have resigned on the political issue, had initiated advanced labor programs, these are being carried on by the Provincial Governors.

Progressive firms realize the great importance of personal contact, and have generally established special labor officers. Mr. A. Low, Labor Officer for Bird and Co., a big group of Calcutta jute mills, writes in his latest annual report that "by keeping in constant personal touch with the workers in the mill and in their daily lives we are giving them a chance to air grievances, and even although these cannot always be rectified at once the fact that they are being voiced is more satisfactory than having them suppressed and nursed."

Welfare Committee Aids

In the same way the Buckingham and Carnatic Cotton Mills in Madras claim that there has been no important dispute since 1922 when close contact between workers and management was established through a Welfare Committee.

Since Indian industry is rapidly expanding for war production, and India is looking forward to continuing as a much more industrialized country at the end of the war, the position and well-being of labor is a matter of the greatest importance.

The expansion and rising prices of the World War started a period of labor troubles. This time there have been price control and adjustment of wages by arbitration and agreement, and large-scale disputes have been avoided.

Indian labor is protected by law under the comprehensive Labor Act of 1934, as to hours and conditions of work, the normal week being 54 hours or less.

Government Centers Formed

In Bombay, several Government centers cater for both men and women. They were begun in 1939 and provide educational classes, drama and debating societies, lectures, cinema films and radio, concert parties, libraries, canteens, and the ordinary outdoor and indoor games. There are nursery schools, and classes in child welfare and sewing attached. The scheme was started by a gift of Rs 25,000 from an Indian mill magnate, Mr. Ramnarth Podar.

The welfare work carried out by private firms, both British and Indian, covers a wide range of activities. It may be little more than providing the creches and maternity benefit, required by law for women workers in certain provinces. Or it may mean running a model town with a close-knit social life as is done by the Tata Steel Works at Jamshedpur or the Bata Shoe Company at Batanager. Most of the bigger firms have housing for their workpeople, though it is generally not sufficient for all the employees. Sometimes a firm will help with loans for building or buying houses. There is also municipal housing in all the big industrial towns.

Firms Run Schools

Many firms run schools for the children with night classes for adults. An official in Burma Shell Oil Company himself held technical classes for the employees and had technical books translated for them at his own expense. Propaganda among women for cleanliness, good housekeeping, and child welfare is always considered an important part of a firm's educational work. Recreation is also cared for with playing fields and sports clubs.

Bird and Co. have given very successful cinema performances in the mills at times when they were forced by overproduction to work short hours. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills have their own radio studio.

Bribery Is Curbed

Bribery and debt are two great evils among Indian workers. At one time managements paid little attention to them, but now all reputable firms are vigorously attacking them. Men are engaged directly by the firm instead of through jobbers in the old way, and a foreman found taking bribes is severely dealt with. There are co-operative savings societies and provident funds to keep the workers free of the money lenders. There are also firms' shops at which food is sold at almost cost price.

Similar shops have been opened recently by Provincial Governments. There are few works canteens, caste restrictions being the chief reason against them, but Tata's Steel Works runs a workers' restaurant and so do the E. D. Sassoon & Co. Textile Mills in Bombay. The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board has quite a large number of works' tea stalls.

In some firms the elements of self-government have been introduced into the relations between workers and management. At Bird & Co. there are monthly meetings in the mills of the management and a committee chosen by the workers. These seem to be very successful, all the workers are gaining confidence and the lower paid ones, in particular, feel a new dignity. In the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills the Welfare Committee is a mixed body of men and management. The elections for it among the workers are keenly contested, and it discusses everything that affects them from wages to the dramatic society. There are also local committees to run the mill villages. The Welfare Committee is concerned with special war measures, A. R. P., and the Civic Guard, a voluntary and local armed body, and with gifts to the Madras Governor's War Fund.

This self-government within firms is specially valuable as there are, so far, few good trades unions in India, although their paper showing, even to an All India Trades Union Congress, is advanced. One good union is that of the textile workers at Ahmedabad, which grew up under Gandhi's auspices. This union, backed and subsidized by the employers, who have largely Congress sympathies, carries out extensive welfare work.

The railways and government workshops and arsenals have been pioneers in good conditions for their workpeople, the railways in particular having paid special attention to education. It is in these organizations that a great deal of India's munition production is going on, so these war workers have the benefit of a good tradition.

Soviet Pact Aided 200,000 Polish Captives

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the accord reached last July between Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Premier in exile, and the Russian authorities was received in some Polish quarters with misgivings, it brought new joy and hope to the 200,000 Polish prisoners of war in the various Russian camps, according to released Polish prisoners now in England.

Polish soldiers from the ranks are stated to have been treated better as prisoners of war in those camps than Polish officers, although this had no effect on relations between the Poles.

For two years the Polish prisoners had no news except that given over the Soviet Radio. Loud-speakers were in every camp. This propaganda met with indifference and the Poles were only envious of their colleagues in France and later in Britain who were able to continue the fight against Germany.

As soon as announcement was made over the Soviet radio that the Polish-Soviet pact had been signed and the Poles were free to go where they pleased, the attitude of Russian officers became cordial and one is quoted as having said that they were now all soldiers together, brothers in arms.

The former Polish soldiers set off in haste to places where they understood Polish fighting units were to be formed. Weakened by two years of starvation rations and exposure, miserably clad, almost shoeless, they covered the long distances necessary to get to these centers where they had prospects of uniforms and equipment. Their morale is high. They anticipate having a share in winning the war, thanks to the Polish-Russian pact.

The camps from which they went were scattered over Russia, some beyond the Urals. Conditions of life were not the same in all, but everywhere they were hard. In many places the men were used on road building or tree felling.

The released prisoners stressed not only Russia's enormous and well developed industries, but also the no less powerful organization of the NKWD, the Soviet Ministry of the Interior, whose thousands of centers are scattered in a close network over all Russia, maintaining discipline over the entire population.

For 24 years the Russian people have been directed and intensively propagandized. The younger workingmen, who all their life have read nothing but Soviet publications, heard no radiocasts except the Soviet, really believed that conditions in western Europe were far worse than in Russia.

Today the wall between them and the West has broken. It began to crumble in the fall of 1939, when the Russian people came in contact with the inhabitants of the territories Russia invaded.

With this disappearance of the wall a new problem arose for the Bolshevik leaders, one that will increase in gravity as the war goes on and when time for the peace arrives.

However, this will not affect Poland, for whatever the form of government in Russia, Polish statesmanship is likely to follow the road of co-operation now begun.

The number of Poles in Russia is estimated at 1,500,000. To them the Polish-Russian pact brought inexpressible hope, literally saving hundreds of thousands from perishing from hunger and cold in the course of the winter.

Transport is one of the most formidable problems both in the matter of getting relief to civilians and equipment to the Polish army in formation. But General Sikorski and the Polish Government officials are optimistic about its solution.

A certain amount of equipment has already been delivered, Polish troops are already seeing service on various sectors of the Russian front.

British Free Admiral's Wife

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Lady Domvile, wife of Admiral Sir Barry Domvile, was released by British authorities today after 16 months' detention under defense regulations.

Sir Barry and their son, Compton Domvile, who likewise were detained July 8, 1940, remained in custody.

Sir Barry, who retired in 1936, was a former director of the British Naval Intelligence Division.

Lady Domvile is of German origin. Her maiden name was Vonderheydt. She was actively interested in the Link, an Anglo-German organization founded in 1937 with Sir Barry as Chairman. The Link was dissolved in 1939.

Sir Barry went to Germany in 1937 for a hunting trip with Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German Secret Police, and twice before that he was a guest of Adolf Hitler. He was at Salzburg a month before war was declared.

[The exact nature of the charges against the Domviles never was disclosed, but Sir Barry was known to have professed sympathy for Germany before the outbreak of the war.

The Admiral, veteran of service at sea through the World War, was taken to Brixton Prison. His wife was confined at Holloway Prison. The son was interned.]

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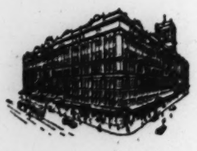
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The Home Forum

Book Number One

NOWADAYS, the man who reads meters shouts: "Electric!" Then he dives into the basement, photographs the meter at a glance, slams the door, and is halfway to the next house before his echo has died away. I don't know how he does it. I used to read meters back in Walnut Grove, when Garrity was short-handed and impressed one of us linemen into the work. But I never could get up any speed.

There were four meter books. A good man could do one a day, and Garrity claimed he had once done the four in three days. But, when I was the meter-reader, something always came up to delay me.

For example, take Book Number One. It was a good book. It opened with two dainty old ladies in a bare, gray cottage, lacking many things, but not the ability to smile. Meter-readers, in those early days, were not always given a hearty welcome. A considerable number of customers viewed them with strong suspicion. The smiles of the two old ladies were, therefore, doubly cheering. They said nothing, but stood demurely at my elbow while I marked down the reading; they even escorted me to the door with the courtesy due a rich uncle. It made a meter-reader feel unusually good.

Quarter way through the book came the Randall Model Farm. The electric consumption there was huge, for nothing was done manually that electricity could handle. A power-machine sliced corn for the stock, a monorail carried it around to the mangers. Electricity milked the cows, pumped the water, warmed the troughs in winter. There was no other place like that in the whole county and it always took a long time to read the meter there.

* * *

Working back toward town, one came to the Baker Boys' place. The solid citizens rather looked down their noses at the two bachelor brothers, but to me they lived a rich existence. Their occupation was Planning Big Things. They were always on the eve of Great Excitement.

Once I found them madly digging post holes and setting up a grape arbor. "West Indian grapes!" they explained, with hushed voices. "Special import. The vines are coming by express. Maybe tomorrow!"

Another time it was baby chicks. They had an incubator set up in the middle of the dining-room. When I got there, the two brothers were down on the carpet on hands and knees. They had the incubator lamp out of its housing. "Changing the wick," explained one, pointing with an oily finger.

His brother worked with sober concentration. "Got to get the lamp going again," he said, "before the eggs get cold."

That was the thing I liked about the Baker Boys. There was always Something at Stake. I never could read the meter at the Baker Boys' in less than thirty minutes.

* * *

Runiman's Furniture Store was another good spot in Book Number One. Runiman's sold phonographs and records. Business was light during the day and Mr. Runiman let me go back and play records as long as I liked, no charge, needles furnished free.

There I met Figaro and Escamilo, Amato, Ruffo, and de Gogorza, Raisa and Ponselle, Zimbalist and De Wolf Hopper and Casey at the Bat. I played over and over the Sextette and the Quartette, trying to decide which carried the more voltage. When an occasional customer wandered in, I played records for him and assisted with his selection, which pleased Mr. Runiman well as it left him free to go on with his varnishing and upholstering in the back end of the store.

Thus, with my meter book in my hip pocket and Victor's Red Seal Catalogue in my hand, I rounded out what there is of my musical education. It was fun, but it did take time. I never could read the meter at Runiman's in less than forty-five minutes.

* * *

Still pleasant in memory is the stop at Koschmeider's, Fresh Meats & Sausage. There were three generations of Koschmeiders. Frankie and Lella were sixth-graders in school, American born. Papa K., too, although Mama came from Stuttgart. The parents ran the meat market, and Mrs. Koschmeider could slice off a nice sirloin as well as her husband.

But Grandma Koschmeider—there you had something special. Behind the store, behind a wall, on a little grassy court, was her brick cottage, just as it had been built many years ago. Her son's house had been built next to it, but her house was Grandma's alone. She baked her own bread, swept her own floors, and talked about her grandson, Jakie.

I always went back to see Grandma. Once, in her hearing, I had said: "Ja wohl" to one of the children, and Grandma had leaped joyously to the misconclusion that I spoke German. She engulfed me in conversation, in which the name of Jakie appeared at intervals. I was lost. Grandma ignored my confusion, talked on.

* * *

"She says," explained Lella, with unsuspected tact, "that Jakie graduated from high school with good grades. He's my cousin."

That helped. I sat down beside Grandma and listened carefully, nodding ad lib. Grandma's eyes sparkled, and German flowed about me like the Rhine.

"Class President," continued Lella. "She says Jakie's a good kid."

"Ja, sure," I told Grandma. I shook hands with myself. "Congratulations."

She took me by the sleeve. Her words came with increasing velocity and I missed them all. Her shoulders shook in her excitement.

"And he has a good job," finished Lella. "Goes all over Pennsylvania selling jewelry."

Interesting spot, the little court back of Koschmeider's butcher shop.

That's how it is I don't understand these expert, big-city meter-readers. They go so fast! I never could get up any speed at all.

JOHN F. HAYES

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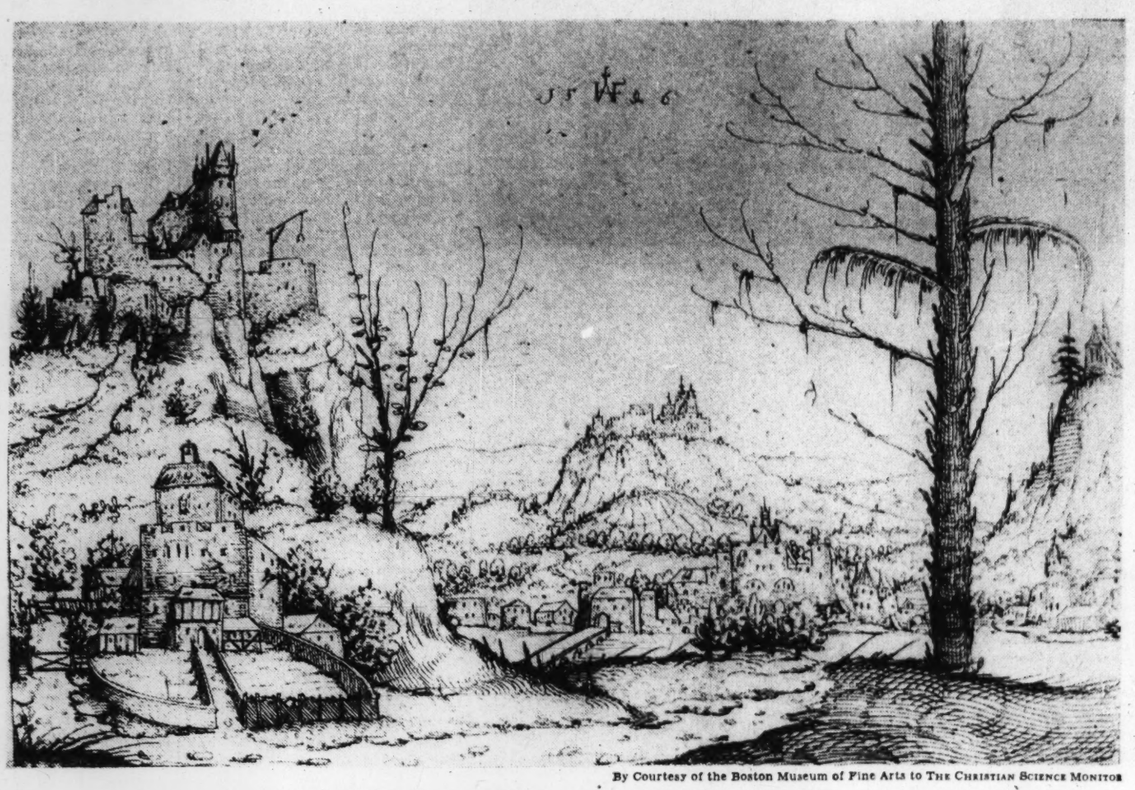

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANDSCAPE: *An Etching by Augustin Hirschvogel*

BORN IN NUREMBERG in 1503, Augustin Hirschvogel was trained in glass-painting, etching, enamel painting and engineering. He was one of the pioneers of the art of pure landscape. Hitherto, natural scenery had been a secondary factor in picture-making, a background for figures and episodes, but Hirschvogel and his fellow artists maintained that landscape could be considered an end in itself, and subsequent art history has confirmed their conviction. In this etching by Hirschvogel, we observe how he contrives the illusion of a great sweep of space, beginning with the tree in the right foreground, moving inward toward the left and then back over bridges, hills, and towns. The landscape is an eventful one and tree forms, buildings, and sloping contours are struck off with a vibrant, restless etched line.

D. A.

Invitation to Peace

By the wood-surrounded pool
now the dripping rocks make cool
water noise and minnows rise
hunting gnats and dragonflies.
The hummingbird with nervous speed
stabs the orange jewel weed
like a small excited atom
cutting zigzags through the stratum
of the quiet woodland air.
Birch and beech and hemlock there
print their patterns on the sky.
Let us walk there, you and I,
skip stones and see the circles spread;
not speak, yet be interpreted;
in silence watch the ripples run
till the absence of the sun
marks the coming of a shower
or the lateness of the hour.

LOUIS STODDARD

Göttliche Führung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN FLUGZEUG, das sich einem Flughafen nähert, kann bei genauer Einstellung seines Rundfunkempfängers die gefunkten richtungweisenden Signale auffangen. Selbst wenn der Landungsplatz durch Nebel oder Unwetter teilweise nicht sichtbar ist, kann das Flugzeug mit Hilfe der gefunkten Signale landen, solange sein Empfänger auf den Kontrollturm eingestellt ist. Die durch die Nebel und Stürme des materiellen Sinnes bedrängte menschliche Erfahrung veranlaßt oft die Menschen, eine sichere Führung in ihren Angelegenheiten zu ersehnen.

In jeder Lage unserer Erfahrung steht uns die göttliche Führung zur Verfügung. Es gibt kein Problem, das die Kraft Gottes nicht lösen könnte. Aber materielles Denken, Gedankenübertragung oder Gedankenbeeinflussung ist kein Teil der führenden Macht der Wahrheit oder des Gemüts, das Gott ist. Göttliche Führung kommt zu uns durch geistiges Innewerden, durch geistige Vergegenwärtigung, durch Einssein mit dem göttlichen Gemüt.

Wie man geistige Führung finden und ihr folgen kann, ist in der Bibel gezeigt, in der wir die Erfahrungen derer lesen, die Gott um Führung baten und göttliche Hilfe empfingen. Und durch Ergründen und Anwenden der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft steht uns die göttliche Führung heute zur Verfügung. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" gibt Mary Baker Eddy folgende Feststellung als ersten Glaubenssatz der Christlichen Wissenschaft (S. 497): „Als Anhänger der Wahrheit haben wir das inspirierte Wort der Bibel zu unserem geeigneten Führer zum ewigen Leben erwählt".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die Offenbarung des heilenden und errettenden Christus, der Wahrheit, die Jesus bewies, und von der die Geistiggesinnten in jedem Zeitalter einen Schimmer erhascht haben. Christus Jesus war der vollkommene Beweiser der Wahrheit. Der geliebte Jünger schrieb (Joh. 1, 14): „Das Wort ward Fleisch und wohnte unter uns". Jesus konnte durch seine vollständige Erkenntnis und Bekundung des Christus, der Wahrheit, das Zeugnis des materiellen Sinnes überwinden, sogenannte unheilbare Krankheiten heilen, Sünde zerstören und Tote auferwecken.

Durch geistige Gemeinschaft mit Gott empfing er göttliche Führung bei allen seinen Beweisen der göttlichen Kraft. Als ihm seine Feinde bei mehreren Gelegenheiten nach dem Leben trachteten, wurde er durch das Gedränge hindurch in Sicherheit geführt. Als sich die Jünger einmal bei ihrer Fischerei die ganze Nacht hindurch abgemüht und nichts gefangen hatten, hieß Jesus Simon ins Meer weiter hinausahren und die Netze auswerfen. Als sie es taten, wurden ihre Netze übervoll. Bei seiner heilenden Arbeit hieß er die scheinbar Leidenden manchmal etwas tun, was dem sterblichen Sinn unmöglich schien. Zu dem Gichtbrüchigen sagte er (Matth. 9, 6): „Stehe auf, hebe dein Bett auf und gehe heim!" Und wir lesen (K.-9, 7): „Und er stand auf und ging heim". Als es auf der Hochzeit zu Kana in Galiläa an Wein gebrach, hieß er die Diener Wasser holen, das er in Wein verwandelte.

Die Übel, die die menschliche Erfahrung bedrängen, sind die Trugvorstellungen eines materiellen Sinnes des Seins. Sie sind unwirklich und so wesenlos wie Nebel. Das Betrachten der Nebel des sterblichen Gemüts bringt nur Zweifel, Furcht und Verwirrung. Die Christliche Wissenschaft befähigt einen, umsichtig, mutig und bestimmt zu handeln. Indem sich die Christlichen Wissenschafter täglich in die Bibellektionen im Christlich-Wissenschaftlichen Vierteljahrsheft, die aus Stellen aus der Bibel und aus Wissenschaft und Gesundheit bestehen, vertiefen, lernen sie die Wahrheiten des Seins verstehen, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllt sind. Die richtige Anwendung dieser Wahrheiten heilt Krankheit, Sünde und Mangel und löst verwirrende Probleme jeder Art. Mrs. Eddy gibt „die wissenschaftliche Erklärung des Seins" in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 468): „Es ist kein Leben, keine Wahrheit, keine Intelligenz und keine Substanz in der Materie. Alles ist unendliches Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarwerdung, denn Gott ist Alles-in-allem. Geist ist unsterbliche Wahrheit; Materie ist sterblicher Irrtum. Geist ist das Wirkliche und Ewige; Materie ist das Unwirkliche und Zeitliche. Geist ist Gott, und der Mensch ist Sein Bild und Gleichnis. Folglich ist der Mensch nicht materiell; er ist geistig".

Jeder aufrichtige Christliche Wissenschafter hat göttliche Führung verwirklicht. Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter mußte einmal zwischen zwei Stellungen wählen. Die eine schien unmittelbar zur Erfüllung gehegter menschlicher Wünsche zu führen. Die andere bot Gelegenheit zu selbstlosem Dienen, versprach aber keine Erfüllung seiner Wünsche. Da er wußte, daß „das inspirierte Wort der Bibel" sein „geeigneter Führer" war, suchte er in der Bibel und in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit nach einer klareren Erkenntnis des Christus, der Wahrheit. Klares geistiges Innewerden ließ ihn die Gelegenheit zu selbstlosem Dienen ergreifen. Hierauf folgende Ereignisse bewiesen, daß die menschlichen Wünsche, die er gehegt hatte, irrig waren. Die zweite Gelegenheit brachte geistiges Wachstum und einen höheren Sinn des Heims und der Freundschaft.

Die ganze Welt bedarf geistiger Führung in ihren Bemühungen, Frieden und Harmonie zu verwirklichen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft weist den Weg. Sie lehrt ihre Anhänger durch ihr Beispiel zeigen, daß es möglich ist, Gottes Führung zu beweisen. Vertrauen auf Gott, die Wahrheit, wird jedem in seinen eigenen Angelegenheiten einen geistigen Sinn des Seins bringen, wodurch er jede Irreführung des materiellen Sinnes von seiner Erfahrung fernhalten kann. In dieser Weise wird er im entsprechenden Verhältnis zur Besserung der Weltzustände beitragen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 152): „In Seinen Hafen der Seele gelangt nichts Irdisches, das Engel austreiben, die rechte Erkenntnis, die euch sicher heimführt, zum Schweigen bringen könnte".

Auskünfte über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

In Which Margaret Fuller Appraises Three Poets

WHAT SHALL WE say of poets? . . .

At their head, Mr. Bryant stands alone. His range is not great, nor his genius fertile. But his poetry is purely the language of his inmost nature, and the simple lovely garb in which his thoughts are arranged, a direct gift from the Muse. He has written nothing that is not excellent, and the atmosphere of his verse refreshes and composes the mind, like leaving the highway to enter some green lovely fragrant wood. . . .

R. W. Emerson, in melody, in subtle beauty of thought and expression, takes the highest rank upon this list. But his poems are most philosophical, which is not the truest kind of poetry. They want the simple force of nature and passion, and while they charm the ear and interest the mind, fail to wake far-off echoes in the heart. The imagery wears a symbolical air, and serves rather as illustration than to delight us by fresh and glowing forms of life.

We must here mention one whom the country has not yet learned to honor, perhaps never may, for he wants artistic skill to give complete form to his inspiration. This is William Ellery Channing, nephew and namesake of Dr. C., a volume of whose poems, published three or four years ago in Boston, remains unknown except to a few friends, nor if known would they probably excite sympathy, as those which have been published in the periodicals have failed to do so. Yet some of the purest tones of the lyre are his, the finest inspirations as to the feelings and passions of men, deep spiritual insight, and entire originality in the use of his means. The frequently unfinished and obscure state of his poems, a passion for forcing words out of their usual meaning into one which they may appropriately bear, but which comes upon the reader with an unpleasing and puzzling surprise, may repel at first glance from many of these poems, but do not mar the following sublime description of the beings we want to rule, to redeem, to recreate this nation, and under whose reign alone can there be an American literature, for then only could we have life worth recording.

—From the Writings of Margaret Fuller, Selected and Edited by MASON WADE. (New York: Viking Press.)

Divine Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN AIRPLANE approaching an airport with its radio receiver properly tuned can pick up the directional signals known as the "beam." Even with the landing field partially obscured by fog or storm, the airplane can come in on the beam as long as its set is tuned to the control tower. Human experience, beset by the fogs and storms of material sense, often causes individuals to wish for a sure guidance in their affairs.

There is divine guidance for us in every phase of our experience. There is no problem beyond the power of God to solve. But material thinking, thought transference, or suggestion, is no part of the guiding power of Truth, or Mind, which is God. Divine directing comes to us through spiritual intuition, spiritual realization, through at-one-ment with divine Mind.

The way to find and follow spiritual guidance is set forth in the Scriptures, which record the experiences of individuals who turned to God for guidance and received divine help. And through the study and application of the teachings of Christian Science divine guidance is available today. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy gives the following statement as the first religious tenet of Christian Science (p. 497): "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life."

Christian Science is the revelation of the healing and saving Christ, Truth, which was demonstrated by Jesus, and which has been glimpsed by the spiritually-minded in every age. Christ Jesus was the perfect demonstrator of Truth. The beloved disciple wrote (John 1:14), "The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us." Jesus' complete understanding and manifestation of the Christ, Truth, enabled him to overcome the testimony of material sense, to heal so-called incurable diseases, to destroy sin, and to raise the dead.

Through spiritual communion with God he received divine guidance in all his demonstrations of divine power. On several occasions when his enemies sought to destroy him, he was led through the throng to safety. On one occasion, when the disciples had toiled at their fishing all night and had caught nothing, Jesus directed Simon to launch into the deep and let down the nets. When this was done, the nets were filled to overflowing. Occasionally, in his healing work, he directed the seeming sufferer to do something which, to mortal sense, seemed impossible. To the palsied man he said (Matthew 9:6), "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house"; and we read (9:7) that "he arose, and departed to his house." At the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee, when there was a lack of wine, he commanded the servants to pour out water, which he turned into wine.

The evils that beset human experience are the illusions of a material sense of being. They are unreal, and as substanceless as is a fog. Looking into the mists of mortal mind brings only doubt, fear, and confusion. Christian Science enables one to act with alertness, courage, and assurance. Through their daily study of the Bible Lessons in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, which are comprised of references from the Bible and Science and Health, its students are learning the truths of being as revealed in Christian Science. The correct application of these truths heals sickness, sin, and lack, and solves all types of perplexing problems. Mrs. Eddy gives "the scientific statement of being" in Science and Health (p. 468): "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

Every sincere student of Christian Science has realized divine guidance. In one such case a Christian Scientist had to make a choice between two positions. One seemed to lead to the immediate fulfillment of cherished human desires; the other gave no promise of their fulfillment, but offered the opportunity for unselfish service. Knowing that "the inspired Word of the Bible" was his "sufficient guide," he turned to the Bible and Science and Health, seeking a clearer realization of the Christ, Truth. Clear, spiritual intuition led him to accept the opportunity for unselfish service. Subsequent events proved the human desires he had entertained to be erroneous. The second course brought spiritual growth and a higher sense of home and companionship.

The entire world needs spiritual guidance in its efforts to realize peace and harmony. Christian Science points the way. It teaches its adherents to show forth by their example the possibility of proving God's guidance. In his own affairs, reliance upon God, Truth, will bring to each one a spiritual sense of being whereby he can rule out of his experience any misdirecting of material sense. In this way, he will proportionately contribute to the betterment of world conditions. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 152), "Into His haven of Soul there enters no element of earth to cast out angels, to silence the right intuition which guides you safely home."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*
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Over the Hills To The Loch

WE HAD A great passion for skating. The winter temperature on the Border did not drop to extremely low levels, but the cold weather often would continue for a long duration. This condition afforded us many opportunities to enjoy our favorite sport.

There were many ponds near-by, but the place we liked the best was the Abbey Loch. This lonely loch (Scots' lake) extended for three miles, winding among hills and pasture lands bordered with dark firs. It was a narrow loch not over half a mile across. The waters were clear and very deep.

In medieval days when the monks built Melrose Abbey, the red sandstone for the buildings was quarried on lands now deep beneath the waters of the loch. We could see the massive ledges far beneath the surface, mysterious in the depths.

We thought nothing of the five-mile walk across the fields, through the woods, and over the hills to the loch. In our desire to begin our skating, we would often run for a time until out of breath. Our clothing was warm, of soft tweed cloth from the near-by mills of Galashiels. However cold the weather, we never wore a greatcoat (overcoat). To protect chest and back we were tightly wrapped about with a heavy woolen scarf. Flannel underwear, woolen shirts, hand-knitted heather mixture stockings, made for us by Aunt Mary's kind hands, with the Glengarry bonnet, enabled us to brave the most severe weather.

Steel skates that can be quickly clamped to the shoes had not been invented. When we reached the silent loch we sat down on the frozen ground and with some difficulty bored a hole in the heel of our boots (shoes) with a gimlet. . . . When the hole in our heel was of sufficient depth, we wound around the brass screw at the back of our skates until it was snug, and then bound on the skates securely with a long leather strap about our ankles. On one memorable occasion we had arrived at the shore of the loch and were dismayed to find that we had not brought the gimlet, thereby not being able to attach our skates. That mistake we never made again.

Boys and girls of today! As you come prepared with your skates securely clamped and adjusted to a nicety, do not think that you enjoy any advantage over us. Our simple outfit was adequate. We had the freedom of the moor, the silence of the frozen loch, and no shrill whistle cautioned us or checked any impulse to do what we pleased.—From "Reminiscences of a Scottish Laddie," by JAMES P. GARDENER. (Boston: Bruce Humphries.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

To Tell or Not to Tell American Defense Output?....By Joseph G. Harrison

A storm among "arm-chair generals" has broken out in the Capital with a number of newspapermen, columnists, and defense officials dragging President Roosevelt and the War and Navy Departments over the critical coals for being so chary with defense production figures.

While some of this criticism on the part of reporters is undoubtedly inspired by a desire to have more concrete facts and figures to write about, much of it stems from a conviction that this country is squandering a golden opportunity to batter the Germans on the psychological front with the revelation of just how efficiently American defense production is being geared against them.

It is argued that a very good way to take the glitter out of the Nazi dream of world conquest is to let the German people know that today, as in 1917-18, the weight of America's immense industrial machine is being relentlessly and successfully mobilized behind their opponents.

This argument receives validity from the reports of newspapermen returning from Germany who say that, despite the efficiency of Dr. Goebbels' propaganda machine, millions of Germans still remember—and still fear—American industrial might.

Disagreement with the Government's present policy of secrecy is particularly strong regarding warplane production figures. Month by month, American aerial output has risen until 1,914 were produced during the month of September. There is every reason to believe that the figure was markedly better during October, perhaps amounting to 2,100.

In October, however, President Roosevelt forbade the further publication of aircraft figures. Thus, at the very moment when American output was attaining a high rate and when it might be expected to have a deleterious effect upon German morale and a correspondingly favorable effect upon Allied morale, secrecy was imposed.

At first blush this might appear to be an important tactical mistake in the increasingly important war of nerves. An entirley different interpretation, however, is placed upon it in other circles.

The explanation is that the President has no intention of suppressing the figure permanently and that the present secrecy, entirely apart from that imposed by military and naval nedessity, is an astute move by an old hand at political maneuver.

It is predicted that the President will again release aircraft production figures at the moment when he is able to point to them and say that American output has finally passed that of Germany. It is felt that the effect of such an announcement upon the German people and upon the subject races would be far more effective than would the publication of month-by-month reports of production increases.

Persons here point out that no Government figures have ever been published on tank production and that, in all probability, the German people have no inkling of what American capacity and output totals are in this type of military equipment. They have suddenly learned, however, that American tanks are playing a very important part in the British campaign in Libya.

Officials feel that it will be highly disconcerting to the German people to have their first word on American tanks come in the guise of a defeat for the Axis in North Africa. It will give them additional cause to wonder at the integrity of their officials who have long and loudly guffawed at American military production.

Particularly effective, in the opinion of the Navy Department, is the Navy's persistent refusal to divulge any information on German U-boats sunk or damaged. Navy officers believe that nothing will discourage the enlistment of submarine crews, which are reportedly difficult to obtain in Germany, more than to have submarines continually vanishing without a trace.

In fact, it was this identical policy which is thought to have been largely responsible for the mutiny among German U-boat crews toward the end of the first World War.

Those who agree with the President's secrecy policy contend that only enough information should be given out to prove that America is still on the job and that big announcements should be withheld until they can command the most effective result.

On the other hand, those in the opposite camp argue that a full exposé of America's skyrocketing production might have persuaded the Japanese to forego further aggression in the Far East and might have strengthened the anti-German forces in the Vichy French Government.

Both sides are working for the same effect—to out-propagandize Dr. Goebbels. As with most important questions, there's a big divergence of opinion on what can best be done.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Good Government Gains ..... ***By Robert K. Shellaby***

Everywhere citizens interested in better government can be heartened by the recent radio report by this City's reform Mayor who, for the first time in his three years of municipal housecleaning, announced general satisfaction with the revamped Police Department.

Citizens of such cities as New York and Minneapolis, Minn., who have gone through the experience of improving police administration, should be glad to know their precedents are being followed. Residents of cities needing improvements (and they are legion) may imbibe hope from the latest example of how it can be done.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron, whose predecessor had been recalled on graft charges centering on payoff to police, did not say the present setup is perfect. Nor would his top professionals and supporters. All agree there are problems yet to be solved. The current drive against law-breaking pedestrians is one. Another is the added burden of defense-caused increase in population, overtaxing the 2,413 sworn officers who already comprised a smaller force than in areas of comparable population and size.

No, the setup isn't perfect, but all agree an era has closed, and another opens, with the emphasis on efficiency, rather than upon merely getting "honest cops."

A basic conclusion of the reformers is that police reform depends upon co-operation of many agencies whose major jobs are far broader.

That the City would get a new Police Chief and a new set of Police Commissioners, as well as a general police shakeup, was expected. More than that, the City got a new set of Civil Service Commissioners, co-operation of courts and the City Council, and continued support of the electorate.

The fight against vice now depends more upon this co-operation than it does upon further improvements in police technique. The electorate as private citizens can purge their own antisocial habits. As voters they can back better-government candidates at every opportunity. In turn, legislators can improve laws, and elective judges can exceed their record in upholding sound police work with convictions.

Los Angelenos can attest that police reform isn't accomplished overnight. But results justify persistence, they believe..

It took time to get an unchallenged civil service. After retirement of the recalled Mayor's chief and after two interim chiefs, a permanent head was chosen this year, to the satisfaction of good-government groups.

Abnormal police requirements under spotlight of reform have overburdened actuarial calculations of the pension fund, a problem yet to be solved. Many retired rather than face charges, but in such cases as the current one against a bunco-squad leader, the City hopes to save money through a conviction which would cut off pension rights.

Elimination of the famous "red squad" and the "spy squad" of the preceding administration has taken police out of politics, aver the Mayor and good-government groups.

Morale of the police has been enhanced by "foolproof" examinations for entrance, promotion, and assignment, although the shuffle was accompanied by rear-guard actions by officers who had thought themselves well-connected.

In promoting the 1938 recall, the main citizens' group, the Citizens Independent Vice Investigation Committee (CIVIC) emphasized the flourishing of bookmakers and houses of ill fame. Still a watchdog, the group has now focused its attention on other governmental problems, thus implying that its choice for Mayor was right.

Beyond retention of the Mayor, public support was reflected also in outlawing pin and marble games, removing a lush field for graft. The Council obliged with an ordinance against "B girls," bar hostesses.

Yes, the Department still has a job to do. It is co-operating with the State Board of Equalization and with the County's prosecuting attorney to show that good government is possible for the entire metropolitan area.

To Change the Subject:

The Other Side of the Picture ..... ***By Wyona Dashwood***

"Biggest year in history!" say the headlines of the expectancy of New York hotel and night-club managers as after-theater crowds of a teeming season come from the marquees to seek late entertainment. Defense dollars are beginning to pour in from a hundred booming centers, by this reporting.

The nation's biggest city blossoms fabulously against the lavender winter nights, and Hollywood super-verbiage was needed to describe the fashion that paved the Diamond Horseshoe for the opening of the Metropolitan Opera. Subtle pastels, sequins on lace, Renoir influence in wide stripes of jade green with black, pale pink with green, emerald with black, rivers of diamonds and emeralds, blazing tiaras, ermine, mink, chinchilla abounded to fill the brilliant auditorium for Mozart's radiant "Figaro," chosen to offset the tragic atmosphere of war.

There is another side to it, of course. There always is. This "boom-town" talk has put an estimated 1,500,000 workers on the move for job opportunities in the glittering defense production setup, with factories working huge shifts, day and night. But a survey of industrial communities in the South and on the West Coast brings disturbing findings that for the average woman and girl employee it's a story of inflated living costs and inadequate rates of pay. The headline for it is "Housing of Girls Held Miserable in Plant Areas!" and it reports a study by Miss Opal Boynton, liaison officer between the Young Women's Christian Association and the United Service Organizations, in collaboration with the U. S. O. charter which specifically calls for service to defense workers as well as to soldiers and sailors.

"After these woman and girl defense workers provide for the necessities of life and the means of transportation to and from their jobs," she reports, "they have less in actual cash at the end of the month than the $21-a-month draftee who at least gets his clothes, food, housing, equipment and transportation from the Army. No one takes any responsibility for their welfare, and girls, many of them never having held jobs before and drawn by thousands into these boom towns, have found their wages, averaging from $18 to $20 a week, almost entirely consumed by board and high rentals, with little or no money left for clothing and recreation.

"Under such depressing conditions, the job is not simply to fit this new population into a community, enlarge recreational facilities and bring residents to accept these new settlers, but the responsibility of guarding the most fundamental values of democracy, family unity, standards of religion and personal integrity."

Involved is a pay rate of 40 cents an hour, 45 cents on night shifts, with transportation and working time as high as 15 hours a day and travel facilities often so poor that the "morale" service has put up tents with cots and equipment for doing laundry while the girls wait for the bus. Girls are sharing not only rooms, but beds, with native communities resenting intruders as "trailer trash" and refusing to house single girls because they are waitresses or munitions workers. Illustrative is one ordnance plant plea to citizens to rent rooms as "a patriotic duty."

The survey finds women and girls doing all the bag-loading of powder for the fighting services and as better suited than men to the precise, repetitive and monotonous work of calibrating shells, cartridge inspection, assembling small cannon ammunition, making time-bomb fuses, folding parachute umbrellas and inspecting small parts in aeroplane factories. They also do all the laundry work in the Army camps at $17.50 a week, the clerking and general work in the quartermasters' offices and the labor in cantonment cafes and restaurants at no more than $7 a week augmented by tips, if any. But if even in their Army work capacity no provision is made for essentials, in defense production jobs facilities are completely lacking for rest, recreation or normal social relations.

Yet living costs in some defense areas have more than doubled, with rooms in nearby towns costing up to $9 a week, food $1.35 a day, transportation $1.75 a week, and landladies apt to forbid cooking or laundering. A barracks being erected by the Government on a bleak hill near one Southern plant for 500 girls has only sleeping quarters, and only at Bremerton, Wash., and San Diego, Calif., did Miss Boynton find that low-cost Federal housing occupancy availed for other than defense workers with families.

So for those who complacently get their estimate of war emergency "spoils" from the money-to-burn reporting on jewels, furs, shimmering dresses and flowers of gala first-nights, Miss Boynton's report is a reminder that things with women on the lend-lease production front are far from being as sleek as a sequin seal. They are fortunate if they have a place to sit by a stove and mend their stockings.

Notable Gains Under Wage-Hour Law in First Years

Federal check on workers in interstate commerce corrects conditions and collects back wages.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Taking work from a local factory into her home, Mrs. Josephine Haley labored some nights until 1 a. m. For her long hours, she was paid less than the minimum wage required by federal law. It took the Government to collect the amount by which she was undercut.

Industrial homework has for many decades formed a grievous problem. Numbers of concerns have paid a substandard wage. That, the Government says, is why such "shyster" firms have promoted homework.

During the past three years the Federal officials have been checking on the income of homeworkers. They have been trying to get industrial work out of the home and into the factory. In some industries they have banned homework. The broom for this housecleaning has been supplied by the Wage and Hour Act, which sets minimum wages and requires payment of overtime after 40 hours.

Mrs. Haley relates that she put in more than 100 hours one week, some days 11 or 12 hours, and was paid $12. The company fixed her pay-roll sheet to show that she had been paid for working 40 hours.

She had been making "skewers," those little fluffs of paper ribbon on a toothpick that are used with chops. Her pay ran 75 cents a thousand.

By a Staff Photographer

This Mother—Mrs. Josephine Haley—Knows What the Wage-Hour Law Means

She was a typical underpaid homeworker, averaging under $5 a week and working 11 and 12 hours daily. What the Wage-Hour Division did for her is related in the accompanying article.

Home Needed Money

There were special reasons for Mrs. Haley venturing into homework. Four-year-old son Georgie made one, and five-year-old Bobbie another. But the principal reason was that Mrs. Haley's husband was laid up by an accident for a year.

Twelve dollars made a big week's pay. Other weeks generally showed much less, down to $4.12 and $3.38. Somehow the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor happened to run across the paper specialty manufacturer. Study of his books disclosed that Mrs. Haley should have received $117 more. Thirty-three other home workers should have been paid an additional $1,431.

Under official pressure, the company voluntarily gave checks to them all.

It was just about this time that another company here wrote a single check for $1,232.40 to Anthony Stremeckus. This sober individual is a night watchman. He had been working 12 hours a night for seven nights a week.

Mr. Stremeckus also had been drawing less than he should under the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions of the law. When the Wage and Hour Division picked up his case and figured the back pay due, his check followed.

His concern has now put him on a schedule of 60 hours a week, and is paying him $2 a week more than formerly it did for 84 hours.

Officials Fined $5,000

Similarly 897 workers in one of the biggest garment factories hereabouts were given checks this fall for $9,766.20. Investigation by the Wage and Hour Division led this time to prosecution in the Federal court. Company officials were fined $5,000, which they paid. It was part of the disposition of the suit that they make up to their employees the full sum they should have received under the minimum wage.

These are simply everyday instances of the operation of the Wage and Hour Act as it swings well into its fourth year. The factory payment is the most typical, as the law has found its biggest field in factories. The law's purpose of course is to obtain compliance. Enforced restitution of back-pay is incidental but persuasive.

Spectacular low-pay violations are not as common as in the earlier period of the Act, which began doing business in October of 1938. Criminal prosecutions are less numerous. Employers are better informed of the requirements of the law. Now and then one still turns up who does not know that he is covered. In over 95 per cent of the violations found by the inspectors, the employer voluntarily complies rather than go to court.

The third anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act passed with little notice, possibly because of the defense situation.

360,000 Concerns Covered

No minimum wage law covering so many persons can probably be found in operation today in any other country in the world. The Wage and Hour Division reports coverage of an estimated 15,500,000 workers, found in 360,000 concerns.

So far as minimum pay goes, the law means nothing to the great majority of these millions. The bulk of them were already paid more by their employers than the law required.

But more than 1,000,000 workers at the bottom of the wage scale have had their wage lifted by the Federal standards, the Government estimates.

Minimum pay set by industry order of the Wage and Hour Division varies between 30 cents an hour, the present lowest minimum, and 40 cents an hour. Some 30 industry orders have been issued. The majority of these call for 40 cents.

The Federal law requires a 40 cent national minimum wage by October of 1945 for all covered workers. This will come when the law has been in effect seven years. For the first year of the law, the minimum was 25 cents an hour.

Back payments such as were recovered for Mrs. Haley and the night watchman have accumulated to around $16,000,000. Some 500,000 workers have shared in these restitutions.

Women particularly have come in for help. Probably more than half of the million workers obtaining wage increases under the law are women, according to Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division.

Many women in the low pay group have received an extra raise by being given the same pay as the men in this class. There is just one minimum in each industry which applies to all employees, men and women.

Child labor is protected by the giving of 16 years as the minimum age for the employment of minors in industry. In hazardous industries the minimum can be raised to 18.

Pay has also been boosted for many thousands in the upper brackets of the wage scale, through the law's demand for payment of overtime at time and a half after 40 hours. That requirement was written in to spread the work. The law became operative in 1938 when jobs were far fewer than in today's boom.

Cutting down of the hours a person could work without overtime then forced a number of employers to take on more employees. Today when defense production is causing many to labor more than 40 hours, the law is doing much less spreading of the work. Its overtime provision is helping to swell defense wages and increase defense costs.

The question of overtime pay after 40 hours stands out as probably the most disputed feature of the Act. Defense needs have led critics to urge that overtime pay begin after 48 hours. Officials favoring the present 40-hour limit on straight pay hold it justified and say that the overtime is helping workers to offset the increasing living costs.

The Federal law does not cover all with the smallest pay and the longest hours, since a Federal law applies only to business that is interstate. The laundry, the taxi-cab company, the hotel which does business solely within a state is outside of the Federal authority.

However, the number of intrastate workers is much smaller than those embraced by the Federal statute.

Industry wage orders raising the minimum for an individual industry above the national minimum of 30 cents an hour are issued within the industry. This is done by a committee composed of an equal number of representatives of the employers, employees, and the public.

The committee recommends the minimum wage hourly rate, but not higher than 40 cents, which becomes effective on issuance of the order by the Administrator.

By a Staff Photographer

The Wage-Hour Law Comes to Anthony Stremekus

With a check from his employers for $1,232.40 in back pay. He had been working as a watchman 12 hours each night, seven days a week. Now he has been put on a 60-hour week and receives $2 weekly more than he used to be paid for 84 hours.

Nearly 900 Garment Workers Received Nearly $10,000

In back pay, in the plant pictured above, as a result of investigations by the Wage and Hour Division. A fine of $5,000 was also paid by the employer.

'We Can Take Satisfaction . . .'

By Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming
Administrator of The Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A little more than three years ago, the Fair Labor Standards Act became effective. That is the law which puts a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce.

The rounding out of these first three years invites a backward glance to see how far we have come, and I think we can take satisfaction in the knowledge that we have made considerable progress. I should like briefly, if I may, to list some of the achievements of the last three years.

Item: Hundreds of thousands of American workers who once got so little for their labor that they could not live without subsidies in the form of charity or relief, have been made self-supporting.

Item: The wages of 1,000,000 men and women have been raised to more than 30 cents an hour, the present general wage floor, by industrial wage orders.

Item: Responsible employers who pay fair wages have been partially freed of the competition of irresponsible employers who would not pay a living wage.

Item: More than $100,000,000 additional is being paid to labor this year because of this law than otherwise would have been paid. This money is going into what we call the mass purchasing power of the nation; it is increased purchasing power that enables manufacturers and merchants and farmers to sell more food and clothing and other necessities and comforts of life.

Item: The reasonable and just principle that extra long hours of work should be paid with extra wages has been firmly established.

Item: In enforcing the law, we have made employers pay about $16,000,000 in back wages legally due to about 500,000 workers.

Now perhaps the most interesting thing about all this is that the employers of the country seem to have profited from the Wage and Hour Law quite as much as the workers. There is a school of thought which holds that what is good for the employer must necessarily be bad for the employee, and, conversely, that what it of benefit to the worker must be injurious to his boss. In other words, that there is an opposition of interest between the two that can be resolved only by conflict. I do not hold to any such theory. And if I were looking for evidence of the mutuality of interest between worker and employer, I could find it in abundance in the way the Wage and Hour Law is working.

Symphony Honors Mozart

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, yesterday honored the memory of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who passed on 150 years ago, on Dec. 5, 1791, by devoting its eighth program of the season to that master's music. The list comprised excerpts from the Requiem Mass, the Violin Concerto in D major, No. 4 (G. 218), and the "Jupiter" Symphony. The soloist was Antonio Brosa. The chorus was that of the Cecilia Society, of which Arthur Fiedler is conductor.

Mozart is probably the most generally liked of all composers. You will find people who do not care for the music of Bach, or Handel, or Schubert, or Brahms, or Wagner, or Debussy, or Sibelius, or even Beethoven; but how many have you ever met who disliked the music of Mozart? How can anyone dislike it? There are, to be sure, those passages of filling (de-da-de-dá, de-da-de-dá) in much of his work; but then he's only pausing to catch his breath before leading us into another entrancing lyrical flight. He is the most natural, the most ingratiating, the most irresistible of composers.

* * *

Yesterday's program, which will be repeated this evening, was well chosen for the anniversary observation. Any Mozart festival would be incomplete without representation of his vocal music; and what better choice for a concert than the Requiem choruses? As the program book reminded us, the first performance of the Requiem by this orchestra was given on April 10, 1888 under Gericke, and the proceeds were devoted to a Mozart monument in Vienna. And the concerto and the "Jupiter" Symphony are of course among his greatest creations.

The Requiem as a whole was last given by this orchestra 10 years ago, with the Bach Cantata Club furnishing the chorus, and with a quartet of soloists. The excerpts sung yesterday (the Requiem, Dies Irae, Rex Tremendae, Confutatis, Lacrimosa, and the Cum Sanctis tuis from the Agnus Dei), which do not require soloists, had been performed last summer at the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. The performance under review was eloquent and moving. The chorus sang with a greater vitality and authority than I had heard before from the Cecilia Society. Mr. Fiedler deserves much credit for so well making it ready. Dr. Koussevitzky welded voices and instruments with sure skill and interpretive vision.

Mr. Brosa is a Spaniard, founder and leader of the Brosa Quartet, now devoting himself to solo concert work. He has played often in London and New York, and has become known chiefly as an exponent of modern music. He brought to his task yesterday an excellent technique, a rather thin tone, and an incomplete understanding of the Mozartean style. Mozart is much easier on listeners than on players. His demands of performers are so onerous that it needs a very special sympathy and a very long and arduous training to meet them. Soloists who can meet his requirements are not readily available nowadays to the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Spalding was the last man to play this concerto at a Friday concert in Symphony Hall. By edict of Mr. Petrillo of the Musicians' Union, Mr. Spalding may not now play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Neither may Mr. Heifetz. Neither may Mr. Zimbalist. So we have Mr. Brosa, an excellent musician and performer in his field; but his field is apparently not Mozart.

* * *

Dr. Koussevitzky had obviously made the preparation of the "Jupiter" Symphony a labor of love, and the performance was astounding for its virtuosity. But the conductor had striven a little too hard. The slow movement was too slow and the Finale too fast. The Andante cantabile had little motion or lyricism, and the Allegro molto went at such a pace that the articulation even of this orchestra was blurred.

When Dr. Koussevitzky opened the concert with "The Star-Spangled Banner" he went beyond custom by calling on the audience to sing it. Responding to his inspiriting baton, they did so, with results that, if not notable for precision or tonal beauty, were at any rate obviously heart-felt.

World Golden Rule Week Calls For Self-Denial and Generosity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The Golden Rule Foundation, of 60 East Forty-second Street, has proclaimed the week of Dec. 7-14 as "International Golden Rule Week," and named each day of the week after one or more of the overrun countries of the world. During the week the Foundation asks American families to serve at least one "economy meal" and to donate the saving in cost between the fare and the usual meal, plus a "thank offering," to a war relief organization operating in aid of the overrun nation named for that day.

Sunday, Dec. 7, has been denominated Chinese Day; Monday is Czechoslovak Day; Tuesday, Russian and Polish Day; Wednesday, Scandinavian Day; Thursday, Netherlands Day; Friday, Belgium and France Day; Saturday, Greek and Jugoslav Day; and Sunday, Dec. 14, is British Day.

The week, according to the Foundation, constitutes "an effort to increase giving of funds for destitute and homeless refugees, widowed mothers, and orphaned children of all war-torn countries."

Autographs for the Queen

Signing Up for Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Americans are going to have an opportunity to present their autographs to Queen Elizabeth of England in the interests of relief for British children.

A national drive, sponsored by Bundles for Britain, Inc., has as its goal a million signatures, plus a million voluntary contributions by the signers. Nearly 10,000 volunteers will collect the signatures, and all Americans will be invited to sign on parchments. On Dec. 13, the drive will end and the parchments will be flown to Britain for presentation to Queen Elizabeth with a check for the money collected.

The picture above shows little Miss Lucy Martin doing her bit in the national drive.

Tokyo Regime Called Bluff; China Stiffer

MEXICO, D. F.—The regime of Premier Hideki Tojo is a "bluff" to fool the Japanese as well as other nations, and China's position in the war is stronger than ever, declared Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, Chinese Ambassador to France, who is now visiting in Mexico.

"All the world is trying to find the answer today to the question, Will Japan abandon her expansionist policy? The golden opportunity lies before her to realize her ancient dream of moving in the southern Pacific and striking a mortal blow at her traditional enemy, Russia, in the North. But the Japanese militarists know what they are facing," said the Ambassador.

"The militarists know that to take one or both of these paths they must take into account the exhaustion of their forces in the 'China Incident.' In our struggle of more than four years we have drained them, both militarily and economically, to such an extent that they have neither war materials nor man power left to launch into an adventure on a grand scale in other zones. Confronted with this situation, the Tojo Cabinet is trying desperately to work its way out of this crisis.

"My personal opinion," said the Ambassador firmly, "is that the Tojo Cabinet is a bluff. It is a bluff both for domestic consumption and for exportation. At home the Japanese militarists want to appease the increasing agitation among the people for their sufferings and their discontent with their Government for plunging them into the international situation. Abroad, the militarists are capitalizing their bad reputation for implacability and fanaticism in order to frighten the democracies into submission.

"Such tactics are more a sign of weakness than of strength. It is apparent that the Government of Premier Tojo is no stronger than its predecessor."

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Kerstin Thorborg, contralto. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by the Zimbler String Quartet. 3.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Concert by the Boston String Quartet. 8:30.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pal Joey," presented by George Abbott, starring Vivienne Segal and George Tapps. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Papa Is All," presented by the Theater Guild. With Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Shoemaker's Prodigious Wife," by Federico Lorca, and "Man of Destiny," by Bernard Shaw. Presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Playhouse, 38 Joy Street—
"The Old Ladies," dramatized by Rodney Ackland from Hugh Walpole's novel. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Unexpected Uncle," Ann Shirley. 2:16, 5:10, 8:10. "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:30, 6:30, 9:20.

Fenway—
"Swamp Water," Walter Brennan, Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts
"Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt. 2:20, 5:45, 9:05. "The Man Who Seeks the Truth," starring Raimu. 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Keith Memorial—
"Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari, John Sutton and Dan Dailey, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. "Keep 'em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"The Get-Away," Robert Sterling. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Orpheum—
"H. M. Pulham," Ruth Hussey, Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg and Buddy Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 8:20, 9:10. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson. 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—
"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, Carol Landis and Laird Cregar. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:10. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Swamp Water" Walter Brennan, Walter Huston and Anne Baxter. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:05, 5:30, 7:55, 10:10. Stage Show, 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:50, 9:05.

Scollay Square—
"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, Carol Landis and Laird Cregar. 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"This War and Its Effect on Your Future," "Laying the Pipe Line from Vermont to Canada," "Hobbies of Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford and Others," "Under Water Sports at Wakulla Springs, Fla.," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young, Hedy Lamarr and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers, and Eve Arden. 1:30, 5:20, 8:45.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "Pete Smith's Flicker Memories," "Snow Time in Quebec," "Life of a Thoroughbred," "Oddities," comedy, Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:20, 8:45. "The Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55.

Tremont—
"This Is My Affair," 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 7:45. "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9 a. m., 1:10, 5:15, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 12:35, 4:20, 8:10. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:20, 6:05, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. Continuous 1:15-11.
Allston: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Mutiny in the Arctic," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.
Regent: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Sign of the Wolf," Grace Bradley and Louise Beavers. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Greer Garson. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and R. Cummings. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Badlands of Dakota," Richard Dix. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 5:10, 8:15.
Cleveland Circle: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna, "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
University: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis, 2:35, 5:55, 9:05. "Tillie the Toiler," 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and O. Bradna. "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Ralph Bellamy. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett.
Strand: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis, 2:07, 6:04, 9:38. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. 12:39, 4:36, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern. 3:09, 6:09, 9:09. "Lady Scarface," Judith Anderson and Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 5, 8.
Park: "Dive Bombers," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "3 Sons O' Guns," Wayne Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Straw-Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 1:37, 5:40, 9:24. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 3:48, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee and J. Downs. "Bandit Trail," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 2:30, 6, 9. "Ellery Queen and George Murphy. 2:30, 6, 9. "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. 4:05, 7:35, 10:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.
Mystic: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Flying Blind," Jean Parker and Richard Arlen. 1:35, 5:11, 8:28. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 2:50, 6:25, 9:41. "Jungle Girl Serial #14," Tom Neal. 1:15, 4:51, 8:06.
Orpheum: "Riders of the Purple," G. Montgomery and M. Howard. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson. 1:45, Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:05, 6, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. Continuous 12:45-11.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 9:05. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 2, 8.
Medford: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell and Ann Sothern. 1, 4:30, 9:10. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 3:10, 6:40.

MELROSE—Melrose: "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 3, 9. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:55, 7:55.

NATICK—Colonial: "Week End in Havana," Allice Faye and John Payne. 3:20, 9. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice and Leif Erickson. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton.
Strand: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris and William Tracy.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton and Carol Hughes. 2:08, 8:08. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 3:45, 9:45.
Revere: "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton and Carol Hughes. 3:50, 9:50. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 2:26, 8:26.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2 and 8.
Central: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Pittsburgh Kid," Billy Conn. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 7:30.
Strand: "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. "Hurricane Smith," Ray Middleton. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "When Ladies Meet," John Crawford and Greer Garson. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Veles and Leon Errol. 2:09, 7:54. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Floria Swanson. 3:39, 9:24.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "In Old Colorado," William Boyd. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "This Way, Please," Fibber McGee. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "They Dare Not Love," Martha Scott and George Brent. 3:51, 8:21. "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. 2:25, 6:50, 8:57.

Baltimore and Adjacent Counties In Experiment to Erase Boundaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6—An experiment in co-operatoin between governmental units in Maryland which may, if successful, pave the way toward even greater co-operative enterprises, has just been inaugurated here and is arousing much interest among public officials.

The experiment is an attempt to erase the invisible boundaries which exist between certain counties and the City of Baltimore, its purpose being to link up water supply systems for more efficient operation, create unified zoning regulations and in various other ways make local government more effective and less expensive.

The experiment is under direction of the State Planning Commission, headed by Dr. Abel Wolman, of Johns Hopkins University. Participating thus far in the initial phase of the enterprise are the counties of Anne Arundel and Baltimore and the City of Baltimore, which is a governmental entity separate from any county, but which enjoys a form of government very simliar to that of a county.

The situation in respect to boundary difficulties in which Maryland now finds itself is similar to that existing in many other states. In Maryland, many of the 23 counties were created in Colonial times, decades before the age of steam transportation. Necessarily, the counties were small in order that the residents might have access to courthouses, tax collectors and administrative centers without having to travel considerable distances on horseback.

These counties remain relatively unchanged in area—some have even been broken up into two or more counties—despite the immeasurably more speedy transportation of modern times. For example, Calvert County, one of the first to be established in Maryland, has today a population of less than 10,500; no place in the county is more than 15 miles from the county seat. An inhabitant of Calvert living in the most remote section of the county can motor from his home to the courthouse in less than half an hour. Various other counties in Maryland are relatively small and support relatively sparse populations.

Yet any proposal to consolidate counties into larger governmental units based on modern conditions is indignantly opposed by the people of Maryland. The politicians particularly are opposed to any such merger plans, for inevitably the consolidations would mean fewer jobs and consequently fewer jobholders. From time to time public-spirited citizens have suggested that Maryland should be divided into five large counties, instead of 23 small ones; but such moves have been uniformly hooted down.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Honoring an Art Critic

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

An exhibition which has a special and a personal interest for the art world opened here last week. This is the show arranged by the Knoedler Galleries as a testimonial to Royal Cortissoz and his 50 years of art criticism in the New York Herald Tribune. It consists of 38 canvases personally selected by Mr. Cortissoz by invitation of the firm, and illustrates "a few of the countless painters, old and modern" whose works the distinguished critic particularly esteems. Private collectors and museums responded to the requests for specific paintings and in lending works of rarity and distinction added their tokens of respect. In several instances, owners who had made it a rule not to lend their pictures for exhibition, expressed their pleasure at being able to co-operate.

The selection made by Mr. Cortissoz shows the catholicity of his taste, ranging from a twelfth-century Chinese landscape to a twentieth-century canvas by George Bellows, and including works of nine different nationalities. Fourteen American and eight Italian paintings of different periods are shown. Also there are on display five French and five Flemish and Dutch canvases, together with three German works, one English and one Spanish painting. Although in making the collection Mr. Cortissoz chose mainly from early European art, his interest in modern painting is reflected in various examples of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, both American and European.

The credo which underlies the selection of such outwardly varying types as Sassetta, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Holbein, Tintoretto, Vermeer, and Guardi, on the one hand, and Gainsborough, Ingres, Manet, Renoir, Whistler, and La Farge, on the other, is manifest in the critic's own foreword to the exhibition catalogue:

"I believe that a work of art is the outcome of a spiritual process, involving the artist's mind and heart and imagination, all acting in the language of proficient craftsmanship and enriched by the crowning element of style. . . . And I believe it to be the duty of the critic to make what modest contribution he can to the diffusion of this philosophy, serving as an interpreter of what is right and fine."

The earliest paintings here include Sassetta's jewel-like primitive, "Journey of the Magi," lent by Maitland F. Griggs; Van der Weyden's superb portrait, "A Lady of High Rank," belonging to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Montegna's legendary "Tarquin and the Cumaean Sibyl," one of the gems of the Cincinnati Art Museum. Rarities not before publicly exhibited include three miniature Holbein portraits. Two of them, lent by J. P. Morgan, are of Erasmus, and Sir Anthony Denny, while the third shows Archbishop Warham, the friend of Erasmus. Of particular strength and power is the large Rembrandt, the "Aristotle and Homer," lent by Mrs. A. W. Erickson, which represents the Dutch school, together with two superb Haes portraits.

Mr. Cortissoz's criteria for excellence embrace the polished and serene performance, as well as the dynamic and powerful. Thus among the paintings are things as exquisite as Vermeer's "A Lady Writing," anonymously lent, as sensitive as the "Lady Glenorchy" by Gainsborough, owned by Ogden Reid, and as brilliantly clarified as Ingres' "Portrait of a Gentleman," lent by the Metropolitan Museum. Velasquez, who is represented by his vital "Man With a Wine Glass," from the Toledo Museum of Art, and Manet, with his "Le Chanteur Espagnol," represent the critic's choice of contrasting realists. Similar distinctions are observable in the major landscapes. Two of these—works standing centuries apart, historically, but both impressive in different ways—are El Greco's grand "View of Toledo" from the Metropolitan Museum, and Miss Mary B. Lothrop's loan of John La Farge's serenely beautiful "Paradise Valley."

The artists chosen to illustrate American painting include men who have long been celebrated by Mr. Cortissoz in his critical writings. Besides La Farge there are Winslow Homer, whose "Eight Bells" from the Addison Gallery is one of the peak examples of American realism; Albert P. Ryder, Abbott Thayer, Thomas W. Dewing, John H. Twachtman, John S. Sargent, Childe Hassam, Arthur B. Davies, Robert Henri, and Bellows. Sargent's "The Hon. Laura Lister" shows his formal portraiture, and the "Padre Sebastiano" his informal characterization. To represent Bellows, Mr. Cortissoz summoned one of the artist's most dramatic pictures, the "Edith Cavell," a canvas depicting the last moments of the famous English war nurse.

The pictures make an impressive show (which is on view to Dec. 20), filling three galleries on the ground floor of the Fifty-seventh Street Knoedler Galleries. The hanging, especially in view of the problem of showing so many divergent schools of painting, is very skillfully handled.

A Donizetti Opera Revived

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Metropolitan's first week of opera was the absence of Wagner. Except when one of the Bayreuth master's works has opened a season, the second night—Wednesday—has traditionally been reserved for a "Walküre," a "Tristan," a "Meistersinger," a "Lohengrin" or a "Tannhäuser." Mozart, Gluck, Richard Strauss, Donizetti, Verdi, and Puccini were drawn upon, in the order named, for the operas of the opening sennight. As "Tannhäuser," however, was just around the corner, entering the repertory on the second Monday, and as "Walküre" was announced for performance soon thereafter, too much significance should not be attached to the first week's variation from the usual.

A pleasant if scarcely a distinguished revival of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" and several débuts of newly engaged singers awaited the subscribers and others who made up the audiences for the performances that succeeded the opening "Nozze di Figaro." "L'Elisir" had been absent from the Metropolitan since the season of 1932-33, when Tullio Serafin conducted and the stage principals were Tito Schipa, Mina Morgana, Ezio Pinza, Giuseppe de Luca, and Philine Falco. The conductor of the latest revival was Ettore Pinza, with Bruno Landi cast as Nemorino, Bidu Sayao as Adina, Salvatore Baccaloni as Doctor Dulcamara, Francesco Valentino as Sergeant Belcore, and Mona Paulee making her début in the small part of Giannetta.

The lobbies buzzed with talk of the Caruso and Gigli revivals, so called because of the success of these tenors in the role of Nemorino. Caruso was, in fact, the Metropolitan's first Nemorino, the opera entering the repertory there as late as the season of 1903-04, when Conried was the impresario. Gatti-Casazza brought it back in the first year of his consulship with the same star. Caruso sang the part thereafter about five times a season for a lustrum, though a few performances were conceded to Bonci. There was a lapse of eight seasons; then came the Gigli revival of 1930-31.

The opera has, of course, a much longer history in America. Within a decade of its world premiere in Milan (May 12, 1832) it was presented at the old French Opera House in New Orleans. The father and mother of Adelina Patti, the one a tenor, the other a soprano, were members of the company which first sang it in New York—at Palmo's Opera House, in the early 1840's.

This season's will scarcely be styled the Landi revival. Although the diminutive Italian tenor sang and acted the role acceptably, his is not the distinction of voice or personality to justify its being so remembered. In song, he favored a whisper of a pianissimo which served him particularly well in "Una furtiva lagrima," the air which Caruso was called upon to repeat at most of his performances, even after the no-encore rule was generally in force. Bidu Sayao's slender voice was prettily employed in Adina's not too difficult bravura, and Miss Paulee's light tones were inconspicuously agreeable in the bits that fall to the only other feminine character. Mr. Valentino swaggered successfully as the sergeant, though he had but one color of voice and that rather monotonously bright. The life of the performance was, as expected, the Dulcamara of Mr. Baccaloni. His lightness on his feet again evoked wonder from those who surveyed his jovial bulk. His was the one real buffo contribution to a production that without Dulcama's patter might have seemed more sentimental than humorous.

The most successful of the several débuts was that of Jan Peerce, a tenor already widely known in other fields, primarily as the result of his many appearances at the Radio City Music Hall. He sang Alfredo in Verdi's "Traviata," in company with Jarmila Novotna as Violetta and Lawrence Tibbett as the elder Germont. Mr. Peerce sang lyrically and smoothly, his upper tones being particularly clear and resonant. In the present depleted state of the company's tenor section, owing to absence of both Jussi Bjoerling and Tito Schipa, it would appear that he is likely to prove an important acquisition.

Kurt Baum, a Czech tenor, and Gerhard Pechner, a buffo basso from Central Europe, made their first appearances with the company in minor roles in "Rosenkavalier." Mr. Baum, who attended to the tenor solo in the levee scene of the first act, and presented it with good tone and style, doubtless will be heard in more important parts later, when a fairer opinion can be formed of his gifts.

Bruno Walter's conducting of Gluck's "Orfeo," which was a model of fine-grained sonorities and which beautifully sustained the lofty, elegiac mood, was another of the high points of the week. In taking over the leadership of this work, entrusted since its last revival to Artur Bodanzky and Erich Leinsdorf, Mr. Walter made a number of changes. He restored the overture, which his immediate predecessors left unplayed. Scenes were regrouped, so that the performance was in three acts instead of four. Euridice was restored to consciousness in the festive final scene instead of on the way up from the underworld.

A Rag-Picker of Genius

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Someone—was it Jean Cocteau?—said that certain masterpieces of the theater are not, strictly speaking, "theatrical," but are rather scenic symphonies which allow nothing to be sacrificed to decoration; "Boris Godounoff" was given as an example.

The plea, of course, is for "pure" theater. In a recent book, "The Dramatic Imagination," Robert Edmond Jones reminds us that "stage pictures" become important only in periods of low dramatic vitality. His conviction is that actually "the best thing that could happen to our theater at this moment would be for playwrights and actors and directors to be handed a bare stage on which no scenery could be placed, and then told that they must write and act and direct for this stage. In no time we should have the most exciting theater in the world"—an unexpected assurance from so distinguished a stage designer.

* * *

"Boris Godounoff" is a masterpiece that would spring to life on the barest of stages, and, what is more, survive the infliction of the direct examples of conventional operatic décor. On that thrilling evening of June 24, 1913, at Drury Lane, Diaghileff showed us how a scenic symphony could be enriched by symphonic scenery.

When the other night at the Savoy Theater the curtain went up on Moussorgsky's "The Fair of Sorochinsk," perhaps more than one of the audience recalled that first introduction of London to Russian opera: the heroic, richly-garbed figure of Chaliapin, Tsar of all the opera singers—memory still holds that marvellous diction floating on a beautiful cantilena—the splendor of the Coronation Scene with its clangor of bells; the novelty of the crowd as one of the principal dramatis personae; the quickening enthusiasm of an audience far from "capacity"—these with a myriad other impressions arose and passed in a flash. And here, once more, was a Russian stage full of life and color, but this time with a difference.

* * *

Shorn of its pictorial "decoration"—particularly of its ballet based on the music of "Night on the Bare Mountain" and performed on a bare stage, "The Fair of Sorochinsk," would itself, like many another opera, comic or serious, be almost as bare as the cupboard of Old Mother Hubbard. Its subject is derived from one of Gogol's tales of village life in the Ukraine and, incidentally, it shows what the form of opera can do to a story by changing its tempo. Those unfamiliar with Malo-Russian life may be as mystified by Gogol's racy local humors as, say a Chinese by the village inn witticisms of Sussex or Devon. But there is no difficulty in grasping such a "fruity" character as Tcherevick, the husband of the shrew Khivria, or that of the essentially Russian "Popovitch," and their rustic companions. No composer has realized such village characters and their humors more vitally than has Moussorgsky. His sympathy with the lowly was shown when in writing his song "The Beggar," he said: "Any beggar can sing my susic; so real it seems to me."

Chaliapin has given us a glimpse of him at work in Mali Yaroslavets, the little tavern in Morskaia Street, St. Petersburg: "Alone in a private room, he . . . scrawls down music. He scrawls it on napkins, menu cards and ends of grease-proof paper. . . . He was a rag-picker of great discrimination. . . . Mussorgsky is so keenly aware of all the scents of a garden and all the smells of a tavern, he describes them so vividly in his music, that the audience actually inhales all the varied perfumes."

* * *

As everybody knows, the score of "The Fair of Sorochinsk" was left unfinished, and completed by Nicholas Tcherepnine. But Mussorgsky pervades the whole work and we breathe the atmosphere and sniff the village smells "described" by his music. Everything has that Russian savor as difficult to reduce to words as "chtchi" (cabbage soup) or caviare.

César Cui was right when he said that whereas Wagner concentrated all the musical interest on the orchestra, Russian composers, with rare exceptions, bestowed that musical supremacy on the singers. "The Fair of Sorochinsk" is redolent with melody. The scoring, presumably Tcherepnin's, is sometimes dominated by a too "arro gant brass," but of course it would be argued that village bands are usuallly brass, tempered by the "whimper of querulous reeds," as an English poet put it. One hastens to add that the reeds of the London Symphony Orchestra which was admirably directed by Anatole Fistoulari, were neither whimpering nor querulous

Apparently Moussorgsky had intended to introduce his orchestral work "Night on the Bare Mountain" as a dream—or nightmare-intermezzo. This, as a ballet, opens the third act. Designed by George Kirsta—who is responsible for all the décor and costumes—and a clever choregrapher, Catherine Devillier—at one time with Diaghileff—the ballet is not only a very effective "decoration" of the opera out plays its part in the dramatic action. A conspicuous figure is the Venus of the Inferno, danced by beautiful Diana Gould with a distinction that must have surprised the local inhabitants.

* * *

Sorochinsk is a real village, and several members of the company come from the Ukraine itself. The work was sung in Russian, but as operatic English is equally difficult to understand, this made no difference to anyone's enjoyment. The outstanding performance was that by Arsene Kirilloff of the shrew's husband—a piece of rich characterization. Daria Bayan sang charmingly as the daughter. A less nice girl might have left a lover (Edward Boleslawski) who expressed his tenderness by singing at the top of his voice the whole time. Kyra Vayne's rather ladylike shrew gave the impression that she (the shrew) had married beneath her. Would a scold so genteel have cast a second glance at such an absurd figure as "The Popovitch" (Paul Andre) with his false nose?

"The Fair of Sorochinsk" is a rustic comic opera with certain crudities that are not altogether inappropriate. It is also the most important "stage" production in London since the war began. Such a production opens old problems. Will post-war opera bring us nearer, one wonders, to Chaliapin's unfilled dream of a synthetic theater "where anything bordering on the sham would be ruthlessly eradicated, and where all the arts would be merged in complete harmony"? His aim was to form a group of singers, musicians and artists, and work with them "in peace and solitude, in the creating of an ideal theater." Opera has a long way to go before it can rival the synthesis of Diaghileff's Russian Ballet.

Ships With Wings

By Harold Hobson

London

"Ships With Wings," made by the Ealing Studios under the direction of Michael Balcon, is a very remarkable picture. It is based on the activities of the Ark Royal, the aircraft carrier about which the English-speaking announcer from Bremen showed such continuous and devouring curiosity a year and a half ago. This gentleman was constantly inquiring, in a nasal drawl, "Where is the Ark Royal? Where is the Ark Royal?" He apparently was under the impression that the ship had been sunk. Actually she was lost only this fall. Here she is, on the screen, taking the role of protagonist in a fictional film.

There is a good deal of romantic nonsense at the beginning of "Ships With Wings." The Admiral's daughter (Jane Baxter) has three young men in love with her—one, a blameless fellow who likes books (Michael Wilding), another, whose heart is wedded to the intricacies of engineering, and a third (John Clements), the black sheep of the trio, who plays the ukulele and is the best pilot the Fleet Air Arm ever had.

* * *

Contrary to all the canons on which film plots are made up, this last gentleman fails to get the Admiral's daughter, who halfway through the film chooses the bookish chap and then fades out of the picture. As with all the bravest men on the screen, he is early on cashiered for cowardice, and thereupon takes up civil flying on a Mediterranean island, where, in the final sequences, he is able to rejoin his unit, and crash a vast dam which drowns most of the Panzer divisions of the German Army, and opens up the chance to annihilate the Italian forces in Africa. This highly satisfactory morning's work is one of the pictorially most exciting things ever seen in British films. It has the sweep and energy of the best American pictures in the days when American pictures still went in for moving accidents by flood and field, races between motor cars and express trains, prairie fires, and the siege of cities.

It has long been a grievance of the British film producers that the fighting services here do not lend their assistance to picture makers with anything like the generosity that characterizes the American armed forces in similar circumstances. But, whatever may have been the case before the war, or even whatever may be the case with the other services now, certainly today this reproach cannot be levelled at the Navy. The blame for bad British films cannot be laid on the shoulders of the Admiralty, which, though it still remains the silent service, seems to be very partial to talkies.

* * *

Roy Kellino, the cameraman of the Ealing Company, spent three months on board the Ark Royal in the latter half of 1940. The Ark Royal in those days was engaged in vital operations in the Mediterranean. Whilst Kellino was aboard, the Ark Royal took part in many warlike enterprises. In fact, the authorities assure us that this was the first occasion in history in which an aircraft carrier, whilst actively and actually engaged on operations of war, has been used as a film studio for a fictional picture.

It was the material that Kellino brought back with him that determined the story of "Ships With Wings." From the beginning of the whole enterprise the producer and director had rough ideas of the sort of thing they wished to make. But in the main, for the elaboration of their ideas, and their translation into pictorial terms, they waited to see what kind of stuff Kellino would get. In a sense, it might be almost said that the Ark Royal is not only the principal actor, but also the author, of "Ships With Wings."

Australia in Britain

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The fortunes of "Forty Thousand Horsemen" in Britain are being watched with close interest by exhibitors and producers. For this film of the exploits of the Australian cavalry in the Near East during the last war is the first Australian film to be shown in the West End of London and all over the country as the first feature attraction in commercial programs. Upon its success or failure may depend to a large extent the future prospects of the Australian film industry.

This industry is not a big one. It was a small industry even when the Cinematograph Films Act was passed two or three years ago, and it is a still smaller one now. For this act deprived pictures made in the Dominions of the privilege of being counted as British films for the purpose of filling the quota requirements in home programs. This immediately threw Australian films into direct competition with the productions of American studios. Now American films have a home market of 120,000,000 people, whilst Australian directors have domestic audiences of not a tenth of that figure. It is obvious, therefore, that Australian companies cannot afford to spend any sums on their productions even distantly approaching the expenditure of Hollywood. Their principal representative in this country does, in fact, inform me that the average sum spent on an Australian feature film is about £17,000.

It is true that this figure requires modifying in one or two ways. There are no highly paid stars in Australian pictures, and studio costs are lower than in either Britain or America. Australia, moreover, has, in relation to Britain—but not to California—great climatic advantages, including bright sunshine for some nine months each year. If allowance is made for these favorable factors, the figure of £17,000 may perhaps be reckoned more or less equivalent to £25,000 spent on a British production. Even so, £25,000 is a small sum with which to compete against America.

Information available here suggests, in consequence, that Australian film production has operated on a smaller scale during recent years than was formerly the case. Until the Quota Act of 1938 Australia made five or six big films a year, but in the last 12 months, I am told, this number has declined to two or three. One of these, "The Power and the Glory," is based on the exploits of the Royal Australian Air Force.

If "Forty Thousand Horsemen" shows that a typical Australian picture is capable of witnstanding American and British competition in British cinemas, the potential audience of Australian films is plainly vastly increased; and the effect in stimulating Australian production might be incalculable. At present, one would not be justified in assuming that this is going to take place. "Forty Thousand Horsemen" has, in fact, been somewhat coldly received by the critics, who, in my opinion, have done it considerably less than justice. They dwell on its confused continuity and the simplicity of its love story, whilst referring rather contemptuously to its finely moving cavalry scenes as a return to the old Western.

Why should there not be a return to the virtues of the old Western, or of any other notable films of the past? No one can honestly maintain that all the changes in the cinema in the last 20 years have been for the best. "Citizen Kane" is the most discussed picture London has seen since the war started; and "Citizen Kane" in scene after scene, in its wild fantasy, its pictorially distorted outlook, recalls "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari." Again, why should it not? The technique of "Caligari," for its own especial purposes, was striking and effective, and there is no reason why the same technique should not be used again when special circumstances make it appropriate. The same reasoning applies to "Forty Thousand Horsemen," and justifies it as a swiftly moving, breezy, and enjoyable entertainment. H. H.

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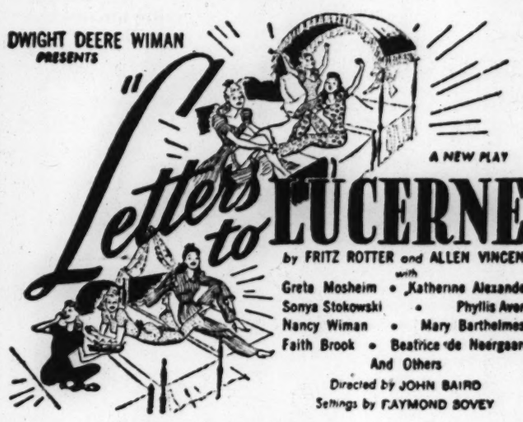

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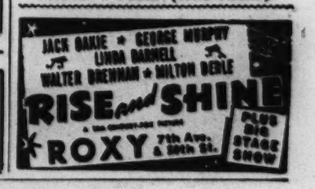
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California Once Again Regains Possession of the Famous Red-Faced Stanford Axe

Scores Touchdown on Its First Play of Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The famous red-faced Stanford ax — emblematic of Big Game supremacy—is once again in California's possession and will be on view in the Stephens Union building on the Berkeley campus for at least another year. The Golden Bears regained this treasured trophy by putting together all its good plays of the season . . . eliminating all the bad ones that had wrecked its hopes for a Rose Bowl nomination . . . constantly outcharging their opponent's line . . . and outscoring Shaughnessy's boys by 16 to 0.

To the complete amazement of the huge crowd the only-slightly favored Golden Bears executed a perfect play the very first time they had the ball in their possession when Al Derian crashed through the right of the Stanford line and sped 46 yards to a touchdown behind five blockers without an opponent laying a finger on him. Joe Merlo made the conversion, Coach Allison's boys were ahead 7 to 0 after only 96 seconds of play, and from then on the wearers of the blue and gold never allowed the game to get out of their control.

California's other two scores came from the speed of Jean Witter and George Herrero who crashed through to block two kicks. The first went for an automatic safety and the other for a touchdown when Bob Reinhard caught the ball in Stanford's end zone. Merlo again converted to bring California's total to 16 and that was the end of Stanford's Rose Bowl hopes.

Classic Performance

While every member of the Golden Bears squad played his best game of the year, the greatest player on the field was undoubtedly Bob Reinhard (Frankie Albert's teammate on the Glendale High eleven). Reinhard's kicks (one of them good for 76 yards) had Stanford in difficulties all throughout the game, and he brought his collegiate football career to a close with a classic performance that will remain a California tradition for many years to come.

Pacific Coast Sidelines

California and Stanford alumni listened to the broadcast of the game in many parts of the world —in Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, Bahrein Island, Saudi Arabia, San Salvador, Bogota, Barranquilla, Manila, Honolulu, Midway Isle, Port Greely, Fort Richardson (Alaska), and in the principal cities of the Nation. Twenty-one California class reunions were held the night before the game, and it took 18 special trains to handle the crowds from San Francisco and Berkeley.

No Such Legacy

When the final gun sounded at the end of the Stanford-California game it brought to a close the most sensational era in the history of football at Stanford. The Warner period and the first three years of Claude Thornhill's reign as head coach are among the brightest spots in Stanford's 50 years of football, but, considering the circumstances, there is nothing to compare with the first two years of Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy at Stanford. Before Warner personally came to take charge at Stanford he sent Andy Kerr out for two years to install his system, and when Thornhill succeeded Warner he inherited the celebrated "Vow Boys" team, which in three years won 25 games, lost 4, tied 2, and went to the Rose Bowl for three consecutive years.

Shaughnessy did not receive any such legacy. On the contrary, he took over a group that had been unable to win a conference game the year previous. In addition, the backfield consisted of one player (Pete Kmetovic), who, while very fast, could not pass or kick and wasn't much of a blocker; a second (Hugh Gallerneau) was also fast, but likewise could neither kick nor pass and was not a good blocker; at fullback was Norman Standlee, a powerful runner and a good kicker while at quarter was Frankie Albert who could pass and kick but was too light for blocking or running.

From this unusual backfield material Shaughnessy, with his T formation, fashioned a combination that had speed running to the right, speed running to the left, straight ahead power and good passing and kicking. With some excellent recruits for the 1939 freshman team he built a great forward wall and right from the very first game success crowned his efforts with the result that his boys won the P. C. C. championship with an unbeaten and untied record. Nominated by the P. C. C. to represent it in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Stanford justified the trust placed in it by defeating Nebraska 21 to 13. In their 10 games they played before an aggregate attendance of 488,000 and the receipts were $200,000 greater than the Stanford officials had expected when the 1940 season began.

This season Shaughnessy had to do without both Gallerneau and Standlee, neither of whom was adequately replaced. It was only after Gallerneau's graduation that Shaughnessy admitted he had been the most valuable man in the 1940 backfield and the reason he gave for not saying this sooner was because in football it is not good strategy to draw attention to your greatest asset. While his 1941 team was unable to duplicate the performance of the 1940 squad, it nevertheless had a good season with six victories and three defeats and was again the greatest box-office attraction in the Pacific Coast Conference.

Stanford Symbol

It is safe to say that for many years to come Frankie Albert will remain the symbol of the Stanford team of 1940 and 1941. While the Stanford alumni will give the other stars full credit for their wonderful contributions, the dominant thought will be of the sublime confidence, resourcefulness, initiative, generalship, and the kicking and passing ability of Albert. They will recall the 1940 game with the Howard Jones-coached Southern California team when, with three minutes to go, the score was tied and Stanford had possession of the ball on its own 20-yard line. Instead of playing safe and being satisfied with a tie, Albert went on the offensive and passed to Cole to advance the ball to their 49-yard line; another pass to Tomerlin took it to U. S. C.'s 25, and still another to Meyer placed it on the four-yard line from which spot Standlee plunged over for the touchdown. A little later Albert intercepted a pass which led to a third touchdown, the final score being—Stanford 21, U. S. C., 7.

Then there was the afternoon against Washington when Stanford failed to score during the first 42 minutes while their opponents had tallied 10 points. Deep in his own territory Albert passed to Kmetovic and the speedy Pete went all the way for Stanford's first six points. Next, Frankie intercepted a pass which led to Hugh Gallerneau going over for the second touchdown and then came Kmetovic's pass interception and his 43-yard dash to the third touchdown. Against Oregon State, Stanford scored three touchdowns in nine minutes—one of them the result of a 39-yard Albert pass to Gallerneau in the end zone. Albert kicked all four conversions, averaged 50.1 yards in kicking, one of his kicks being good for 79 yards. This season Albert played even greater football than in 1940 and is now recognized as the greatest quarterback ever to wear the cardinal colors of Stanford.

Among others to finish their collegiate football career along with Albert were Pete Kmetovic, Fred Meyer, Vic Lindskog, Bob Crane, Arnold Meiners, Ken Robesky and Doug Stahle. As the years pass by, new stars will uphold the great traditions of Stanford on the football field and occupy the same place in the minds of the undergrads of the day, as did the stars of 1940 and 1941. But the wonderful generalship, kicking and passing ability of Albert, the sensational runs by Gallerneau and Kmetovic, the power drives of Standlee, the pass-receiving skill of Meyer, and the dependable center play of Lindskog will always remain one of the high spots in Stanford football history.

H. Archie Richardson.

Power Behind the Line

Clare Martin

Paired with Ty Andersen, this newcomer to the ranks of the Boston Olympics has added much power to the team's blue-line aggregation, and his work so far this season has received the plaudits of the crowd.

Olympics Meet Baltimore In Garden Game Tonight

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Baltimore
Dumond, lw		rw, McClure
Chaisson, c		c, Chakowski
Gronsdal, rw		lw, McDougall
Andersen, ld		rd, Flott
Martin, rd		ld, Smith
Polich, g		g, Roche

Boston Spares: Baranowski, Yourkewicz, Sullivan, Desrosiers, Biegler, Wade, Fitzgerald, Barry.

Baltimore Spares: Devine, Piche, Foley, G. Archambault, Skinner, Grosnick, Koivuniemi, Cook.

Time of game: 8:30 p. m.

For the first time this season the Boston Olympics will not be in first place before a home crowd when they face off in an Eastern Amateur League game with Baltimore at Boston Garden tonight. The 'Pics, only slightly behind in the league race, have a chance to make up ground this week-end for they will play another game at the Garden tomorrow, meeting River Vale Skeeters.

Last night the Bostonians were in Atlantic City, where they defeated the Sea Gulls 5 to 0. They remained in New York overnight, boarding the morning train home.

The Olympics have yet to lose this season to their two rivals of the week end. They have beaten Baltimore twice by scores of 3-1 and 4-3, and they have defeated River Vale once 4-2 and tied them once 1-1.

Since they were last in Boston, the Baltimore sextet has seen some changes as Coach Elmer Piper seeks to elevate the club to a more lofty position than fifth place. Three new men—Frank Grosnick, George Koivuniemi, and Bobby Cook—have been added to the roster and appear to have given the team added power. Grosnick, a forward, and Koivuniemi, a defenseman, were formerly with the professional Washington Lions of the American League.

These two games start a home stand of three weeks for the Olympics, the longest home stand for Boston since the team joined the Eastern League a year ago.

Tufts Awards Two Trophies And Elects Two

John Manley, Medford, was awarded the trophy as "The Most Improved Athlete of the Fall Season," last night, at the Fall Sports Dance sponsored by the Tufts Varsity Club held in Cousens Gym. Dr. Russell L. Carpenter, popular biology professor, presented the trophy in recognition of his outstanding playing throughout the season and especially his fine work in the Massachusetts State game.

John Keller, New York, who is a sophomore, was given the other trophy which typifies him as "The Most Outstanding Athlete of the Fall Season at Tufts College." This presentation came as a complete surprise to the many Tufts and Jackson students attending the dance since it was assumed that one of the many worthy football players would receive the trophy. Jack was awarded this token as a reward for the brilliant playing on the soccer squad as center half and his repeated inspiration to his teammates for his skilful play and unusual stamina.

Again Co-Captains will remain supreme at Tufts with the choice of star center, Elwood Richardson, of Lynn, and star backfield man, Robert Bisset of Andover who together will lead the 1942 Jumbo eleven through next year's schedule. Richardson is a fine center who has been plugging through two consecutive seasons and has shown himself to be an unusually capable center. Bisset has sparked the Tufts offense as well as defense in the backfield for two years and has often been termed "Tufts triple threat man."

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Johnstown	8	2	2	18	54	43
Boston	8	2	1	17	64	33
New York	8	3	1	17	58	38
Washington	5	6	1	11	54	57
Atlantic City	3	7	0	6	36	61
Baltimore	3	8	0	6	48	61
River Vale	1	8	1	3	20	41

Results Dec. 5

Boston 5, Atlantic City 0.
Washington 6, Baltimore 4 (overtime).

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 5

Miami 16, Virginia M. I. 7.
San Diego State 12, College of Pacific 6.

Gordon Gets Pro Football Offers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 6—Richard "Dick" Gordon, captain and fullback of the University of New Hampshire's gridiron squad this past fall, who has received offers to play professional football from three teams in the National Football league, will bide his time before giving his acceptance to any team. He has been contacted by the Detroit Lions, the Brooklyn Dodgers, and the Philadelphia Eagles.

The 190-pound Portland, Maine, lad who for three years starred as a line plunger and blocker, said today that he hopes to enter the business field following graduation. Gordon is majoring in economics.

Open in Bay State

LEWISTON, Maine (AP)—Bates College will open its basketball season with a two-game trip to Massachusetts, starting with Clark University at Worcester.

A 12-game schedule was announced as follows:

Dec. 12 at Clark; 13, at Northeastern; 18, American International; Jan. 8, St. Anselm's; 10, Colby; 15, at Maine; 22, pending; Feb. 13, Tufts; 18, New Hampshire; 20, at M. I. T.; 23, at Colby; 27, Maine.

Walter Hagen played golf 30 years and covered 100,000 miles.

By-Plays

Football in 1941

With the exception of a few regular season games, the various Bowl and all-Star games, the college football season of 1941 has come to a close. When the season of 1940 ended world conditions were such that there was much speculation as to what sort of a season 1941 would be. Many thought that it would be greatly curtailed with the standard of play somewhat lower because some of the star players would be missing from the gridiron.

While it is a fact that some promising players were missing because of the draft, those who came up to take their places furnished plenty of fine football. In fact, the caliber of football played was certainly as good as the most exacting fan could have asked for. And so far as upsets and thrills were concerned we recall no previous season that could surpass it.

Of the teams generally picked to be leading candidates for national, sectional and conference titles, Minnesota and Duke were the only big ones to come through with clean slates. The greatest upsets were the failure of Stanford and Texas to come through with all-victory records. The way the Pacific Coast Conference finished up was one of the greatest surprises that organization has ever furnished. It simply goes to show that ranking football elevens a year or even a week in advance is a most uncertain occupation.

Another surprise has been the way the "free substitution" rule which went into effect this fall worked out. So far as slowing up the game is concerned, the rule had just the opposite effect. The time used up by the substitutes going on the field was more than offset by having fresh players in the line-up. That it gave the coach a chance to send out orders to the team at any time is true; but we believe that this helped rather than hurt the game from a playing or spectacular angle. And what is still more it removed charges against sideline coaching.

According to the Associated Press, something like 8,500,000 spectators attended 359 of the games played. How many attended all the college games played would be a matter of speculation; but we believe that it would easily be over the 10,000,000 mark. As the money received from football goes largely to the support of other college sports, it is certainly gratifying to know that in many of the universities the receipts were larger and that their other sports can be carried on as usual.

What college football will be in 1942 is just as big, if not a bigger question than was being asked regarding 1941 a year ago. But come what may, it is to be hoped that the colleges will carry on.

G. M. R. H.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The hottest trade left sizzling as the baseball meetings broke up yesterday was a deal between the New York Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers which reportedly would send Lefty Cliff Melton to the National League champions for third baseman Cookie Lavagetto.

Negotiations were temporarily broken off while the baseball crowd shifted to Chicago, where the major leagues will be in session next week, but there seemed to be good prospects that some such trade might be closed there.

It might have been completed here except that Brooklyn has been searching for a third baseman and probably is loath to part with Lavagetto until President Larry MacPhail can get his hands on another.

The only major league business on the final day of the convention was the sale of Outfielder-Third Baseman Debs Garms to Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League by Pittsburgh.

The minor leagues completed their business with the election of Dr. E. M. Wilder, president of the South Atlantic League, to the chairmanship of the executive committee of the National Association.

Frank Shaughnessy, president of the International League, was named to succeed George Trautman, president of the American Association, and former chairman of the committee.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—Harry Hornburg claims a season's national three-game bowling record after rolling an 812 total Thursday night that included a perfect 300 string. He hit 247 and 265 in his other games, made during regular league competition.

New York—Chicago's Cardinals are out of the running, but their performance tomorrow when the National Professional Football League reaches the end of the 1941 campaign will determine whether there will be one post-season play-off or two.

The Cards collide with the defending champion Chicago Bears, who need a victory to tie the Green Bay Packers at the top of the western division.

If the Bears come through as expected, they will share the western title with Green Bay, each with 10 wins and one defeat. That would necessitate an extra play-off Dec. 14 to pick the western winner to tangle with the N. Y. Giants for the league crown.

The championship play-off will be held Dec. 21 if the Bears and Packers need an extra game. Should the Cardinals win tomorrow the Giants and Packers will clash in the final play-off Dec. 14.

The Giants, who clinched the eastern flag two weeks ago, finish their regular schedule tomorrow at the Polo Grounds against the Brooklyn Dodgers, who trapped them earlier in the season at Ebbets Field.

Brooklyn will be shooting for second place in the eastern division.

The only other game on the final league program sends the Philadelphia Eagles against the Washington Redskins in the nation's Capital.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Vic Polich, Boston goalie, virtually snoozed last night as the Olympics whitewashed the Atlantic City Sea Gulls in an Eastern Amateur Ice Hockey League game here, 5 to 0. Polich had only 14 saves as the Bostonians monopolized the puck through the battle.

Montreal—Paul Bibeault, youthful second-string goalie of the Montreal Canadiens who has been playing with the Washington Lions of the American Hockey League, has been recalled and will be in the nets for the Canadiens in their National League game at Toronto tonight.

Club officials said that Bibeault would replace Bert Gardiner, but that Gardiner would be retained and given a rest for several games.

Tulsa, Okla.—Charley Greene, University of Tulsa captain, is taking a double serving of holiday football.

With permission from university officials, the big tackle will play on the Southern team in the North-South All-Star contest at Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 27, then fly to El Paso, Texas, to join his teammates for the Sun Bowl game.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Montreal at Toronto.

American League

Providence at Cleveland.
Washington at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Hershey.
New Haven at Philadelphia.
Indianapolis at Springfield.

American Association

Fort Worth at Minneapolis.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown at Atlantic City.
New York at River Vale.
Baltimore at Boston.

Sunday

National League

Boston at New York.
Montreal at Detroit.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

American League

Pittsburgh at Buffalo.
Indianapolis at New Haven.
Hershey at Providence.
Springfield at Washington.

American Association

Fort Worth at St. Paul.
Omaha at Kansas City.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown at Baltimore.
Washington at New York.
River Vale at Boston.

Favorable Weather Allows Golfers Still to Use Links

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seldom in the history of golf around Boston has there been a season of such favorable weather as this year's for play right through November and into December. It can't go on forever, although I recall that December of 1911 was a month of such abnormally high temperatures that there wasn't a skim of ice on the local ponds the last day of the year. Six days later there was ice 12 to 14 inches thick, product of the coldest January ever recorded up to that time at the Boston office of the weather Bureau, equally as December had been the warmest.

When golf clubs have to be put away, due to snow or cold weather, golfers will have time to loll back in an easy chair, reflect back upon the season of 1941, and figure out whether they derived all the pleasure and benefits out of the game that they should have, and if not, why not? Did they devote too much of their play to hard competition, even though in private play, so that it was always a battle, always a matter too little relaxation and fun?

Drawn Into It

Doubtless there are many who revel in that kind of play, principally among the younger generation. There are others who are sort of drawn into it, but later regret it.

Every golfer has to learn, from experience, what kind of game he likes best, what gives him the most satisfaction; who among his friends or playing companions are the ones he likes best to have as a links companion and, so far as possible, line out a program for the next season based upon such past-performance outings.

Enjoyable Golf

Keen competition, in itself, is not necessarily a wet blanket on thorough enjoyment. Experience proves that one of the most enjoyable experiences is to play regularly with a companionable friend and keep tabs on holes up or down for entire season. If two players are so evenly matched that no handicap is involved, so much the better, though that doesn't necessarily mean that it can't be done on a handicap basis, golf being a game extraordinary for putting the skilled and the unskilled on a basis of equality through the medium of the conceded strokes allotments.

One of these Damon-Pythias arrangements of years back was that of George Kelly and Cabot Morse, both then members of Wollaston. In the year 1919 they played a total of 690 holes up to mid-July, at which time Kelly led by one up. In all the years they played together, that was more or less typical of the way they went along.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Dec. 6, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2407

By Eric M. Hassberg

Black 8 Pieces

White 12 Pieces

3R2BQ/2ktKtp3/Ktbjr2/3b2BR/2kt1KJP/2pP1P2/2P2K2/8

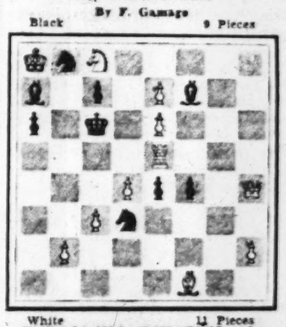
White to play and mate in two

(Specially contributed by a European composer, now living in New York. Previously unpublished.)

Problem No. 2408

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

Kkt1Kt3/b1p1Pb2/p1k1P3/4R3/3Ppp1Q/2Pkt4/1P5P/3B2

White to play and mate in three ("Leisure Hour," 1904. At least one close try.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2405. QxBP

The Hassberg theme: White unpins Black and pins white piece, and in the thematic defense, Black unpins the pinned white piece, which mates because the unpinned black piece is pinned again. The modern two-move composer builds his problems around such thematic considerations, and the solver's enjoyment is greatly heightened if he looks for them.

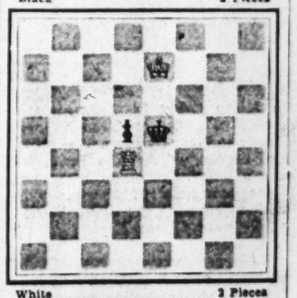
No. 2406.		
1.	Q-B3	Kt-Q4
2.	R-K4ch	
1.		Kt-K3
2.	R-Q5ch	
1.		K-K3
2.	Q-K3ch	
1.		K-B4
2.	Q-B5ch	

End-Game No. 591. White draws: 1 P-Q6 K-K3; 2 P-Q7, KxP; 3 K-R7, B-K7; 4 K-Kt6, B-R3; 5 K-R7, B-B; 6 K-Kt8 and Black can only draw. If 1 K-R7, B-B; 2 K-Kt8, BxP, etc.

End-Game No. 592

By R. Reti

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

8/4K3/8/3pk3/3R4/8/8/8/

White to play and win

(Another of Reti's magnificently simple endings! Fine cites this in his invaluable "Basic Chess Endings.")

Correspondence Chess

From time to time readers write in to learn where they can obtain opponents for correspondence games. The answer is that the Correspondence Chess League of America is an active group of correspondence players with many tournaments for all classes of players always in progress. Details may be secured from the secretary, Walter F. James, 4133 Tyler Street, Sioux City, Iowa. Incidentally the league bulletin, "The Chess Correspondent" is one of the country's finest periodicals.

In addition, the two magazines, the Chess Review, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, and the America Chess Bulletin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, offer correspondence tournaments, with sections being made up frequently, as one of their many interesting features.

Many of the world's greatest over-the-board players, among them Alekhine and Keres, have played correspondence chess and have praised it as a means of improving one's game.

Marshall's 50 Years of Chess

The current Chess Review contains the first section of a condensed version of Frank Marshall's own story of his chess career, beginning when he learned the game from his father, was in time able to defeat him, and won the championship of the Montreal Chess Club, 1894.

The book will contain a hundred or so of Marshall's best games, with reminiscences of his many international tournaments.

Manhattan Game

The annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club is now in progress.

Here is how Weaver W. Adams, club manager and for years one of Boston's strongest players, defeated the veteran Tenner. An Evans Gambit Declined developed along unusual lines, with white doing rather better than usual in this opening.

Evans Gambit Declined

Adams White	Tenner Black	Adams White	Tenner Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 RxR	P-Q4
2 B-B4	B-B4	14 B-Q3	B-KB4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 Kt-R4	B-Q2
4 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	16 BxKt	PxB
5 P-QR4	P-QR3	17 RxP	BxP
6 B-R3	P-Q3	18 P-K6	P-KB4
7 P-Kt5	PxP	19 R-K5	B-B3
8 PxP	QKt-K2	20 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3
9 P-Q4	PxP	21 Q-R6	P-Q4
10 Castles	Kt-KB3	22 RxQP	B-Q5
11 P-K5	Kt-K5	23 Q-Q2	Castles
12 B-K	RxB(a)	24 RxB and wins	

(a) The B is so strong that Black decided to give up the exchange. 12. Kt-B4 is questionable after 13 PxP, PxP; 14 Kt-Kt5.

Boston Game

Here is how the winner of the 1940 City Championship defeated the Southern Champion in the 1941 championship.

This game shows how dangerous it is to try to hold the QBP, even if Black offers the gambit pawn.

Queen's Pawn Game

Chauvenet White	Shapiro Black	Chauvenet White	Shapiro Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 Kt-Q4	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	12 PxP	BxP
3 B-B4	P-B4	13 B-Kt5	RxB
4 PxP	P-K3	14 QxB	BxKt
5 P-QKt4	P-QR4	15 Q-B6	BxR
6 P-QB3	PxP	16 QrBch	Q-Q
7 PxP	P-QKt3	17 QxQ	KtQ
8 BxKt	RxB	18 Castles	K-K2
9 Q-R4ch	Kt-Q2	Resigns	
10 P-K3	Q-B3		

Miss Karff Wins Fourth

Miss N. May Karff, of Boston, has won her fourth successive game in her match with Mrs. Adele Rivero Belcher in New York. If she wins another game, she has only to draw another to regain the women's championship.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 5

East

Waynesburg 34, Carnegie Tech 22.
Scranton 37, Millersville Teachers 44.
Harvard 31, M. I. T. 31.
Edgewood Arsenal 43, Blue Ridge 33.
West Va. Wesleyan 67, Fairmont State 61.
Villanova 56, Loyola (Baltimore) 35.
Lasalle 48, Alumni 36.
Vermont 50, Hartwick 27.
St. Michaels 54, Plattsburg Teachers 29.
Farmington State Normal 33, Salem (Mass.) Teachers 31.
Long Island U. 51, American Inter. 21.
Edinboro State Teach. 37, Lawrence T. 34.
Xavier 44, Transylvania (Ky.) 36.
Otterbein 39, Cedarville 25.
Marietta 44, Rio Grande 36.
Toledo 77, Bluffton 24.
Rider 58, Kings 33.
Youngstown 43, Glenville State Teach. 38.

Midwest

Hamlin 42, Stout 39.
Superior Teachers 61, Michigan Tech 27.
North Dakota State 38, Jamestown 29.
Central (Mo.) 54, Kemper 38.
Kirksville O. 46, Parsons 36.
Depauw 53, Hanover 23.
Rose Poly 66, Earlham 31.
Wabash 45, Oakland City 35.
Simpson 35, Drake 34.
Nebraska Wesleyan 33, Dana 15.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Teachers 46, Arkansas State 31.
York 47, Concordia Teachers 31.
Luther 41, Immanuel Deaconess 33.
St. Olaf 48, River Falls Teachers 22.
The Principia 31, Blackburn 27.
Ft. Custer Reception Center 39, Hope 34.
Central Michigan 41, Albion 27.
De Paul 47, Kalamazoo 22.
Valparaiso 34, Elmhurst 34.
Manchester 39, Taylor 35.
Oklahoma Baptist 32, Friends (Kan.) 25.
Phillips 36, Panhandle (Okla) A. and M. 32.
Chihuahua (Mexico) 46, Omaha 40.

West

Texas Mines 44, New Mexico Teachers 26.
Washington State 52, Eastern Wash. 32.
Eastern Oregon College of Education 36, College of Idaho 43.
Montana Normal 63, Great Falls College of Education 30.
Utah 43, Weber 18.
U. C. L. A. 39, Loyola (Los Angeles) 36.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 5

American Association

St. Louis 3, Dallas 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Boston 5, Atlantic City 0.
Washington 6, Baltimore 4 (overtime).

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ls For	G'ls Agst
Boston	9	7	0	18	39	18
Toronto	8	3	0	16	42	25
Chicago	6	4	1	13	29	28
New York	6	5	0	12	41	34
Detroit	4	7	1	9	27	37
Brooklyn	3	8	1	7	27	42
Montreal	1	8	1	3	33	41

Coming Games

Tonight

Canadiens at Toronto

Sunday

Boston Bruins at Rangers
Canadiens at Detroit
Americans at Chicago

Tuesday

Chicago at Boston Bruins

Thursday

Toronto at Canadiens
Rangers at Americans

Saturday

Americans at Canadiens
Rangers at Toronto

Sunday

Boston Bruins at Chicago
Canadiens at Americans
Toronto at Detroit

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 5

Princeton 6, Alumni 5.

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March of Democracy Down the Ages Is To Be Depicted by New York Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

More than 1,000 high school students here are studying the emergence of democracy since 400 B. C., via the production of an ambitious pageant, "The Road to Freedom."

The pageant will be produced at Brooklyn Technical High School on December 15, 16, 19, 20 and on January 9 and 10. Students in 19 academic and vocational high schools of the metropolitan area are now industriously engaged in rehearsing and in making costumes for the spectacle. Its purpose is to show in five main episodes and 13 scenes "man's struggle for freedom throughout the ages," according to its authors.

"The Road to Freedom" was written by Mrs. Joseph H. Kohan, chairman of the education committee of the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning, and by Miss Truda T. Weil, confidential secretary at the Board of Education. Commissioner Johanna M. Lindlof of the Board is chairman of the pageant.

Seven High Schools Rehearsing

While the work involved was conceived as an extracurricular activity, a close integration between history, English, art, speech, dramatics, and sewing is being achieved in many quarters, judging from the reports of teachers. More than a score of teachers and supervisors are giving outstandingly of their time and many others are assisting in various ways.

Unit rehearsals are being carried on seven academic high schools, each under the guidance of a dramatic coach whose work is supervised by the general director of the production, Isidore Rosenzweig, whose regular job is that of technical supervisor of adult education.

Meantime, the dressmaking departments of the vocational high schools are heaped high with gaily colored cottons and rayons velveteens, laces, plumes, as well as plainer materials, which help to tell the story of those who have figured in the prolonged and sometimes drab chapters of freedom's history. The making of 700 costumes is under the jurisdiction of Mrs. Dorothy C. Thornton, director of the School Art League, who has made a hobby of design here and abroad. In addition, a number of important costumes, such as those for some of the best known figures of past and present history, are being rented in order to get perfect authenticity.

Briefly reviewed, the pageant depicts the appearance and apparent "flowering" of one dictator after another in history, at the same time showing the inevitable champions of legitimate numan rights as they dared to speak out against the status quo in each era.

First, there is Lysander, the Spartan dictator of ancient Greece, to whom Socrates says:

"A strange philosopher indeed were I, if threat of death or any other fear would stop my reason in its search for truth and justice."

The next scene shows Lorenzo the Magnificent and his Bacchanalian followers, opposed in their corruption by Savonarola, "the revolutionary monk," and others; thirdly, Charles I of England is introduced as the dictator of his time, opposing the Bill of Rights, but defied by Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans in Parliament. Subsequent episodes show the early Americans courageously pitted against the Tories, Lincoln against slavery advocates, Theodore Roosevelt against the powerful trusts of the Gay Nineties, and present-day scenes with Hitler and Mussolini's compact at Brenner Pass contrasted with the Churchill - Roosevelt conference "somewhere at sea."

The pageant closes on a triumphant note with striking sky and sound effects promising the security that dawns from persistence in the right for all peoples.

Students are responding to the parallel drawn between these various periods of the past and the present, according to the teachers. A study of the peoples of other difficult periods has given a far deeper understanding of world conditions today, they emphasize, and has inspired young people with a hope that what has been done to improve the times before can be repeated. The ideal of justice for all has been kept prominently before students, and the opportunity to dramatize feelings and events upholding this ideal has brought about a united effort, it is explained.

For Bill Of Rights Day

"The need for co-operative endeavor in an activity of this size is gradually appreciated by the performers," one of the dramatic coaches said, "especially when rehearsals are held in conjunction with other city high schools. The development of poise, initiative, and self-reliance is a by-product here as in any theatrical performance."

Discussing the plan to have the pageant coincide with the 150th anniversary of Bill of Rights Day, Dec. 15, Mrs. Kohan stressed the need for bringing out that the fight for freedom from the dictator is by no means new but that the lesson of the past has not been fully learned. "Through the pageant, it is hoped to take the lesson out of the purely academic world," she brought out, "and give it an emotional and dramatic appeal which arises honestly out of historical truth."

Miss Weil, her collaborator, also saw the need for "re"-educating young people in what they already know about democracy. She saw this as a necessary answer to the propaganda carried on for youth in totalitarian countries.

Settings have been carefully designed and colored to bring out the mental and spiritual atmosphere, as well as historical accuracy, by George C. Evans, technical director and scenic designer for the pageant. Mr. Evans, for 20 years, has been head of the art department at Brooklyn Technical High School.

Students in Central Needle Trades High School making hats for the Gay Nineties period in "The Road to Freedom," a pageant depicting the persistence of democratic thought down the ages, to be given soon by 19 high schools of metropolitan New York.

Set of Model Theaters Loaned By Cleveland Art Museum

As part of its educational program for co-operating with secondary schools, the Cleveland Museum of Art has been organizing a permanent collection of accurately made theater models. This activity is made possible through a grant, in 1939, from the General Education Board of New York.

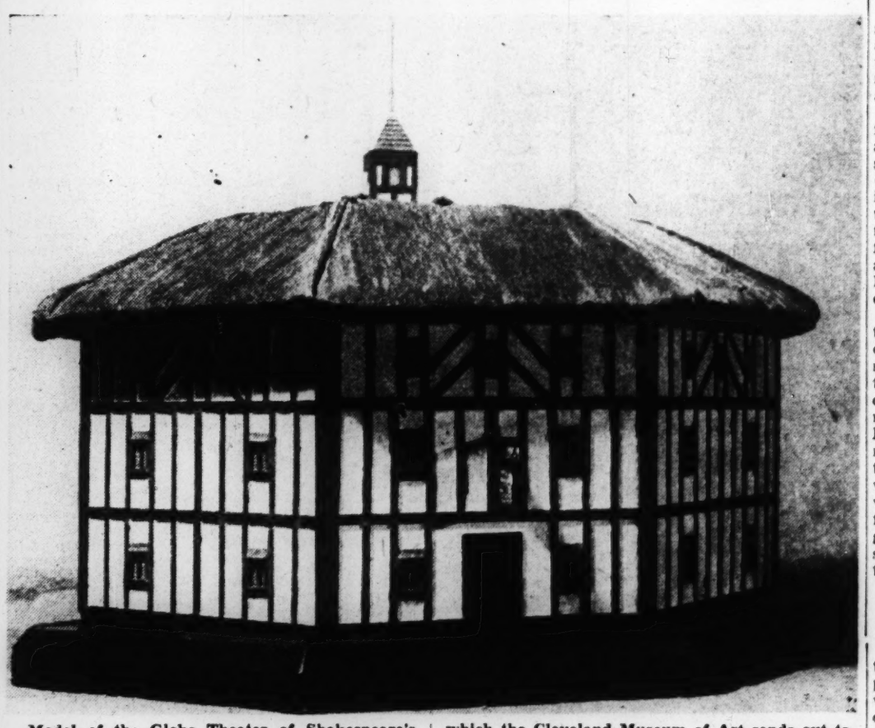
The aim of the project has been to experiment with new types of visual material in illustrating various subjects: not only art history, but English, drama and theater, classics, foreign languages, home economics, and natural science. This project has been carried on by the division of circulating exhibits in the Museum's department of education, under Mrs. Ruth F. Ruggles and Mrs. Lois G. Wellman. Through the grant, funds were made available not only for work in preparing exhibits and conferring with teachers, but also for the purchase of new exhibit material. This material is being loaned to neighboring high schools for use in classrooms and in special cases and galleries.

One of the first objects purchased was an accurate model in wood of the Globe Theater in London as it was in Shakespeare's time, constructed so as to open up and reveal the interior. Made by Ernest Conklin of Roslyn, Long Island, it has been found especially valuable by teachers.

In view of the success of this exhibit, the Museum looked for others of a similar type. Professor Elemer Nagy, of Yale University, was able to supply them. Under his direction, and with careful research into early prints and documents, a group of graduate students has built for the Museum accurate scale models of eighteen stages which are outstandingly important in the history of theater art. Dr. Nagy was formerly associated with Max Reinhardt in Vienna, and has specialized on theater construction there and at Yale.

Dr. Nagy has contrived to install a revolving stage in one of the models, with disappearing angels and clouds, and scenery which shuttles back and forth as it did on Renaissance stages in Italy. He has substituted small electrical motors for the crews of workmen employed to turn the scenery in the original theaters. Colors are authentically restored, and small electric lights illuminate many of the stages.

The models are available for use not only by high school classes, but also by students at Western Reserve University, the Cleveland Play House, and other theater groups of Greater Cleveland and suburbs.



Model of the Globe Theater of Shakespeare's day, one of the eighteen theaters and stages forming the permanent collection of theater models which the Cleveland Museum of Art sends out to schools, drama groups, clubs, and other organizations as part of its educational work.

The Children Welcome Their Christmas Guests

The Family Forum
Emphasis on Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

"I wish," said seven-year-old David as he waved good-by from the window to three children who had come early that Christmas morning to see his tree, "I wish we had something on our tree for every friend who came to our house on Christmas Day."

"Well, why not?" I asked, eager to gratify the child's generous impulse. "Couldn't we make some simple little gifts to hang on the tree before other friends come in?"

David's older sister, a Junior High School cooking enthusiast, who had only that morning received as a gift a set of fancy cookie cutters which included a Gingerbread Boy, solved the problem. "Why not some Gingerbread Boys for David to give his friends?" she suggested. "I can make the ginger cookie dough and cut them out, and David can decorate them with currants and raisins."

Immediately the kitchen became the scene of joyous activity, and spicy odors filled the house as pans of Gingerbread Boys came from the oven. Before another group of youthful visitors arrived the branches of the tree were bent with toothsome brown Gingerbread Boys suspented by their necks with gayly colored Christmas cords and tinsels.

The giving of these seasonable cookie dolls to his friends was a real delight to David, and judging by the rapidity with which they disappeared down youthful throats they were thoroughly enjoyed by his companions. Surprisingly enough, they were equally popular with sister Betty's older friends and visitors.

* * *

When the next holiday season rolled around the Gingerbread Boys were a definite part of our Christmas planning. That year we gave them a more personal touch. Small Christmas trees, an inch or two wider and longer than the ginger cookie dolls, were cut out of light weight red cardboard and with the aid of a large darning needle and odds and ends of bright woolen yarns the Gingerbread Boys were mounted on them. A simple jingle, printed on red-bordered gummed labels, was pasted on the back of each tree. It ran something like this:

"Do you know why this Gingerbread Boy is so sweet,
His smile so jolly, his coat so neat?
Because he was made for YOU to eat!"

David's desire to contribute to the happiness of his friends on Christmas Day and the children's own solution of how best to do it, inaugurated a yearly custom which has become a part of our family Christmas tradition. There are always Gingerbread Boys on our tree for youthful "Merry Christmas" visitors.

* * *

As our children grew older other simple homemade gifts were added and the planning for them and the work of collecting the materials has filled many an otherwise unprofitable hour.

Pine cones are gathered in the fall, enameled with brilliant colors and made into decorative wall strings. Orange and red string bags (such as potatoes and oranges come in) are filled with unpainted cones to be laid on the fire in the open fireplace, where they give forth a fragrant, woodsy odor. Wild sage and the flaming orange autumn leaves of the aspen tree were gathered and dried for winter bouquets.

It was our almost-grown daughter's singing out, "Time to gather our Christmas pine cones," this morning, that brought the realization that possibly there might be other "Family Forum" readers who might like to add Gingerbread Boys and pine cones to their Christmas planning. And what a joy it is to share this simple holiday idea with "The Family Forum," from which both now and under its former title of "The Parent" I have gleaned such a rich harvest of constructive and inspirational ideas in the past!

(Mrs.) C. C. B.

* * *

To Teach the Use of Money

Western Australia

To teach my boy, now aged 13, the use of money, I have for the past two years tried the following ways. Previously we lived in the country, otherwise I would have tried the plan sooner:

We bought him a bicycle soon after coming to town to live, and he and I agreed he should pay thirty shillings towards the bicycle. I gave him his fares for school and if he rode the bicycle to school he saved the fares to help pay for it. Then he earned money by mowing the lawn. He seldom spends money on sweets (we call them lollies) or on ice creams. The thirty shillings towards the bicycle was paid long ago but the habit of saving for something big has persisted. He now saves for War Saving Certificates and recently paid ten shillings towards a Morse Code outfit; I paid the seven shillings and sixpence balance.

I encourage him to choose some of his clothes. At first he bought cheap shirts, so now sees that, as these wore out very quickly, it is more economical to buy a garment made from good material.

When he wanted a certain type of shoe which I knew was not suitable I gave him permission to choose them providing he paid a few shillings towards them. He is now quite satisfied to avoid that type in future, as they did not wear or fit well.

His weekly allowance to deal with as he likes is sixpence. Then he has also a shilling a week which must be spent on clothes. The fares for school, which he can save if he rides his bicycle, and the money he earns by mowing gives him an opportunity to buy or save. He is generous with gifts to members of our family. I know he sometimes gives towards the Red Cross Fund at school. But it has just occurred to me that it is some time since I have expressed to him the hope that he is remembering that we must give some of our money to help other people.

Best wishes to all members of the Family Forum from a parent of Western Australia.

(Mrs.) D. F. L.

A Saturday Column

How Others Live

Children at the intermediate level usually know their own community, as this background has become a part of their living in the primary grades. They are now ready to gain an awareness of other communities and of history, to develop an understanding of how other people live, and to gain an appreciation of the interdependence of peoples. Through participating in discussions and working in groups, children learn the advantages of thoughtfulness, responsibility, and consideration.

Simple 'Directions' Reviewed

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Basic English
Twentieth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

Before we take up another step in our studies in Basic English there is one exercise which I should like to give you. It goes back again to the first approach we made to the prepositions or "direction" words. In it the 20 prepositions are used in their simplest or physical sense. We have seen how these direction words, along with all words, expand their senses to cover a multitude of uses, but that these expansions always go along certain patterns, or follow certain rules. The idea of going back to the physical senses of the words we have been discussing is to get us into the way of keeping these physical senses of words in the back of our minds at all times.

Spellings of words may change, their grammatical usage may change, their idiomatic use may change as the slang of yesterday becomes known to everyone and some of it is accepted as good English. Dictionaries may be in disagreement about the derivation, or history, of a word, but these physical senses are there all the time for us to find for ourselves.

If we watch our own use of language we can check its good or bad usage by seeing how far we have stretched our meanings from these simple physical senses and whether we have followed the rules in so doing. Do not imagine that it is a bad thing to use a word in a manner far removed from its physical sense. This is far from true, for it is one means by which we make our language rich and colorful. Our only care should be to see that if we break the rules by which words extend their meanings, then we know what we are doing and must not expect to be understood by everybody.

Here, again, are the 20 direction words which we can fill into the passage below. Remember that the words are used in their simplest physical, or root, sense. About, across, after, against, among, at, before, between, by, down, from, in, off, on, over, through, to, under, up, with.

This is an account of some fish in a glass basin of water. It is written in Basic English, and if you choose words from the above list that make sense it will be an example of good Basic when the exercise is finished.

Make a start with the fish —— the top of the water —— one side of the basin. He goes —— the other side. His nose comes —— the side of the basin. I put my finger —— him, almost touching him. Suddenly he goes down —— the water with a quick motion. For a time he may be seen resting —— the glass base. —— some time he comes —— —— the base again and goes —— and forward —— the water. I put two fingers —— the water in front of him, keeping a space —— them. He goes —— them without touching them. He comes to a stop —— the middle of the basin. There is water all round him. He will have to go —— water to get to the edge. —— a time he goes —— for a view of some little water plants I have put —— the basin. But —— long he comes —— again —— —— the open water. I make an attempt to put a glass —— him but he gets ——. Now he keeps stiff and straight —— low in the water. I put another fish —— the basin. It is not quite the right size for two, but I have no greater basin. They are not ever very far —— one another in this little space, but I will not keep them there for long.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

A Little Boy's Bedtime Game

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The father of an active little boy made bedtime interesting by inventing a new game for him "to go to sleep by." After the child was tucked under the bedclothes his father would choose a role for him to play. Perhaps he would say, "Tonight let's make believe you are the engineer of a big train. Watch the track for the signals and take good care of your big shining engine. You will go across the country and up the mountains, with your engine saying 'Chug, chug, chug.' Then down into the valleys, faster and faster, while the whistle loudly says, 'Whoooo! Whewwww!' By and by your engine will bring all your ten, eleven or twelve cars safely home again."

After a few questions about his duties as an engineer, the little boy would say good night cheerfully, while his father put out the light and went downstairs.

The next night at bedtime the question would come eagerly, "What shall I pretend I am tonight, daddy?" If mother put the little boy to bed, she played the game too, but it was distinctly daddy's game. Always the child was smiling when left alone, because his active mind was happily content, in the few minutes before he went to sleep, in being an airplane pilot, a truck driver, a deep sea diver, a forester, a plumber, attendant of a filling station, or any other worker in daily life. Besides creating a delightful bond between daddy and his son, and making bedtime a joyful occasion, this game opened to the child a glimpse of the many occupations of the adult world.

Fifth Grade 'Adopts' Air-Raid Play Center

You remember the articles the Education Page printed about the play corners being established in air-raid shelters in England? A Fifth Grade having raised the money, is now "adopting" one. Isn't that splendid? —Education Editor.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Dear Education Editor:

Recently the boys and girls of our school had a paper sale. A committee of boys from our room had charge of it. They, with the help of the sales managers from each grade, decided that if we could earn $50 from our paper sale we would send it to "Save the Children Fund" in England to provide a play corner in an air-raid shelter there. We raised the money necessary.

We are proud of the way the boys and girls tried to do their share. Victory tags were given to the children who brought the required amount of papers for their grade.

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1941

Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	976,880
1941 volume to date	139,361,808
1940 volume to date	191,382,281

Stock Prices Uneven In Narrow Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Specialized buying kept the stock market on a fairly even keel today notwithstanding continuance of large-scale tax selling.

The list tried unsuccessfully to establish a definite trend at the start in active dealings. The pace slowed near the final hour and fractional price variations were the rule.

Among stocks given a lift were Willys-Overland preferred which edged into new high ground for the year. Others meeting support included N. Y. Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, American Telephone, U. S. Rubber, General Motors, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Dow Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Du Pont, Kennecott and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Hesitant were Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, Anaconda, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, American Can, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Western Union and United Aircraft.

Bullish news was at a premium, although further dividends and earnings statements tended to prop sentiment. Many lightened commitments as a week-end precaution and persistent Far Eastern tension apparently was unrelieved as a market factor by Tokyo's explanation of troop concentrations in Indo-China.

Boardrooms expressed interest in the compilation of World Petroleum disclosing world output of crude oil in October rose to a new peak of 196,900,000 barrels. This aggregate was 12,000,000 barrels over September and 18,800,000 above October last year.

Further attention was paid to forecasts of record Christmas spending. Holders of merchandising issues noted the Federal Reserve Board's survey placing the nation's department store sales for the week ended Nov. 29 at 15 per cent over the corresponding days of 1940. The year-to-year upturn in the preceding week was 11 per cent.

U. S. Bond Trading Narrows

The effects of the federal offering of $1,500,000,000 in new securities this week appeared to be wearing off in the bond market and the Treasuries moved within a range of a few 32ds of a point today.

Irregular changes among domestic corporates were also measured in fractions near the end of the short session.

In the foreign loan department Japanese issues improved as traders studied hopeful news from Tokyo and Washington. Japan Government 6½s gained around a point and Taiwan Electric Power 5½s about 2.

Both the new and old federal 2½s of 1967-1972 hovered around 101 13-32d, which represented a gain of 2-32 for the old.

Corporates in favor included International Paper 6s, Walworth 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Abitibi Power Stamped 5s, Erie 5s of '75, and Lehigh Valley 4s.

A trifle lower were Commercial Mackay Incomes of '69 with warrants, Laclede Gas 5½s of '60 "D," Southern Railway 4s, Shell Union 2½s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Freight Carloadings Up 8.4 P. C. in Week; 18.9 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 866,189 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Nov. 29.

This was an increase of 66,805 cars, or 8.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 137,664 cars, or 18.9 per cent. compared with a year ago, and an increase of 180,693 cars, or 26.4 per cent, compared with 1939.

All classes of loadings except grain and ore showed increases over the preceding holiday week.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	Last Wk	Incr Over— Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	388,614	21,341	72,189
Less-than-carlot merchandise	152,503	11,246	2,588
Coal	164,328	34,085	20,582
Grain & Grain prds.	40,902	¥120	7,213
Livestock	14,647	1,446	¥1,092
Forest products	44,447	4,722	5,926
Ore	47,396	17,631	29,593
Coke	13,352	1,714	665
Pennsylvania	136,066	131,438	110,170
Great Northern	23,261	21,229	15,746
Northern Pacific	16,896	15,355	15,397
Chesapeake & Ohio	41,231	31,259	32,557
Nickel Plate	20,435	19,651	17,124
Pere Marquette	13,579	12,360	12,450

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Nov. 29 included:

	Nov 29	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	62,555	58,751	52,024
L. & N.	33,597	31,775	28,894
N. Y. Central	98,739	93,283	85,941
Southern Railway	44,202	43,955	37,647
North Western	31,654	31,522	27,447
New Haven	28,150	26,419	22,596
Lackawanna	17,389	16,590	16,292
Wabash	16,929	16,443	14,871
Frisco	17,623	17,078	13,201
Pennsylvania	135,066	131,438	101,176
Southern Pacific	49,064	44,770	42,891
Norfolk & Western	30,002	24,272	26,660
St. Paul	32,881	29,860	29,390
Missouri Pacific	29,421	30,340	26,669
Reading	28,574	30,270	23,358
Rock Island	39,485	39,830	34,890
Jersey Central	28,813	27,461	22,709
Delaware & Hudson	22,900	21,075	19,629
	15,773	15,229	13,151

Crude Oil Output Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Crude oil production in the United States averaged 4,086,600 barrels daily in the week ended Nov. 29, the American Petroleum Institute reported, 250,250 under that of the previous week, when extra production periods in Texas boosted output to a record level.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	50¾	50½	50¾	+ ½
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	44	44	44	Dec 5
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
24¼	10½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
15⅞	11¼	Addressog (1)	7	12⅜	12	12¼	Dec 5
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	13	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec 4
5	2½	Alaska Juneau	28	2½	2½	2½	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	22	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	5⅜	Alleg pf xw	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
23⅝	18	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	2	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
11¼	6⅝	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	2	150	150	150	+ ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	4	11½	11½	11½	Dec 4
14¾	11¾	Allied M (1¼g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
9	5¼	Allied Stores	1	6¾	6½	6¾	
87	71⅝	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	Dec 4
37	24⅝	Allis-Ch M 1½g	5	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Dec 4
13⅜	⅞	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	17	17	17	Dec 4
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	58	58	58	+ ¼
22	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	16	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅞
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	14	56	55	55⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	21	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Am Bosch	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	7	31	31	31	
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
95¼	70	Am Can (4)	16	157¾	743⅞	757⅛	+ ⅝
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	Dec 4
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	29½	29½	29½	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	5	68⅛	68⅛	68½	
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107	107	107	+ ½
83¼	61¼	Am Col'type(.60)	4	63⅝	61¼	61¼	Dec 5
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Dec 5
1⅞	⅜	Am Encaus Til	5	1	⅞	⅞	Dec 5
61½	33¼	Am European	2	61½	61½	61½	N'v 28
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	1	21	21	21	Dec 3
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	1	24	24	24	— ⅜
37⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 4
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	6	35	35	35	Dec 5
4½	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 5
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32½	N'v 27
51¼	43	Am Home (2.40)	11	48¾	47¾	48½	+ ¼
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	Dec 5
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	7½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	8	8	8	Dec 5
50	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	51	42	41½	41½	Dec 2
17⅛	9½	Am Locomotive	3	10	9¾	9¾	Dec 5
95¼	79	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	88	88	88	
13¾	10	Am M & F (.94g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Dec 5
6⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	5	5	5	Dec 4
22¾	15½	Am Metal (1)	1	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	½	Am Power & Lt	13	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
46¾	26⅜	AP&L $6pf 51¼k	4	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅝
39	22	AP&L $5pf 43⅜k	6	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S (.60)	42	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
15⅞	10⅞	Am Roll M (1.40)	16	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (1⅛g)	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Dec 5
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating (1g)	1	8	8	8	
45⅝	34	Am Smelt (3½g)	26	37⅝	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	4	144½	144½	144½	Dec 5
54	31	Am Snuff (3a)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	
28½	17⅛	Am Stl Fd 1½g	10	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (¾g)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	4	8½	8⅛	8½	Dec 3
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (1½g)	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	Dec 5
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	17	17	17	Dec 4
168¾	142	Am Tel & Tel (9)	19	146½	144⅛	146	+ 2¾
73½	46¾	Am Tobacco 4½g	6	50	49⅝	50	
74½	48⅛	Am Tob pf B 4½g	31	50¾	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150	149	149	Dec 4
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	5	26½	26¼	26¼	— ½
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	116½	116½	116½	
99⅛	75	Am Water Wks	7	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
88⅜	51⅝	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	79	79	79	
81¼	51	Am Woolen	3	51½	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Am Wool pf(12k)	3	72½	71½	72½	
56¾	46⅜	Am Zinc L & S	2	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
30	22⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 1
17¼	11⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	47	27¾	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
12½	9	Anchor H (.90g)	3	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Andes Cop (1)	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
33⅝	26	A P W Paper	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 27
112⅜	109½	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	33	33	33	Dec 5
38½	33¼	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Dec 4
70¼	47½	Armour III	9	57	55¾	55¾	— ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	
34⅜	23	Armstron' C 2¼g	8	25½	25¼	25¼	
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (2¼g)	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
83	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	Dec 2
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	56	56	56	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2a)	2	27	27	27	Dec 2
21⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	16	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅝
76¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	6	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	3	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	5	37	37	37	
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	4	50	49¾	50	Dec 3
27½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	19	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
111⅜	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	9	109	109	109	Dec 1
77½	63⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	9	71¾	71¾	71¾	
51¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	50½	50½	50½	Dec 5
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	4	66¼	66¼	66¼	Dec 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	9	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
37⅜	15⅜	Austin Nichols	3	21½	21½	21½	N'v 27
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	154	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
19	12¼	**B** Bald Loco ct	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	Dec 5
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Dec 4
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	5	11⅝	11½	11½	
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8	8	8	
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	
24⅜	16	Bath I W (1¼g)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
31⅜	21½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	22	21⅜	21⅜	Dec 4
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27	26½	26½	Dec 5
104⅞	102	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	+ 1½
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7½	7½	Dec 4
41⅜	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	2	38½	38½	38½	
20⅞	13⅜	Benef Ind (1.70g)	5	14⅜	14	14	Dec 5
30	20¾	Bent Ind pf (2½)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Dec 5
34¾	23	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
85½	56¾	Beth Steel (6g)	24	59	58¼	59	+ ⅛
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	120⅜	120	120	
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	2	29½	29	29½	Dec 5
23⅞	16½	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Dec 5
10⅛	6¼	Blaw-Knox (.60)	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14	14	14	Dec
24⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	5	20	19⅞	20	
35	23⅜	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	Dec 5
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	21⅝	21½	21½	Dec 5
21⅞	18⅜	Borden (1.40g)	16	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
24	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	24	20½	20¼	20½	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec 5
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	Dec 3
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec 5
12⅜	7¾	Bridgeport Br 1g	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅜	17½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	13	18¾	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Dec 5
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	42	42	42	Dec 5
25⅛	21⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	15	2½	2½	2½	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 3
9¼	8¾	Bkly Un Gas	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	Dec 5
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	32½	32	32	Dec 3
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	4	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	Dec 4
12⅝	8	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	7	9	8¾	8¾	Dec 4
5¼	3	Budd Mfg	9	3¾	3½	3⅝	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	5	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Bullard Co (2½g)	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
46¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	27½	27½	27½	Dec 5
20⅞	15¾	Burling M (1½g)	4	17⅝	17¼	17½	Dec 5
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55¼	55⅛	55⅛	Dec 4
9¾	7	Burr Add (.70g)	2	7¼	7	7⅛	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	Dec 4
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.60)	5	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Dec 5
4⅜	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2½	2½	2½	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅛	8	8	
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24¾	16¾	**C** Calif Pack (1½)	3	15⅛	18⅞	18⅞	Dec 5
54⅜	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54½	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	11	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅜	Campbell W1.60g	9	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
39⅞	33⅜	Cannon Mills (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Dec 5
3⅝	2	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅝	22	Carpenter S 2½g	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	Dec 5
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	15	77¼	76¾	77¼	+ ¼
50⅝	36½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ 1½
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (2g)	7	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2	2	2	Dec 5
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	3	2⅛	2	2	Dec 4
16⅜	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅝
22½	16⅜	Cert-teed Prod	5	23⅜	21¾	22⅜	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¾g	3	18	17½	17½	Dec 5
18	7⅞	Cham P&F (1g)	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	Dec 5
44⅛	33⅜	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Dec 5
102½	93½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	11	95½	95¼	95⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Dec 1
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 3
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	4½	4½	4½	
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	1⅜	1¾	1¾	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	10	10	10	
8¼	4⅜	Chi Mail Or (¾g)	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	40½	40⅜	40½	— ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec 1
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 5
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 5
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Dec 5
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
3	1⅛	Childs Co	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Dec 5
72⅛	50¼	Chrysler (6g)	48	53	52	53	+ ⅞
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	14	9½	9	9	Dec 5
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	3	3	3	3	
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 3½g	7	34	34	34	Dec 4
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	6	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	10	41	40½	41	+ ⅝
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	10	39	38½	39	+ ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	103¾	90¾	90¾	+ ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	62	62	62	Dec 1
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (1⅝a)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
30¼	15	Collins & A (3g)	1	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
21¾	14⅛	Colum Br A (2g)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
21	13½	Colum Br B (2g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
47⅛	13⅝	Col G&E pf A (6)	13	52	51½	52	+ ½
82½	46	Colum Pict	3	67⅛	66⅜	67⅛	Dec 5
77⅜	43¼	Colum P pf (23¾)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
28½	21¼	Col Carb (4.70g)	3	77½	77½	77½	Dec 5
83	69⅞	Comi Credit (3)	13	23⅜	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
31	21¾	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
1043⅜	999	Comi Inv Tr (3)	14	27⅜	27½	27½	+ ⅛
377⅜	26	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	109	109	109	Dec 3
110	102½	Coml Solv (.55g)	9	9½	9	9	— ⅛
117⅜	83¼	Com'th & South	86	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅛	⅛	Com&Sou pf (3)	10	52⅜	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅜
65⅜	49	Com Edis (1.80)	52	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
30½	20⅜	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
18⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¾	Cons Aire (4g)	25	23⅜	22¼	23⅜	+ ¼
15⅞	10½	Consol Cig (1½g)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	Cons Cop (¾g)	7	6	6	6	
23⅜	13½	Cons Ed (1.80g)	61	14¾	14¼	14⅜	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
11	½	Con Film Ind	8	½	½	½	Dec 5
11	7¼	Cons Film pf(1k)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
3½	1¾	Cons Laundries	1	13	13	13	Dec 4
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	54	6¼	6	6	
93⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	4½	4⅜	4½	Dec 4
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
1063⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	+ ⅜
16½	12½	Container (1½g)	3	15¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3¼	Cont Baking	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1111⅛	1113¼	Cont pf cld (8)	9	111½	111½	111½	Dec 5
1093⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ⅜
40½	29¼	Cont Can (2)	20	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅜
10	6⅞	Cont Dia F (1)	5	8	7⅞	8	Dec 5
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Corn Demand For Pig Crop Firms Prices

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Sharpened demand for corn with which to fatten the nation's biggest fall crop of pigs is helping to strengthen prices in the corn belt.

Prices of corn and hogs and the relationship between the two favor conversion of grain into pork as fast as farmers can accomplish the task. With producers being urged to step up 1942 hog production to peak levels, grain men do not expect any material let-up in demand for corn to be consumed in the nation's feedlots.

Although hog prices are about a dollar per hundredweight below the four-year peak reached in September, they are still high enough to make corn feeding a profitable operation and farmers are fattening fall pigs at a cost which is less than the market price of swine. As a consequence, they have been withdrawing corn from Government loans, doing this in many cases while preparing to store 1941 corn under loans at considerably higher rates.

Recently yellow corn has been quoted above 75 cents on the Chicago spot market, or about 8 cents higher than a year ago. Hogs, selling above $10, have been more than $4 higher than a year ago.

Grain men estimated the corn supply available for the season which began Oct. 1 at 3,307,000,000 bushels compared with 3,144,000,000 last season, with a smaller percentage in storage under Government loans than was the case a year ago. Total supply of four feed grains was estimated at 120,100,000 tons, largest in more than 20 years and 4 per cent larger than a year ago. However, because of the increased livestock population, the supply per animal unit was slightly smaller than last year but 18 per cent above the 1928-32 average.

Farmers were reported holding off more sows from the market than usual in order to stimulate spring pig raising. The fall crop of pigs just farrowed is estimated at 33,000,000 head, compared with 29,200,000 last year, making total 1941 production more than 83,000,000 head, or only 2,800,000 below the 1929 record.

Corn futures advanced 1¾-2⅝ cents the past week, wheat 3¼-4¾, oats 1⅞, rye 2½-3⅛, and soybeans 9½ to 10½. Buying of wheat was attributed partly to improved milling and flour trade. Soybeans reflected continued harvest delays.

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 5 (delayed) (AP)—The Government of India, declaring that the situation created by rising wheat prices was "becoming daily more serious," today removed the import duty on wheat and fixed wholesale prices at a maximum of four rupees and six annas (about $1.95) per maund (82.28 pounds) to halt speculation.

An announcement said a wheat commissioner would be appointed shortly to deal with the situation.

West. Electric Net $5.93 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. including subsidiaries, reported today for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $15,860,252 after $29,443,045 provision for federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $5.93 a share on the combined 7 per cent preferred and common stocks. This compared with $14,583,328 after $6,452,000 federal taxes or $5.46 a share on the combined shares in the first nine months of 1940.

The company's unfilled orders Sept. 30 totaled $394,861,959 against $151,665,857 on Sept. 30, 1940. Sales billed during the first nine months were $269,709,773 compared with $174,998,003 in the 1940 period.

Meat Group Denies Price-Fixing Plot

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Meat Institute denied in a statement here a Federal charge that the institute, 34 large packing companies, and 37 packing executives had conspired to fix meat prices.

In the fifth indictment returned here since grand juries began investigating food prices in May, the 52 defendants were accused of having violated the anti-trust laws for 13 years by setting prices paid farmers for livestock and fixing prices to be charged consumers.

The 14 companies were estimated to furnish more than half the meat consumed in the United States. The indictment said packers belonging to the institute sold more than $2,500,000,000 worth of meat annually, or about 90 per cent of the country's consumption.

OPM Boosts Molybdenum Use to Save Tungsten

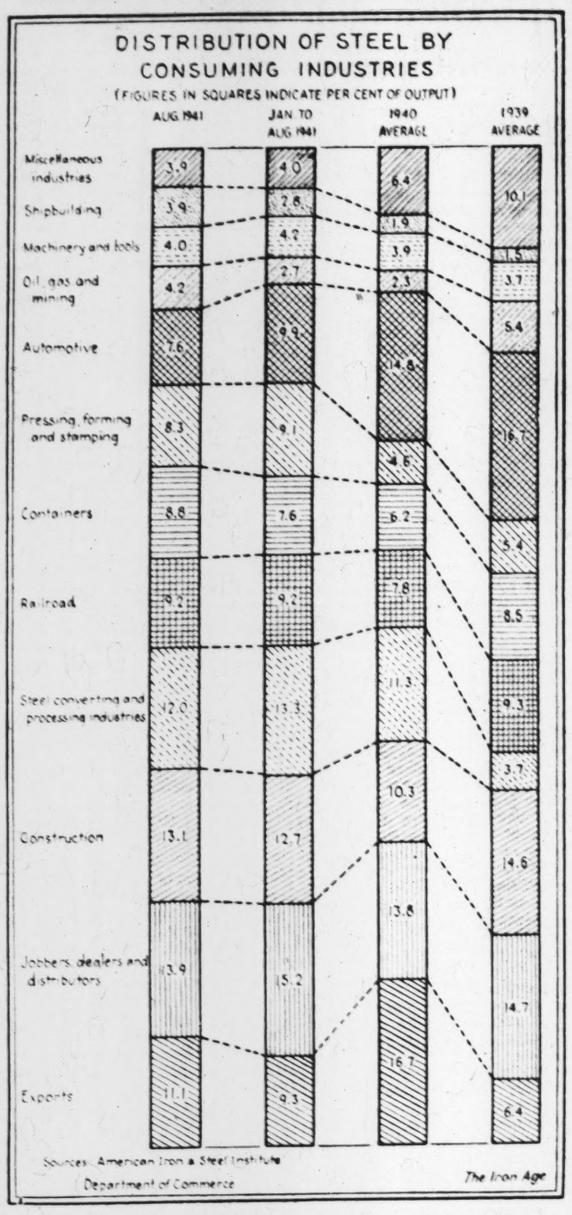
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has taken action to conserve tungsten because of Japanese threats to the Burma Road over which a considerable part of the tungsten used in the United States steelmaking is carried.

The order provides that 75 per cent of all orders for high speed steel shall be of the molybdenum type and not more than 25 per cent of the tungsten type. The previous ratio was 50-50.

OPM officials said that Western Hemisphere production of tungsten has been increased greatly, but that imports from China continue to be a major factor in this country's supply. Most of the molybdenum used by American industry is produced domestically.

The action was in the form of an earlier priority preference order, and which was extended until the end of the year.

Shifts in Industrial Steel Use



The variation in the flow of steel to various consuming industries in the last few years is shown in the accompanying chart, prepared by the Iron Age magazine from data reported by 10 steel companies with approximately 83 per cent of the nation's capacity. Defense orders are not shown separately but figure substantially in the percentage for many of the industries.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The problem of transport, both as an element in the physical effort of winning the war and as an important cost factor on the financial side is being seriously tackled by the Government in these days.

The Ministry of War Transport, under Lord Leathers, after a period of careful investigation has now transferred inquiry into action and has presented an important plan dealing with road transport—the Government Road Haulage Scheme. This aims at the closest co-operation between the various government departments, on the one hand, and the private firms concerned, and, on the other, at the greatest possible decentralization of authority compatible with proper control.

An important—one may almost say revolutionary—change which this Scheme would introduce is the "rationalization of the distribution of goods" as a means of eliminating waste of transport resulting from the despatch of goods to areas where locally manufactured or assembled supplies are easily obtainable.

Manufacturers Affected

Such a measure applied on a general scale would seriously affect the manufacturers of, and dealers in, so-called national brands.

This has already been done in the case of bricks, where, for example, local brickworks have superseded the former Fletton combines in many parts of the country. But the first necessity is the organization of transport on the most effective war basis and in so doing some hardships to individual firms is inevitable.

Quicker turn-round, the "Q" Plan, worked wonders last winter in the case of shipping, and it is now hoped to gain similar results in its application to inland transport. The greatest difficulties in the way of realization are the shortage of wagons, trucks, and canal barges—a shortage which cannot be quickly remedied since the former manufacturers are now making munitions of war.

Transport, in the widest sense, is one of the most important keys to victory. Not only can it retard or speed up war production, but an efficient transport system can also help considerably to solve a number of financial and economic problems facing wartime Britain.

Cost Big Factor

For in the everpresent problem of inflation, the cost of transport is a factor of the greatest importance. So much stress has, hitherto, been laid upon "wages" as a determining factor in the operation of the "vicious spiral" that transport costs as an element in increased prices have been largely ignored.

Yet transport is an outstanding factor. Even in pre-war days, the cost of transport (and ancillary services) in Britain was £750,000,000 a year, the equivalent of £17 per head of the population, or put more spectacularly, almost equal to the national income derived from taxation in the financial year 1938-1939.

At the present time, this amount is probably nearer £1,100,000,000 a year, or almost 30 per cent of Britain's war expenditure. (It is impossible to make anything like a true estimate of these costs since transport statistics, except in the case of the railways, are most difficult to come by.) But the estimates quoted above are considered to be too conservative by many experts.

Transport charges enter into costs both directly and indirectly. The manufacturer can show these changes as they affect the cost of raw materials or finished products. But that part of them—and it is a very large part—which enters into the costs of his employees purchases (food, clothes, fuel, etc.) are never shown. These are hidden, nevertheless they play a significant part in determining almost every item in the cost of living index upon which wages claims are determined.

Costs Hard to Determine

Difficult as it is to determine transport costs, it seems equally difficult to decide upon the increases in transport costs in wartime. Railroad rates are up by 16.66 per cent since the outbreak of war. But that does not by any means tell the whole story. A little reflection soon shows the other side of the picture—the effect of war upon transport organization. Blackout, air-raids, etc. prevent the normal smooth and efficient coordination of port, rail, and road facilities, so that the flow of transport is considerably checked and the methods of transport seriously impeded.

The need, therefore, of an organization adapted to present wartime needs, particularly to a new, closer co-ordination of the nation's different transport systems is stronger than ever.

To meet this need, Lord Leathers' ministry has been busy planning for some weeks past.

It is working along lines laid down by the 1940 Select Committee of National Expenditure, which aims at the establishment of security stocks in specific areas, economy in transport and distribution, and stabilization of transport charges as a factor in the general price level.

Much has already been done to curtail unnecessary movements of goods, and cross-hauls and long-distance hauls are being carefully examined. The saving in food distribution alone could be £20,000,000 a year, according to some experts, while in the coal trade there is room for further improvement through the regarding of domestic coals, the system of allocation and clearance of coal wagons, etc. Similar economies, can also be looked for in many other branches of industry, with results which will benefit both the Exchequer and the prosecution of the war.

Construction Seen at High Level in 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the coming year 1942 the dollar volume of construction is likely to be greater than that of any post-depression year except 1941, according to F. W. Dodge Corp.

Estimating that the record total of contracts in the 37 eastern states will approximate $6,130,000,000 during the current calendar year, Dodge anticipates a 1942 total of $4,185,000,000 or better. This 1942 estimated total, if attained, will exceed that of the year 1940 by a fair margin.

New Appropriation

The 1942 estimates do not include any figure for en enlarged land-army cantonment program although the statement explained that such a program might be launched almost any date; since the Dodge estimates were made up, a new army appropriation bill, including a large item for contonments, was introduced in Congress.

Estimated declines from 1941 of 22 per cent in dollar volume of non-residential building, of 40 per cent decline in dollar volume of residential building, and of 36 per cent in heavy construction investment, result in an over-all estimated dollar volume decline of 32 per cent.

While the residential building decline in dollar volume is estimated at 40 per cent, the decline in family dwelling units is estimated at only 27 per cent; residential building in 1942 may be expected to consist almost entirely of low-priced units. The Dodge estimates, as explained in the statement, indicate somewhat more serious declines than estimates that have been issued by OPM, and may with fair safety be taken as minimum figures for next year's anticipated activity.

Sees Good Year

Commenting on the 1942 construction outlook Thomas S. Holden, president of F. W. Dodge Corporation, said: "The overall statistical picture indicates a generally good construction year. Direct construction for Army, Navy, and air forces, defense plants, warehouses and storage depots, defense highways and defense housing will all appear in large volume. "Increased defense construction, however, is offset by fairly drastic curtailment of non-defense activity. Recent orders of SPAB and OPM have the effect of channeling a controlled program into specialized types of projects largely confined to defense areas. Non-defense areas will apparently have little more than repair and maintenance work; many members of the construction industry will not find work on defense projects and some manufacturers of metallic building products will have severe curtailment of output. The impact of all-out defense upon the industry will be most unevenly distributed."

Dividend Meetings

A list of the companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, according to Fitch Investors Service, is as follows:

Wednesday, Dec. 10

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. (3½ per cent Pfd.) (10 a. m.).
Canada Southern Ry. Co. (Com.).
Continental Baking Co. (8 per cent. Pfd.) (4 p. m.).
Cream of Wheat Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Devoe & Raynolds Co., Inc. (Com. A and B.) (9:30 a. m.).
Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. (5 per cent Pfd. and Com.) (10:30 a. m.).

Thursday, Dec. 11

California Packing Corp. (5 per cent Pfd. and Com.) (1 p. m.).
Carriers & General Corp. (Com.) (11:30 a. m.).
U. S. & Foreign Securities Corp. (6 1st Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.).

Friday, Dec. 12

International Mining Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).

Monday, Dec. 8

Greyhound Corp. (3½ per cent Pref. and Com.) (10 a. m.).
United Fruit Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.).

Tuesday, Dec. 9

Bliss & Laughlin, Inc. (5 per cent. Pfd. and Com.).
Broad Street Investing Corp. (Com.) (12 m.).
Capital Administration Co., Ltd. ($2 Pfd. A) (12 M.).
Howe Sound Co. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.).
International Paper Co. (5 per cent Cum. Conv. Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.).
Lambert Co. (Com.) (4:30 p. m.).
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (4.5 per cent Pfd.) (11 a. m.).
Sharon Steel Corp. ($5 Conv. Pfd. and Com.) (2 p. m.).
Tri-Continental Corp. ($6 Pfd.) (12 M.).
Virginian Ry. Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Boston Stocks

December 6

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.40	Bird & Son, Inc.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2.75	Bos & Albany	71½	71½	71½	71½
2.00	Bos Edison	24½	24½	24½	24
3.00	Bos Elevated	46	45½	45½	46
1.80b	Bos Her-Trav.	15½	15½	15½	15½
	Bos & Me pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
	Bos & Me B pf.	2	2	2	2
	Bos & N St B pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
	Bos & M st C pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
	Bos & Prov.	19½	19½	19½	19½
	E Gas & Fuel	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2.25a	E Gas & F pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½
	E Mass RR pf B	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
	Eastern SS.	6	5¾	6	5¾
2.50	First Nat Stors	35¼	34½	35¼	34½
2.50a	Mergenthaler	30	29½	30	29¼
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel.	112½	112½	112½	111
	North Butte	10c	10c	10c	10c
	Old Colony	10c	10c	10c	10c
	Quincy Min.	55c	55c	55c	55c
1.60	Torrington	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
3.50b	Unit Shoe M.	53¼	52¾	52¾	53½
	Utah M & T.	25c	24c	24c	24c
	Vones Hold.	65c	65c	65c	70c
3.25a	Warren S D.	24½	24½	24½	24

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941; no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 4 compared with Dec. 4, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $45,536,538.17 ($23,952,643.70); expenditures, $694,519,400.80 ($44,428,704.05); net balance, $2,216,840,970.68 ($1,748,307,329.28); working balance included, $1,459,448,017.78 ($1,009,402,770.79); customs receipts for month, $4,669,290.39 ($4,272,537.95); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $3,094,776,621.23 ($2,294,467,013.91); expenditures, $9,341,050,098.53 ($4,150,979,671.90); excess of expenditures, $6,242,273,477.30 ($1,856,512,657.99); gross debt, $55,190,753,181.40 ($44,280,938,633.53); increase over previous day $10,222,574.42; gold assets, $22,770,699,651.01 ($21,631,186,473.66).

New Treasury Issue Far Oversubscribed

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Treasury announced last night that preliminary reports showed a heavy oversubscription of the record breaking $1,500,000,000 bond sale offered Thursday.

Investors over-subscribed the $1,000,000,000 in 2½ per cent bonds with 1967-72 maturity by 6½ times, a spokesman said, and the $500,000,000 in 2 per cent bonds by five times. The latter mature from 1951 to 1935.

He added that since there was already $1,600,000,000 outstanding in the 2½ per cent bonds, Thursday's sale would close the issue.

It was the largest single offering of Treasury securities for cash since the World War.

Charges of Lagging Copper Production To Be Investigated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board has ordered public hearings to investigate charges of lagging copper output and obtain proposals on "all practicable means of increasing production."

SPAB announced that it had directed the OPM to open the hearings as soon as possible and to select an impartial chairman "from outside its own ranks" to conduct them.

Donald M. Nelson, executive director of SPAB, and William L. Batt, materials director of OPM are conferring on a choice of a satisfactory chairman.

"SPAB recognizes that there are current today many conflicting stories and reports on copper production," the announcement said. "It also recognizes the urgent necessity of exploring every possible avenue of approach to the situation.

"Consequently, it has requested OPM to hold full public hearings on all proposed methods of increasing copper production, and has asked that a full digest of all practicable methods of increasing production as brought out by the hearing be compiled and laid before SPAB."

Behind the SPAB action, defense sources admitted, lay a smouldering dispute between SPAB and OPM over the latter's alleged slackness in boosting copper output.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat	Open	Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr Ago
December	1.17¾	1.17¾	1.18	88¼
May	1.22¾	1.22¾	1.23	88¼
July	1.22¼	1.23¼		82
Corn				
December	75¼	75½		59¾
May	81	81¾		60
July	82¾	83¼		60¼
Oats				
December	30	30½		28
May	34¼	34½		35
July		32½		32¼
Soybeans				
December	1.45¾	1.48¾		93¾
May	1.72¼	1.72¾		93
July	1.71½	1.73¾		92¼
Rye				
December	65½	65½		42¼
May	.72	.73¼		46
July		.73¾		47¼
Lard				
December	9.95	9.95	4.45	
January	10.15	10.15		
March	11.55	11.57		
May	11.75	11.75	6.02	
July	11.97	11.97	6.22	

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March				94.2b	94.3
May				91.2b	93.2
July				92.7b	92.7

Tops

March	126.0	126.0	126.0	123.9b	126.0
May	125.0	125.0	125.0	123.9b	124.9
July	124.3	124.3	124.3	123.9b	124.0

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.87
March	16.95	17.08	16.93	17.08	17.07
May	17.12	17.20	17.08	17.20	17.20
July	17.29	17.38	17.17	17.25	17.29
October	17.23	17.31	17.18	17.30	17.22

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
March	3.59	3.59	3.56	3.56	3.55
May	3.67	3.67	3.63	3.63	3.63

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.82b	3.97b

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December					13.00
March					13.00
June					13.00

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.04	13.11
July	13.04	13.11	13.04	13.11	13.13

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYMarNo3				3.02b	3.03
WldMayNo4	2.67	2.67½	2.76½	2.67	2.67

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*December	32.90	33.15	33.00	33.15	33.00
*January	33.25	33.30	33.25	33.30	33.25
*February	33.55	33.50	33.50	33.55	33.50
*March				33.50b	33.75

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†Dec.	30.80	30.80	30.45	30.55	30.80
†Jan	30.00	30.00	29.65	29.70	30.10

*S. a. (R. a. b-Bid

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
January	2.72	2.72	2.60	2.60	2.75
March	3.05	3.05	2.97	3.01	3.08

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichsbank's statement as of Nov. 29 compared with that of Nov. 22, showed (in thousands of Reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange Yf 179, decrease 289; bills of exchange and checks 16,898,848, increase 1,230,198; securities 38,174, increase 2,982; other assets 2,611,469, increase 94,490; circulation 17,193,897, increase 1,147,727; sight deposits 2,493,228, increase 94,239. Reserve ratio 9.43. Bank rate 3½ per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
10 3½s 49-46	108.31	108.31	108.31
50 2½s 72-67	101.12	101.12	101.12

New York City Bonds

3s 80	109½	109½	109½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	58½	58½	58½
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	103½	103½	103½
18 Aleghany 5s 44 mod	91½	91½	91½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Am&For P 5s 2030	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Am Int 5½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
20 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109¼	109½	109½
62 Am. TT 3s 56	110¾	110½	110½
6 Ang C Nitra deb 67	42	42	42
1 Ann Arbor 4s 93	69	69	69
1 Arm Del 4s 55	103½	103½	103½
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80	80	80
6 A C Line 5s 45	97	97	97
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	103½	103½	103½
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s sr	63	63	63
3 B&O 95 st A	33½	33¼	33¼
5 B&O 95 st C	37¼	37	37
2 B&O 2000 st D	32¾	32½	32½
3 B&O 96 st F	33½	33½	33½
42 B&O cv 80 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
5 B&O 4s 48	60	59½	60
14 B&O PLE & WV 4s51st	52	52	52
1 B&O S W 50 st	41½	41½	41½
10 B&O T C 4s 59	47¼	47¼	47¼
9 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52¾	51¾	52¼
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	52¼	51¾	52¼
3 Bell T RPa 5s 48 B	108	108	108
1 Bos & Me 4s 60	71¼	71¼	71¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	92	92	92
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Buf R&P 57 st	37	37	37
8 Bur C R&N 5s	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Bur C R&n 5s 34	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Bush Term 5s 55	57	57	57
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Can Pac 4½s 46	92½	92½	92½
9 Can Pac 4s perp	87¼	87	87¼
10 Cen R Un Pac 4s 48	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59	2¾	2¾	2¾
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	108	108	108
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	49½	49¼	49¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	15	15	15
5 Cen RRNJ 4s 87 reg	13½	13½	13½
2 Cen RRNJ 4s 87	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96 k	106	106	106
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15¾	15¾	15¼
8 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74¾	74¾	74¾
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	69	69	69
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Chi Gt W 4s 88	65¼	65¼	65¼
3 Chi I&Y Cs 66	7¾	7¾	7¾
49 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9¼	9¼	9¼
241 CMSPAP a-j 5s 2000	9¾	9¾	9¾
13 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	38¼	38¼	38¼
5 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	38½	38½	38½
2 CM&SP 5½s 89 B	35	35	35
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	29	29	29
3 Chi&NW rfg 5 2037	15	15	15
4 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Chi&NW 3½s 87	23	23	23
11 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 CRI & P 4s 88	20¼	20¼	20¼
33 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11¼	11	11
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	103	103	103
10 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98	98	98
4 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	19¾	19¾	19¾
26 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Clev Un Term 3½s 72	82	82	82
10 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70½	70½	70½
9 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	64¾	64¾	64¾
17 Col&So 4½s 80	16½	16¾	16¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	110¼	110¼	110¼
22 ComlMack inc 69 ww	50	49½	49½
4 Comwith Ed 3½s 58	110½	110½	110½
1 Con Edis 2½s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Con Edis 3½s 56	105½	105	105
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	111¼	111½	111½
2 Cuba N&Ry 5½s 42 rct	23¾	23½	23¾
2 Cuba RR 1a 5s 52 rct	28	28	28
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54¾	54¼	54¼
1 D & R G West 5s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
20 R & R G West 5s 78	12¼	12½	12½
4 Det Ed 3½s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Del Ed 5s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	104	104	104
7 Erie rfg 5s 67	29¼	29¼	29¼
8 Erie rfg 5s 75	29¼	29¼	29¼
3 Erie 4½s 2015 w-i	53	53	53
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99¾	99½	99½
2 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	2	2	2
2 Francis Bitz 6s 56	69½	69½	69½
2 Gen Bld Cast 5½s 49	97½	97½	97½
3 Goodrich 4½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Gel Nor 4½s 76 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87¼	87¼	87¼
16 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96	96	96
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78¾	78¼	78¼
3 Gulf M & N 5s 50	88½	88½	88½
1 Gulf M & Ob 4½ 75	68	68	68
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	36	36	36
20 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	39¼	39	39¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Ill Cent 4s 52	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Ill Cent 4s 53	38¼	38¼	38¼
7 Ill Cent 4¼s 66	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Ill Cent 5s 55	47¼	47¼	47¼
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
16 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14¼	14¼	14¼
9 Int Hyd El cv 6s 44	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 Int Paper 5s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	46½	46½	46½
29 Int T&T 5s 55	49¾	49½	49¾
4 James F&Clea 4s 59	48	48	48
3 K C South 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
7 K C South 3s 50	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Kan Term 4s 60	110	110	110
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83½	83½	83½
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	58	58	58
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49½	49½	49½
2 Lehigh Val 3s 2003 st	32	31¾	32
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Liggett G M 3s 51	106	106	106
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89	89	89
1 Louis & N 3½s 2003	85	85	85
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85	85	85
3 Louis & N 4½s 50 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Lou&NOs Jt M 4s 52	88½	88½	88½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50	50	50
1 Marion StShov 6s 57st	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 62	107½	107½	107½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	3	3	3
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 38	10½	10½	10½
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 48	11	10½	11
15 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10½	10½	10½
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25¼	25¼	25¼
4 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 M-K-Tex 5s 49	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4½ 90	31¾	31¾	31¾
26 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4	4	4
11 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26¼	26¼	26¼
78 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26¾	26½	26
23 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26½	26½	26½
4 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27¼	26½	26½
24 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26¾	26¼	26¼
8 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 MonWPaPub Sv6	111¾	111¾	111¾
8 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	107½	102	107½
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	24½	24½	24½
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38½	38½	38½
1 M St&T&T 2½s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 NatDairy 3½s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 NEngT&T 4½s 61¼	126¾	126¾	126¾
1

Commerce and Finance

Heavy Disbursements to Stockholders Continue Unabated

Business and Industry

Retail Sales 15 to 18 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Nationwide reports on holiday buying in retail centers ranged from "lackadaisical" to "best on record" this week, Dun & Bradstreet said in a survey.

The agency said the average increase in turnover ranged from 15 to 18 per cent over the comparable 1940 week.

"Although holiday buying, after an early and strong start, was on a firm basis in most cities, retailers disagreed on results obtained in lines outside of gift departments," the review stated.

Some stores reported that demand reached such tempo that even unseasonally mild weather failed to retard the movement of winter merchandise.

Volume in most lines maintained an increase over last year equal at least to the advance in prices. New car sales and fur sales were the outstanding exceptions, generally showing a drop in dollar volume despite price increases.

Hosiery, a laggard since last summer's buying rush, had its best week in months.

Auto Registrations Drop in October

DETROIT (AP)—R. L. Polk & Co. reported that new passenger car registrations in October totaled 165,485 units compared with 290,495 in October of last year. For the 10-month period of January through October this year the statistical agency said, registrations totaled 3,392,231 units, an increase of 22.04 per cent over the same period in 1940.

New truck registrations during October totaled 41,352 units, a decrease of 13.68 per cent from the like month last year. For the first 10 months of 1941, truck registrations totaled 562,892, a gain of 20.40 per cent over the same period of 1940.

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Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2

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General Aniline Elects Bullitt To Board of Directors

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Aniline and Film Corp., one of the country's largest producers of defense-vital chemicals, dyes and photographic equipment, announced that William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to France, would become a member of the board of directors.

The Corporation's new President, Judge John E. Mack, said in making the announcement, that he had Mr. Bullitt's letter of acceptance.

The Bullitt directorship was viewed by observers as another significant step in Americanizing the Corporation, 98 per cent of whose voting shares were involved in the Federal Government's recent freezing of alien assets.

Judge Mack, a former justice of the New York Supreme Court and close personal friend of President Roosevelt, said at a press conference:

"When I accepted the presidency of General Aniline and Film Corporation, I made an announcement of the policies which would guide me and which were fully approved by the board of directors.

"These policies in brief are to improve the status of the company, bring its affairs into harmony with the purposes and policies of the Government, and to establish this important enterprise, so essential to national defense, as unmistakably an American organization.

"It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that I am able to announce that Ambassador William C. Bullitt, who is thoroughly in accord with the policies set forth, will become a member of the board of directors of our company."

Mr. Bullitt will fill the vacancy created by the resignation of William Vom Rath.

Sears' Sales Up 21 Per Cent

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co., mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported November sales of $88,962,972, a gain of 21.3 per cent over $73,322,817 in November last year.

Babson Favors Investment In Equity Stocks

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—What's the matter with the stock market? I am convinced that much of the answer lies with the tax situation. Present taxes are an aid to higher dividends; but a millstone around the neck of prices. Readers should remember that about one-half of Government income comes from excise taxes and about one-half is obtained from corporation and personal income taxes. Customs duties, while formerly a large source of income, have now dried up. It is with corporation and personal taxes that investors are directly concerned.

Effect of Taxes

Many of us were brought up to believe that stock prices were governed only by good or bad corporation earnings. This is not true today. International complications, fear psychology, and principally taxes are now in the picture. Excess profits can amount to as much as 60 per cent and must be computed before normal taxes of 31 per cent are deducted. Profits of many corporations may continue high but the cream is gone. The market can no longer look forward merely to earnings as an incentive for higher prices. The worst feature, however, of the new taxes is their use in putting over social "reforms" and in aiding New Dealers to put a ball and chain on merchants, manufacturers, and bankers.

Formerly, corporations could pile up reserves in good years to tide them and their stockholders over lean years. Today, however, under the "undistributed profits" tax Section 102 of the Revenue Act, there is no "fat" left. Under the present forcing system of social changes many fine "blue chip" companies in the next depression (and one will surely come) will be obliged to go to the Government for help. That's exactly what our present Government wants them to do. Then, in exchange for continuing managerial jobs and providing some interest for bondholders, Government may insist upon working control through taking over the rights of stockholders.

Position of Stockholders

Owners of common stocks providing high returns and relative safety are now in a wonderful position. This applies particularly to those in the lower-income brackets. From the point of view of collecting individual taxes the Government must allow corporations to distribute sufficiently high earnings to warrant the payment of generous dividends. Hence, I feel that while there will be a lot more talk about raising corporation taxes, that these corporations will be allowed to raise prices proportionately. This is why Secretary Morgenthau's proposal to limit the profit of corporations to only 6 per cent did not receive any support even in New Deal circles.

Stockholders should not be too concerned about increased personal taxes. In many instances these can be passed on. This is true in the ownership of rentable property where higher taxes can be overcome by raising rents. Investors are also realizing that currently high yields for stocks are solving their tax problems.

Whereas five years ago an investment of $10,000 might yield 5 per cent, or $500, today the investor may find his taxes increased by $300 to $500. Hence, he looks around for, and insists upon, yields of 8 per cent to 10 per cent for any new investment. Switching of old investments may also have the desired results. Thus, a wide-awake stockholder can have sufficient income to meet his increased tax bill and money left over for his customary spending needs. This very fact, however, keeps down the market prices of these stocks.

Bonds and Preferred Stocks

Owners of bonds and preferred stocks are confronted with low yields, high prices and fixed incomes. If this group continues to hang on to these they will be unable to meet their increased taxes unless they drastically cut their personal expenditures. If and when they get wise to the high yields obtainable in common stocks and start switching, a slump should certainly result in prices for many bonds and preferred stocks. This possibility is now hanging over the market and exerting a bearish influence along with tax selling and OPM restrictions.

Every investor should, of course, have some funds invested in certain bonds. Many of these can still be bought on a discount basis with resultant high yields. When switching or making new bond commitments buy only first mortgages.

I am bullish on selected stocks over the long pull. It may be however, that there will be no boom in stock prices until taxes come down or dividends increase still more. But whichever of these two factors prevails, stockholders in many companies should continue to sit pretty. My guess is that we are headed for even higher taxes, but with the maintenance of present, or even higher, dividend rates with creeping better prices for most common stocks. Stockholders should have courage and remember when investing new money that good high-yielding stocks are a hedge against high personal taxes.

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Need of St. Lawrence Seaway For U. S. Defense Inconclusive

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Opinions may differ as to whether the St. Lawrence Waterway project has received its due meed of publicity pro and con, but the subject is of such outstanding importance that a review of the basic factors involved should not come amiss. Moreover, the debate on the reasonableness of the seaway as a defense measure continues to wax hotter. It was only last week that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee struck from the Niagara Water Diversion Treaty a clause which might have enabled the Administration to begin work on the seaway without Congressional authorization.

The present Administration has strongly urged the construction of this waterway and power project periodically and more particularly since the breaking out of the present war. The undertaking calls for a series of dams and locks, and the deepening of existing channels, which would provide a 27-foot waterway from the head of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, enabling ocean-going vessels to load at Duluth, Minn., and discharge, say, at Liverpool, and creating also a source for 2,200,000 h. p. of additional electric energy. This would be divided equally between the United States and Canada.

Opinion Differs as to Cost

There is no question of the feasibility of the plan, though there is wide variance as to the ultimate effect of the waterway on the American economy. U. S. Army engineers estimate that the total cost will be $579,272,000, of which $277,090,000 is chargeable to Canada. The army estimates have been challenged by several organizations as far too low, since it presents problems of a magnitude exceeding even those of the Panama Canal. Representatives of the Niagara Frontier Planning Board and the National St. Lawrence Project Conference point to the fact that few great engineering projects ever keep within the first estimates and this one, for instance, does not include the cost of deepening harbors. The Chicago Drainage Canal, it is shown, cost over three times the original estimate and the Panama Canal first projected at $160,000,000, cost $375,000,000. The St. Lawrence Seaway cost may exceed $1,000,000,000, opponents say.

Of course, cost will not be the determinant; at least, not in the United States. Where necessity drives, the money will be forthcoming. But since this is a mutual undertaking, the position of Canada is equally important. Canada cannot now afford the expenditure, says H. Michell, Professor of Political Economy, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. He declares that the Dominion can quickly obtain 5,000,000 more horsepower by water diversions in several Ontario rivers "without having to wait four years to get only 1,100,000 horsepower from the St. Lawrence undertaking." W. J. Jackman, Professor of Transportation at the University of Toronto put the cost at over a billion dollars and declared that if the war ended soon, Ontario would lack a market for the big surplus of power made available.

Self-Interest Is Evident

Back of a great deal of the arguments for and against the waterway is the pull of self-interest. Those organizations or sections which deem their livelihood or volume of business threatened have banded together in an effort to block the Administration proposal and to get public opinion behind their efforts. The most prominent is the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, nationwide association, which labels the canal and power project "pork barrel legislation" constituting an intended "gigantic raid upon the Treasury."

The association spokesman last month pointed to the fact that the plan, embodied in a treaty was defeated in the United States Senate in 1934, failed to win approval of Canada in 1938 and now has been taken out of the hands of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by the clever procedure of including it in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill. Thus, while the seaway is urgently demanded by the President as a "first defense priority," it is relegated to the rank of an ordinary waterway project to ease its passage.

Besides the opposition of business, transportation, shipping and production interests which comprise the conference or association, other organizations which oppose the seaway just now include the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Coal Association, the Lake Carriers Association, the United Mine Workers, the railroad brotherhoods, and the International Longshoremen's Association. Governors of such states as Louisiana, Alabama and Oklahoma say the project would be harmful to their states and the chambers of commerce of Cleveland and Buffalo voice disapproval.

Proponents See Benefits

On the other hand, those in favor, beside various Government officials, include the International Ladies Garment Union, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the National Grange and National Farmers Union who see savings of five cents a bushel or more on transporting wheat to Europe. Governors of the States of New York, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota also voiced approval because of anticipated gain in power facilities or of better transportation. Duluth and Detroit commerce chambers saw advantages in the plan and endorsed it.

A cut in export rates might follow, said farm representatives, while other advocates saw lowered transportation costs on such outbound products, as iron, coke, petroleum, salt, flour, rye, oats and on inbound material such as gasoline, sugar, wood pulp, coal, iron ore, flaxseed and paper.

Another advantage would be the elimination of extra handling caused by transferring cargoes from Lake vessels to canal boats and later to oceangoing steamers. It was argued also that there would be a progressive increase in traffic due to deepening of the waterway. The New York Power Authority saw in the undertaking a self-liquidating power project that would net $10,000,000 a year.

The Opposition Speaks

Opponents emphasized the possibility that ships built inland and destined for the ocean could be bottled up, since canals are vulnerable to air attack; that steam plants could be built more quickly at probably less cost, that coal miners would be thrown out of work by the displacing of coal by waterpower, that railroads would lose an estimated revenue of over $100,000,000 a year and rail labor $45,000,000 annually in wages. The unions said the canals would be useless during four months in the year, when they were frozen. The railroads, however, would operate 12 months in the year, and suffer subsidized competition during the eight warmer months. Another point was the fear of a lowering of the water level of the Mississippi River.

When all the favorable and unfavorable factors thus far brought out are reviewed as objectively as may be, one fact stands out as preeminent. The development will not be finished for four years or more. Just how it can be designated as a defense project is not apparent, even though the Administration spokesmen assert it to be such. Only on the assumption that the war will last considerably beyond 1946 can the wartime value of this huge undertaking be justified. It may take seven years to complete the job, says the Governor of Oklahoma.

Is It a Defense Project?

Another point adverse to those who favor starting work on the seaway now is the provision in the agreement which says that Canada need not complete its share of the work before Dec. 31, 1948. That means if Canada should avail itself of its privilege, the project would not be fully functioning until in 1949.

The question of power shortage is not to be sidestepped. The Federal Power Commission claims there is already a shortage of power in New York. However, no alternate means of getting this power is touched upon. The FPC merely voices the Presidential demand. There is convincing testimony to the effect that huge reservoirs of cheaply obtainable, and comparatively quickly available power are still to be had from the Gatineau, St. Maurice, Saguenay and Ottawa rivers in Canada and from the Columbia, Snake and Colorado rivers in the United States.

Objective opposition to the St. Lawrence Seaway is based mainly on the time factor. As a peacetime, postwar project it has an indubitable appeal. As a wartime undertaking, it retards defense because it would consume much critical material and absorb skilled workmen needed for defense industry. If the peak of the defense effort is reached in 1943 as Donald Nelson has said, it is hard to see how the additional power will be a factor. With the Great Lakes interests sharply divided on the question, with the big Atlantic ports including Houston lined up in opposition to the waterway, and with rail and coal industrial apprehensive over adverse effects, it looks as if the Administration has yet to prove its point. Unless this war is twice as long as the First World War, the arguments against the project on balance outweigh those for it.

Power Production 12 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The amount of electrical energy distributed by the electric light and power industry for the week ended November 29 rebounded 2.7 per cent to 3,293,415,000 kilowatt hours from 3,205,034,000 in the preceding week, and gained 12.3 per cent over 2,931,877,000 in the comparable period a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

S. O. of Ind. Develops New Method of Making Gasoline

CHICAGO (AP) — Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has announced a new process for gasoline manufacture which it said would help to relieve a shortage in high octane gas required by the national defense program.

Edward G. Seubert, President, said: "In view of the potential importance of the process to national defense, Standard has notified the Office of Petroleum Coordination of its willingness to make the process immediately available to industry." M. W. Kellogg Company has been appointed agent for licensing the process.

The announcement said the new method was called "naphtha isomerization," and would probably be known as the "isomate" process. It increased the amount of 100-octane fuel—the type used by Army and Navy airplanes—that could be made from a given amount of synthetics by more than 50 per cent, Standard Oil claimed.

Year-End Flow Of Dividends Undiminished

NEW YORK (AP)—The year-end flow of special and increased dividends continued unabated this week.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. voted a special distribution of $2 a common share, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 13, making 1941 payments of $8 the same as paid in 1940.

Square "D" Co., makers of electrical equipment and aircraft precision instruments, declared a dividend of $1.50 a common share, bringing the year's total to $3 a share as against $2.80 in 1940. The dividend is payable Dec. 24 to record Dec. 13.

U. S. Rubber Co. directors authorized a dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Dec. 22 to record Dec. 15. Payment to 50 cents earlier this year was the first since 1921.

An extra dividend of 50 cents a common share, in addition to the regular 25 cents quarterly, was voted holders of Diamond "T" Motor Car Co. stock, raising 1941 payments to $1.50 a share from 25 cents in 1940. The dividends are payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 15.

Coppermines Boosts Payments

Consolidated Coppermines Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 19 to holders of record Dec. 13. Payments for 1941 will total 75 cents a share, compared with 50 cents in 1940.

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company voted an extra dividend of 50 cents a share on the 2,661,204 shares of stock outstanding, payable Dec. 29 to stockholders of record Dec. 13. The extra is in addition to the four regular quarterly payments of 50 cents each paid this year, and carries to $2.50 per share the total payment this year as compared to $2 last year.

Directors of the Kansas City Southern Railway voted a dividend of $2 a share on the 4 per cent noncumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 13. The previous payment on the stock was $1 a share in December of last year.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation announced a dividend of $2, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 12. This compared with $1.50 a share paid in 1940.

Burlington Mills Corporation (textiles) declared an extra dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 8, bringing payments for the year to $1.50 a share against $1.25 a share in 1940.

Directors of Link Belt Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share in addition to the regular quarterly payments of 50 cents a share on the common stock. The extra disbursement will be made Dec. 27 to stockholders of record Dec. 12 and the regular payment on March 1, 1942, to stockholders of record Feb. 9. A quarterly payment of $1.62½ a share on the preferred stock, payable April 1, 1942, to stockholders of record March 16, was also declared.

South Penn Pays Extra

The $46,000,000 South Penn Oil Company, largest producer of Pennsylvania grade crude oil, declared an extra dividend of $1.25 and a regular dividend of 37½ cents. Both are payable Dec. 22 to stockholders of record Dec. 8. The dividends make a total of $2.75 a share paid for the year, against $2.50 for 1940.

Directors of Beatrice Creamery Company declared an extra dividend of $1 a share in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 25 cents a share on the common stock. All dividends are payable Jan. 2, 1942, to stockholders of record Dec. 12.

National Can Corporation directors authorized a dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 12, it was announced. Previous payment was in 1938 on the stock of the predecessor company, McKeesport Tin Plate Corp.

Timken-Detroit Axle Co. directors voted a dividend of $1.25 a common share, making total 1941 payments $4.25 a share against $3.25 in 1940. The dividend is payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 10.

Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co. directors declared a dividend of 40 cents a share, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 5, and a further dividend of 15 cents a share, payable April 1, 1942, to holders of record March 16, 1942. The December payment will bring 1941 disbursements to $1 a share, also the total disbursed in 1940.

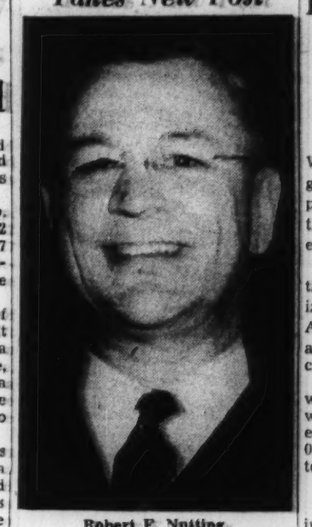
U. S. Smelting Votes $1 Extra Dividend on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Directors of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company have authorized a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable on Dec. 24 to stock of record Dec. 16, also a dividend of $1 per share on the common, payable Jan. 15, 1942, to stock of record Dec. 16, 1941, and a dividend of 87½ cents a share on the preferred 7 per cent cumulative stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 22. Current dividends bring total declarations on the common to $5 for this year, against $6 in 1940.

For the 10 months to Oct. 31, 1941, the company estimates consolidated net earnings at $3,889,339 after all charges and taxes. This is equivalent after preferred dividends, to $4.77 a common share, and compares with net of $4,568,499, or $6.06 a common share, in the first 10 months of 1940.

Takes New Post



Robert F. Nutting

Appointed chairman of a newly created committee on savings bank life insurance of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. Mr. Nutting is President of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Council of Massachusetts and President of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank of Cambridge, Mass.

Wholesale Prices At 11-Year Peak Reached in Nov.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices continued to fluctuate narrowly during the last week of November, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor reported. The Bureau's index of approximately 900 price series rose 0.1 per cent in the week ended Nov. 29 to equal the 11-year peak reached in mid-November, 92.3 per cent of the 1926 level. Higher prices for agricultural commodities, particularly livestock, largely accounted for the advance.

In addition to an increase of 0.9 per cent in the farm products group index, hides and leather products rose 0.4 per cent and textile products, chemicals and allied products and housefurnishing goods advanced 0.2 per cent during the week. Foods, on the other hand, declined 0.3 per cent, and metals and metal products decreased 0.1 per cent. The other groups, fuel and lighting materials, building materials and miscellaneous commodities, remained unchanged.

(1926=100)	Nov. 29 1941	Nov. 22 1941	Nov. 30 1941	P. C. Changes to Nov. 29 '41 from Nov. 30 1940
All commodities	92.3	92.2	+ 0.1	+15.8
Farm products	91.1	90.3	+ 0.9	+21.8
Foods	89.2	89.5	- 0.3	+21.7
Hides & leather	115.4	114.9	+ 0.4	+11.9
Textile products	80.6	80.4	+ 0.2	+22.1
Fuel & light mtls	79.4	79.4	+ 9.1	
Metals & products	103.3	103.4	— 0.1	+ 5.8
Bldg materials	107.4	107.4		+ 8.4
Chem & allied	89.7	89.5	+ 0.2	+15.4
Housefurnish gs	101.9	101.7	+ 0.2	+13.0
Misc commod	87.1	87.1		+12.5
Raw materials	90.2	89.7	+ 0.6	+23.7
Semimnfd atcls	89.6	89.5	+ 0.1	+11.2
Manufact prods	93.9	94.0	— 0.1	+13.0
Com other than farm products	92.6	92.6		+12.9
Com other than farm and foods	93.7	93.6	+ 0.1	+10.9

Defense Work Is Spreading More Rapidly

NEW YORK (AP)—The Middle West, South and West have been getting a bigger share of defense projects in the past few months, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

The research organization found that the trend toward decentralization was increasing, the middle Atlantic states in particular getting a smaller part of the new defense contracts.

The west south central region, which had less than $300,000,000 worth of defense orders at the end of March, had about $1,100,000,000 worth at the end of September, the board said.

Oklahoma Busy

Oklahoma's contracts jumped in that period from $20,000,000 to $300,000,000, while Texas started with $220,000,000 and climbed to $650,000,000.

The west north central area, which had under $500,000,000 in defense orders in March, boosted that total to $1,400,000,000 within six months. Kansas on Oct. 1 had $320,000,000 in defense backlogs, compared with under $50,000,000 worth in March; Minnesota awards increased to $150,000,000 from $15,000,000; Iowa to $162,000,000 from $65,000,000; and Nebraska to $187,000,000 from $20,000,000. Missouri, however, leads in that region with contracts calling for $550,000,000 worth of products.

The survey showed that while early in 1941 the east north central and west north central areas held more than half of all government financed plant contracts, a wider spreading of the work had reduced that share to about 37 per cent of the national total of $4,000,000,000.

Orders Increase

The west south central held 10.9 per cent of the plant orders against 4.3 per cent in March, and the mountain states got 4.7 per cent compared with 1.7 per cent six months earlier. The east north central area held 22 per cent of the total on Sept. 27, compared with 38.9 per cent on March 31, the west north central, middle Atlantic and south Atlantic showing smaller decreases.

The survey also noted a "sharp increase in government awards for industrial facilities and duplicate privately-owned plants."

Chiefly in the iron and steel and non ferrous metals industries, it showed, the government investment in such facilities jumped to 23 per cent of the total awards on Sept. 27 from 13 per cent last March 31.

Local Classified

ANTIQUES

HIGHEST prices paid for all kinds of antiques. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 764 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 3361.

ANTIQUES WANTED

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Rare opportunity; private, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, new and complete furnishings, linen, china, silverware, electrical appliances; hot-water heat, automatic hot water; adults, $15 per week. 3824 Pimlico Rd.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Surprise Lake Apartments, also house and duplex, in exclusive residential section; corner 48th and Prairie Ave.; suites and efficiencies.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C. 39 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. DeCamp.

WATERTOWN—Will share my unusually desirable apt. or rent room with kitchen privileges to business woman; good transportation to Boston. Box W-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 327 Huntington Ave., Apt. 17—Furnished 1-room alcove apt. suitable for 2; kitchenette, refrig.; available Dec. 24. Com. 9677.

DOGS FOR SALE

BOSTON Terriers extra nice, all ages and sexes. DODGE KENNELS, 6 Boston Rd. Marlboro, Mass., Route 20.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. K. CURTIS,
13 West Street, Boston. Hanover 3971

GARAGES

MONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St., Tel. 88
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

JEWELRY
Private party will sell up-to-date, fine jewelry for less than insured; diamond rings, solitaires, clusters; wrist watches; no dealers. Box S-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE (Prot.) for Boston suburb estate; housework, garden work, driving; experience, references required. Box S-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Hartford, Conn. holding auditions for regular Soloist and Organist. Write MUSIC COMM., 129 Lafayette St.

WANTED—Young teacher capable teaching music and elementary subjects in small school for mentally and physically handicapped; willing to be generally helpful; must be Christian Scientist. Address Box 8, Brookline, N. H.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DENTAL HYGIENIST—By Boston dentist; write stating age and experience. Box W-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORK for business couple and elderly lady; references. Tel. evenings Michigan 3-0383, Glens Falls, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—For rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Ho. 5-9494.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 41 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care is needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1911). State License 12 Mason Terrace, Long 1080

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Next to Christian Science church; ideal house for professional man to use for home and office; 11 rooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters. Has 15 x 40 ft. entrance; $13,000. 483 Walnut Street, Lasell 2043.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CHICAGO—December 20 to January 3, 6-room furnished apartment near L. C., buses, surface; 25-30 minutes to Loop; spend holidays in home atmosphere while owner is away; references. Box A-5, Suite 2900, 333 North Mich., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Income, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Comfortable Living . . .

Warm, spacious rooms, charming appointments, delicious meals . . . every service when you want it, are yours at this homelike Hotel.
Large or small apartments for permanent or transient occupancy. Hotel Garage.
A1Pinwall 6800
Gilmon M. Lougee, Mgr.

HOTEL Beaconsfield
1731 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Lower duplex apartment, choice bedrooms with or without baths; unexcelled location. Mrs. Blanch B. Morrison, 709 S. E. 4th St. Phone 484.

WABAN 30 MIN. FROM BOSTON
ABERDEEN Apts., new, heated; 3 bedrooms, large living room, kitchen, tile bath; parking space; rent $65; restricted. Lasell 3094 days, BIG. 3088 eves. and Sun.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
(Continued)

HOUSES FURNISHED

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS., 11 Devon Road—Quiet, conveniently located; 4 or 5 bedrooms; oil heat; garage; $75 a month; winter or longer. Call Big. 1705.

HOUSES TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.
Almost new 8-room colonial for sublet to April 1; automatic steam heat; good residential location; available immediately. 211 Grove Street, LASell 6640.

MIAMI, FLA.—Beautifully furnished 2-bedroom home, residential section; fireplace, hot water, electric kitchen; rental $800 until May 1st; adults. 78 N. W. 96th St.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 80 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 0865

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

NECKWEAR

TIES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS. HAND-MADE NECKWEAR $1.00 UP. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. FREE GIFT WRAPPING. ARCADE TIE SHOP, LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND near The Christian Science Mother Church, Boston, lady's watch and chain; owner may have it by calling Asp. 2495.

PAYING GUESTS

CARLYN MANOR
Delightful, Homelike Atmosphere
Room and Board—Private Baths
Permanent or Transient Guests
Cor. Hillcrest and Magnolia Ave., Orlando, Fla.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Gilmartin Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6800. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

WILL PAY CASH
for grand piano, any make; no dealers. Box W-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0766

PIANOS WANTED

BOSTON—Occupant of small apartment will store piano and give good care for use. Call evenings, Kenmore 4902.

PRINTING

QUALITY printings of all kinds, reasonable prices. TEMPLE PRESS, Est. 1913, 205 Church Street, Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 23.

REAL ESTATE

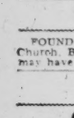
BROOKLINE—$8500
Substantial home in finest section of old Brookline, owner going away, will arrange desirable terms.
Call LONgwood 8150

R. M. BRADLEY & CO., INC.
818 Hammond St. Chestnut Hill, Mass.

ESTATE for sale in Groton, Mass., mile from center lovely New England town; 5 acres, corner lot; priceless trees, shrubs, fruit, gardens, sleeping porches, two baths, two lavatories, 3 fireplaces, chauffeur's quarters, 2-car garage, suitable gentleman's home, small school. Address Box 8, Brookline, N. H.

HINGHAM, MASS.
6-room house and garage, playground, road, good location; excellent condition; $6000 buys it. Call Hin. 0271.

LEXINGTON, MASS.
NEW HOMES—3 at TAFT, off Mass. Ave.; 2 at Watertown St. and Concord Turnpike, 2 and 3 bedrooms; unusual investment offers. Lexington Lumber Co., Lexington 0370.

RENTALS SALES

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
8 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913 PENCRAFT, INC.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

MIAMI, FLA.—Lovely large, sunny rooms; excellent meals; reasonable rates. Sunshine Villa, 430 S. W. 31st Avenue. Telephone 4-4092.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 224 Hemenway St.—Comfortable bed-sitting room; fireplace; view of Fenway; near subway and bus; business woman preferred; $6.00. Tel. Com. 4934 or Com. 4330, ext. 362.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance on Hemenway St.—Room for 1 or 2 persons; transients; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hancock, Ken. 1406.

BOSTON, 68 Westland Ave.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, front and back; kitchen privileges. Call Com. 7678.

MIAMI, FLA.—Light, airy, comfortable rooms; innerspring mattresses; close in. MRS. COCHRAN, 811 S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 3-6543.

N. Y. C., 27 West 11 St.—Quiet, full home privileges; telephone; near church; Christian Scientist preferred; $8. Mrs. DeCamp.

SHARON HILL, PA.—Large rm. 1 or 2 gentlemen; Protestant; Christian Scientist pref.; garage if desired. Mrs. Barker, 1447 Elmwood Avenue, Sharon Hill 425-W.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Guest house; attractively furnished; fine residential section; single and double rooms; circulating oil heat; breakfast optional. MRS. JOSEPHINE SHARRON, 455 10th Ave., N. E.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Clean, comfortable, nicely furnished, sunny rooms with porches; quiet neighborhood. MRS. MABLE FOSTER, 1310 13th Street North.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Comfortable, light, airy rooms; one block from Christian Science church.
430 4th St. No. Phone 60-254

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Delightful sunny rooms, finest beds, near women's club and golf course on beautiful Snell Isle. MRS. LAURA DOUGHERTY, 211 Estado Way.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED

Join the famous Murphy Company sales organization and make real money selling our complete line of advertising. Have openings in New England States.

Prefer experienced salesman or junior executive, 30-50. This is a permanent connection. Liberal weekly commissions, annual bonus and prizes.

You will be factory agent in your territory for our excellent line of copyrighted calendars, gift leather advertising pencils, paper and metal specialties. Line producing record sales this year.

Successful applicant will attend sales convention.

Don't pass up this opportunity. Write or wire today, giving three business references, age, and personal sales experience.
THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO.
RED OAK, IOWA
Pioneers in Good-Will Advertising

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ALERT, aggressive, capable American, age 34, years, seeks opportunity in administrative, executive or supervisory field in industrial business, where loyalty, conscientious application and ability will be appreciated; starting salary secondary to future opportunity; 14 years in last position. Box R-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted as colored chauffeur, experienced driver, trustworthy, good references. C. TURNER, Gen. Del., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CANADIAN woman, Protestant, capable taking charge of home or small hotel; go anywhere; drives car; excellent references. 857 Mountain Ave., Westfield, New Jersey. Tel. We. 2-0159.

CHEERFUL, refined Protestant lady desires to be companion to middle-aged lady; will go anywhere. MRS. ETHEL C. ANDERSON, 320 Bronson Building, Attleboro, Mass.

COMPANION - managing housekeeper; good driver; free to travel; congenial, refined Protestant widow, Christian Scientist; capable of assuming responsibility; own car. Box W-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

EXP. nursery governess for 1 child, infant's nurse, companion to lady in apt. or small home. Christian Scientist pref.; middle aged, unencumbered Christian Scientist. Write H. P., 416 8th Ave., N. E., St. Petersburg, Florida.

WANTED—Housekeeper's position by competent trustworthy Protestant woman where she can keep small dog, preferably in country. Box W-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
(Continued)

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FIRST CHURCH of Christ, Scientist, Jackson Heights, N. Y., audition, regular soloist; write Music Committee, 86-17, 35th Ave.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

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BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston. Hub. 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass. Col. 3206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

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ERMINE COAT FOR SALE
Full-length Russian ermine coat offered at ⅓ cost; guaranteed only worn on 1 or 2 occasions; best references regarding responsibility of owner. Write P. O. Box 241, Hudson, Mass.

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McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

White Dairy Co.
Since 1912
Dial 4-3359

621 SO. 27TH STREET

GRANT'S
FOR
GIFTS TO PLEASE
1910 SECOND AVE.

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
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"The Home of Everything for the Home"
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Mobile, Ala.

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FOR OVER 85 YEARS MOBILE'S BEST STORE
Gifts for everyone at just the prices you want to pay.

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP.
H. D. TODD
Distributors
GASOLINE PAN-AM MOTOR OILS
Foot of South Carolina
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All kinds of gifts of Handmade Linens and Infants' Wear
6 St. Emanuel St. Mobile, Ala.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
-SILVERSMITHS
-SINCE 1879

The little store with the big stock at the right prices.
CLAUDE MOORE
Jeweler
Hamilton, Elgin, Gruen, Bulova Watches
Sheaffer Pens
Watch Repair, Diamond Setting and Engraving
8 ST. JOSEPH ST. MOBILE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4609, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
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Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 COURT SQUARE

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit **Sears** New Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

Florida

BRADENTON

DOOLITTLE HARDWARE CO., Inc.
General Hardware
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Sporting Goods
528 Thirteenth Street

FLORIDA

BRADENTON
(Continued)

Myers Kodak & Art
Christmas Cards—Kodaks
Stationery—Hankies
Circulating Library

Flowers by Wire
Anywhere—any time
The Blossom Shop
514 12th Street

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery—Shoes—Hose
Dainty Lingerie

CORAL GABLES

ALMA *Sanchez* HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE

EMIL HOFFMAN
QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 1350

Lauderdale Abstract & Guaranty Title Co.
Abstracts—Title Insurance and General Insurance
227 So. Andrews Ave. J. D. Bryan, Mgr.

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Ft. Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse, a trial bundle appreciated.
200 N. Andrews Avenue Phone 267

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
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LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

INDIA WOOD
Books—Gifts
Antiques
233 West Adams Street

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32405 9 a. m.-8 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS BELTS BILLFOLDS SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171
MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades

The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2283

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

EVERGLADES TIRE & BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
KELLY Springfield TIRES
Prestolite Batteries
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532
Free parking while attending church services

HOWARD PAGE
with Leon J. Lichtenstetter, Inc.
Hudson Motor Cars
1700 N. E. Second Avenue
Phone 3-3126 Res. Phone 7-6865

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7698
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
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TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
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Formerly
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Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
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Only the best in foods
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Gifts That Are Different
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108 S. E. 1st Street Tel. 3-4921

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"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

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Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 6-2011
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVA MILLER, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Le Roy Hotel
DINING ROOM
Show Place of Miami Beach
The "Wondelin" Food and Service Are Unexcelled
32ND STREET AT COLLINS AVENUE

ORLANDO

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

STELLA B. PINARD
Formerly with
Paramount Studios, Hollywood, Calif.
Dressmaking—Tailoring
217½ S. Rosalind Ave. Phone 8653
ORLANDO, FLA.

For 55 Christmases It's Been
Sears
for Gifts of Quality—Usefulness and Economy!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Orlando, Fla.

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

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Safe, Pasteurized Dairy Products
148 WEST SOUTH STREET
Orlando Phone 9813
Winter Park Phone 287R
Dairy Products for Every Meal

SARASOTA

Send a box to the loved ones back home. They are delicious.

Midway Groves
ON OLD BRADENTON ROAD

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
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ADELPHIA APARTMENTS
449 7th Avenue No. St. Petersburg, Florida
Completely furnished apartments for 2 to 5 adults. Rates include utilities, steam heat, weekly maid service. Season $450 up, also by month.

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
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TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

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THE
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Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

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Sears
In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
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TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food Fresh Vegetables
Delicious Food — Harmonious Surroundings

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0438 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND *Electric* ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
435 Peachtree Street

COLUMBUS

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jimmie Perkins FLORIST
134 COTTON AVE., PHONE 6192

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Hillyer C. Warlick
Be proud of the PHOTOGRAPH you give
Phone 767 117 Cotton Avenue

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

GIFTS
Give Luggage and Leather Goods
Lasting, useful. Gold marking free.
MOYLE'S
Troy T. Rimes, Prop.
32 BROUGHTON WEST

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
18 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

STUBBS HARDWARE CO.
INCORPORATED
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE AND SPORTING GOODS
121-123 Congress Street, West
Johnson Sea-horse Outboard Motors

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET E. & W.
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Annette's Dairy
Milk for the kiddies
PASTEURIZED
2431 Habersham Street

FISCHER'S
Bakery and Delicatessen
Fruit Cakes
1014 Abercorn Street Savannah, Ga.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANED
Our Hand Work Department cares for your party needs.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

Dicks Laundry Company
Launderers and Cleaners
328-332 East Market St.

So. Carolina

CHARLESTON

Dial 9071 If No Answer Dial 2-3033
SOUTHEASTERN FLORISTS
Flowers For All Occasions
123 King Street Charleston, S. C.

Europe

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

BEST LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited
W&S LEINEN
Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

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Depôt de Naville et Cie. Genève.
Stationery, Books
Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G

ECKENSTEIN & CIE
Pianos, Flügel, Stimmungen, Reparaturen
Nadelberg 20.

Horlogerie—Bijouterie
Argenterie—Réparations
Tel. 4.23.80
H. LEU
GUTERSTRASSE 207b
Watchmaker—Jeweller

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.43

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 2 to 6 p. m., Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUICK LUNCHES
daheim
Jeder sein eigner Koch. Kie Daheim Pfiffli stellt der Gast zusammen.
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse Bern.

WHAT IS **Bernina**
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21 Hirschengraben 2

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYOART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

PELZWAREN
J. Trieb
KÜRSCHNER, BERN
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
TEL. 33401 POSTCHECK III 607
(FURS)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

GERBER-SCHÖNTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfärberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 27
Freiestrasse 58
Rytligässchen 3
Tel. 2.15.97

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
49 Kramgasse 49
vis-à-vis Cinema Capitol
Advice given on Cooking, Recipes, etc.

Buchler
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

Flowershop
MINNA LERGIER
Rytligässchen 3 Tel. 23.405

Gold- und Silberstickerei für Militär und Zivil
TRUDY KRESSMANN
Artistic Embroideries
Philosophenweg 5 Tel. 2.99.57

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

E. HELLER-SICKERT

Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

Schuhhaus Schneider
Bernois Elite B.-G.
BERN Marktgasse 4 Tel. 23.273
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität: Prothos

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen
Biscomes de Berne

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies'
and Gentlemen's
Apparel
47, Bahnhofstrasse

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

STOFFE und KONFEKTION
Drapery Store
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Schmid-Schuhen
sparen Punkte
SCHMID A.G.
28 Nidaugasse (Shoes)

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43.09 (Milliner)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération

All banking transactions under best conditions

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 28 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

EPICERIE
Fruits and Legumes
LOUIS PETIT
7, Avenue Weber—Tel. 5.28.36
(On porte à domicile)
Grocer and Greengrocer

High Class Confectionery
MAISON BUJARD
F. Rieker Succ., Grand 'Rue 37
Fine Chocolates and Candies
Afternoon Tea

Charcuterie Du Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
28, Rue de Carouge Tel. 4.20.46
(PORK BUTCHER)

SCHEURER S.A.
Best Quality Shoes
Ready-made and to order
Speciality of "BALLY LUXE"
Exclusive Models
42, Rue du Rhone

Vitrerie—Stores—Miroiterie
MAISON W. EMERY
Carrefour de Villereuse, 1—Tel. 4.16.11
GRAVURES—ENCADREMENTS—DORURE
Framing

INTERLAKEN—Matten

A. SIMMEN & SÖHNE
Buchdruckerei
Tel. 4.73
(PRINTERS)

LAUSANNE

LAUSANNE
8 rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties
Specialities
Maison Rosset
Caillettaz S.A.

For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
8 Rue Pepinet 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

LUCERNE

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
Chocolates
Biscuits
Fancy Groceries
Canned Goods

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO

GUSBERTI & CO.
Palazzo Basilese
Porcelain, Crystal, Silver
Household Articles
Langenthal Porcelain

NEUCHATEL

1940—1941
La maison plus que centenaire
ZIMMERMANN S.A.
Epicerie Fine
Groceries

La bonne adresse pour vos chemises de qualité chez
SAVOIE—PETITPIERRE, S. A.
RUE DU SEYON
Très grand assortiment et des prix avantageux

GUYE-ROSSELETS FILS
RUE DE LA TREILLE
Maroquinerie—Parapluies
Articles de Voyages—Reparations
Leather Goods—Umbrellas—Repairs

Mme. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon 2 Tel. 5.28.14
Books—Stationery

ST. GALL

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Metzler
Volksmagazin St. Gallen

THUN

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC. RADIO. PHONO

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue
Bahnhofplatz 9 Zurich 1

H. RÜEGG-PERRY & Co
The House for Carpets
Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

RATHAUS DROGERIE
Dr. Kunzmann
Marktgasse 4 Zürich 1 Tel. 2.29.87
The house which deserves your confidence
Try it, please!

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY LTD CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
76 St. George's Street, Cape Town

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Telephone 2-5164

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Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
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DURBAN

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

MOTHERS!
for YOUNG and OLD
MODEL DAIRY
PURE MILK
Is safest and best.
Phone 22317 DURBAN

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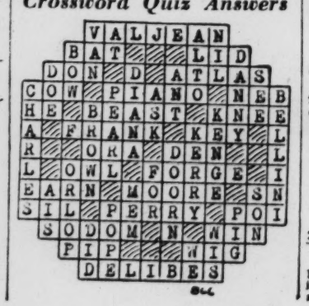

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

John Orr & Co
West St. DURBAN
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

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Flowers and Floral Work
Plants and Seeds
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
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LOUDON BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
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FURNITURE
of every description to
BUY OR SELL at
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Sworn Appraisers and Estate Agents
243 Pine St. (opposite Old Market)
Phone 24410

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Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket, Sports Clothing and Footwear, Men's Outfitting
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Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: *"Only the Best for Baby"*
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HAND-MADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes
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West St. Phone 26066

Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
337 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

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TIDDY BROS.
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DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

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Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
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96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Figaro
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Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and G. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

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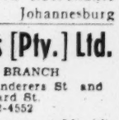
Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

V. M. F. Dairies [Pty.] Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building
Eloff St.



SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodeling Co.
8, Pollock Mansions
Phone 22-6248 Eloff St.
Telephone 22-6451

London & paris Fashions
Ladies' Outfitters
Heath's Buildings, Opposite Barclay's Bank Von Brandis Street, Johannesburg
All sizes stocked.

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(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint etc.
Consult us re grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2126

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less Air-conditioned Throughout
Gay Modern Café

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P.O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

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Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
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Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
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Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
for VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks.
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STREETS
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CHOICEST WEARING APPAREL for ALL THE FAMILY

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IRELAND & CO. LTD. MARITZBURG

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Let us recommend a "Buren"
—an excellent watch at a moderate price
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167, Church St. Phone 3363

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
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Stationery, Books and Printing
227, Church St. Phone 3189

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192 Commercial Road Phone 2439
2 North Street Phone 3242
also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St., Phone 2498; Premier Butchery, 145 Church St., Phone 2575

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

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R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's Ladies' and Children's Footwear

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience, under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover. Terms per day, week or month on application

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

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W. J. SPOONER & CO.
Hardware Merchants
Tools
Paints
Glassware
Crockery
37 George Street, PARRAMATTA
Phone U. W. 9234

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
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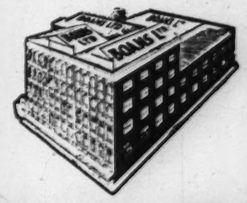

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What was the latest country to receive lend-lease aid from the United States?

2. Are U. S. pilots already patrolling the strategic Burma road?

3. How did Japan explain its military movements in French Indo-China?

4. Where did the encounter between the 9,400-ton German surface raider Steiermark and the 6,830-ton Australian cruiser take place?

5. What action may be taken against Japan in the event that she continues a course of aggression?

6. What State has prohibited the public display of alcoholic beverages?

7. The United States aviation industry has produced approximately (5,000, 20,000, 100,000) military airplanes this year. Which amount is correct?

8. What country has just started plans for the maximum mobilization of its men and women?

9. What is the purpose of the Smith bill which was recently passed in the House by a vote of 252 to 136?

10. A compromise agreement has averted a nationwide railroad strike. What benefits will be received by the railroad workers?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Current Events Test

Answers

1. Turkey is the latest country to receive lend-lease aid.

2. Yes; U. S. pilots, many of whom have been allowed to resign without loss of seniority from the Army or Navy, already are flying patrols over the 700-mile supply route to protect it from Japanese bombing raids.

3. Japan has explained to the United States that its troop reinforcements in Indo-China were strictly for defensive purposes and were placed there because of threatening Chinese action along the northern border.

4. The Sydney was on patrol duty some 300 miles west of Carnarvon, West Australia, when she encountered the German sea raider. Both ships were sunk in the action that followed.

5. It is reported that the U. S., Great Britain, the Netherlands East Indies will lay down a naval and air blockade, cutting Japan off from all outside communication and commerce in the event of further acts of aggression by Japan.

6. By new ruling, effective January 1, Alabama has prohibited the public display of alcoholic beverages. The new regulation means that liquor, wine, and beer "must be kept stored in such a manner that they are not visible to the public either from the street or as a patron of the licensed premises."

7. Twenty thousand is the correct figure.

8. Great Britain.

9. The Smith bill is a measure to curb defense strikes by restricting walkouts and requires a 60-day interim before making strikes effective.

10. Some 900,000 nonoperating railroad men will receive pay increases of 80 cents a day and 350,000 operating workers will receive raises of 76 cents a day under a compromise agreement with the railroads announced by President Roosevelt.

Cotton Hose

Now gaining importance, cotton hose have in the past made up as much as 91 per cent of the United States' hosiery (1909), and as little ale as 30 per cent (1929).

Squeezing Food For Britain

Sending food to Britain is quite largely a matter of squeezing big things into small packages, the U. S. Department of Agriculture explains. With farmers urged to step up production, some emergency technique had to be found to conserve shipping space. Food concentration was one answer.

Concentration is saving space. Between March and September, the Surplus Marketing Administration bought about 200,000,000 pounds of skim milk—in dried form. Squeezed between rollers and sprayed through tiny holes in processing plant machinery, the milk—after drying—can be packed into a comparatively small space.

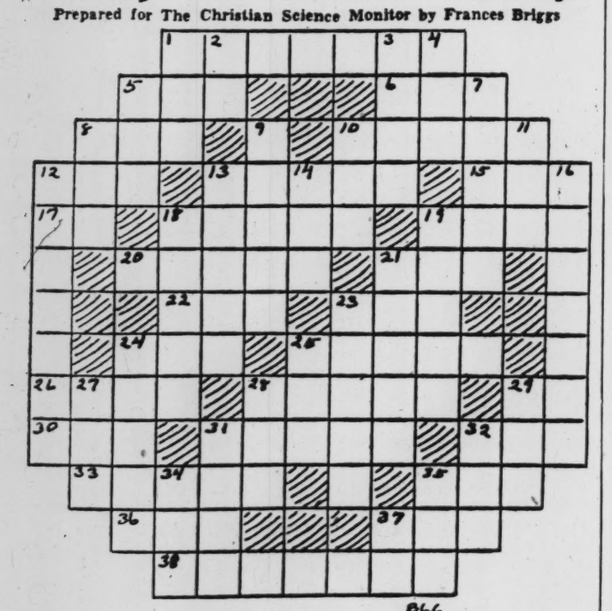
Eggs are needed on British tables. Between March and September, SMA bought about 150,000,000 dozen eggs. A lot of these eggs went abroad, not as they came from the hens, but dumped by the dozen into shining metal cans, sealed and frozen, taking only a fraction of the space needed for shell eggs. Drying eggs into powder form saves even more space.

Take orange juice. Since March, SMA has bought a million gallons. Concentrated to about seven times its normal strength by removal of water, the juice became a thick, sirupy liquid and made only about 180,000 gallons. Much of this went to Britain. Consumers added water—and had orange juice again.

This process of replacing water applies to dried eggs and milk, also. Food experts call it "reconstituting." Eggs and milk return to usable forms. But British bakers use part of these foods in dried form—in cakes and bread. Frozen eggs need merely to be thawed.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



866

Across

1—Who is hero of "Les Miserables"?
5—What is used by a cricketer?
6—Movable cover is what?
8—What is a Spanish gentleman called?
10—What Titan was compelled to support the vault of heaven?
12—What creature is mentioned in "Jack and the Beanstalk"?
13—Chopin composed music for what instrument?
15—Beak of a bird is what?
17—Pronoun.
18—"Beauty and the ——."
19—In what part of body is the patella?
20—What was first name of author of "The Pit"?
21—What is that which serves to explain a cipher?
22—What is a plural of "on"?
24—Lair of a wild beast is what?
24—What bird hunts in the twilight?
25—What is a blacksmith's workshop?
26—To merit.
28—Who is an American operatic soprano?
29—Symbol for tin is what?
30—What is yellow ochre?
31—Hazard was middle name of what American commodore?
32—What food is eaten by native Hawaiians?
33—What city is commonly mentioned in connection with Gomorrah?
35—To gain.
36—Seed of an apple is what?
37—What is a peruke?
38—Who composed opera "Lakme"?

Down

1—What do you call the front of an army on the march?
2—Near.
3—What is Martha's singing voice in "Faust"?
4—Nothing.
5—Knot of ribbon is what?
7—What is first name of Deever in Kipling's poem?
8—What is a female rabbit?
9—Who was a goddess of hunting?
10—What insect is very industrious?
11—Observe.
12—What was first name of Gounod, French composer?
13—What is formed within shell of some mollusks?
14—Beseech.
16—Who composed opera "I Puritani"?
18—What is color of Alice's hair in "Ben Bolt"?
19—Who is Carboy's law partner in "Bleak House"?
21—What breed of cattle is named for an Irish county?
23—What place in Netherlands was home of Germany's former emperor?
24—What is lowest deck of a vessel?
25—Because.
27—What are three-toed sloths?
28—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
29—Male child.
31—Who said: "A little learning is a dangerous thing"?
32—What little creature went to market?
34—Acted.
36—Where is Oshkosh (abbr.)?
37—You and I.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

THE best way to secure future happiness is to be as happy as is rightfully possible today.—CHARLES W. ELIOT

Just for Fun—

By Gene Carr

"But my father always gets paid when he works overtime!"

Brevities

Punch ©: It is rumored in Rome that Hitler will shortly confer on the Duce a high Italian decoration.

Detroit News: A million new phones have been added to the country's total in the year past. If the number isn't a million exactly, excuse it please.

Rays of Sunshine: Things are never as bad as they might be. For instance, how would you like to be a parent of one of those Quiz Kids, and have him asking questions?

Ryan in Boston Herald: Mrs Youngwife is a bit disturbed by increasing household expenses and is beginning to fear that a minute-steak may yet mean the time consumed in eating it.

A Verse for Today . . .

Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?—Isa. 58:6.

Translucent Fabrics

As a temporary device, some bomb-shattered windows in England are replaced with translucent, weatherproof fabrics.

Camera Comment

Snow Photography

There's no need to tell you that winter is as fine a picture-making season as mid-summer. You know that already. But maybe, if you're not satisfied with the results you've been getting these last few years, perhaps this article can give you some pointers now that the snow season is just around the corner.

Good photography is largely a matter of looking ahead—plus correct timing when the picture opportunity occurs. So if at this time you'll take a few minutes to think ahead, you'll be prepared to make the most of those soft, white flakes which fall so silently from leaden skies.

The first resolution you must make—and the keystone of pictorial success in wintertime—is that regardless of the weather you're going out to get your picture. That's the only way you can guarantee yourself against being left empty handed. And there's no better formula for achieving unusual snapshots.

Keep the Lens Clean

Next, how's that camera of yours? Does the lens sparkle as brightly as the baby's eye? Is it dust free inside? It has to be all of that, if you're going to produce brilliant pictures. Many amateurs take such things for granted—and then regret them later. As a safety precaution, make it a practice to carry lens tissue or a clean handkerchief which hasn't been starched, so that if moisture collects on the lens when you get outside, you can instantly clean it again.

Here's another tip. Don't burden yourself with unnecessary equipment. In addition to your camera and an extra roll of film, three accessories are necessary—a lens shade to give more brilliant negatives, a small tripod as an aid to better close-ups, and a medium yellow filter (K2) to increase contrast. Some photographers also carry an A filter (light red) to achieve very dark skies against extra white snows.

Don't Forget Your Filter

As far as taking snow pictures is concerned, use your filter in making photographs whenever the sun is shining or the weather can be termed light although overcast. Don't use your filter if it is very dark or gray, or if you are taking pictures at night. And, as for film, use whatever type you are accustomed to—"chrome" films are good—but develop it, regardless of negative size, in a fine-grain developer to show the sharpest possible detail.

One thing many people overlook when they consider winter subject matter is that light areas, particularly snowy expanses, are typical of winter and should dominate the photograph. If you would capture a feeling of authentic wintry crispness, don't allow dark objects, such as tree trunks or buildings, to comprise too much of the scene. Shoot while the snow is fresh and let snow-covered objects be the center of interest.

It's comparatively easy to take good snow pictures on gray days—when all one needs do is compose for the large masses in the scene—but snow pictures on sunny days are complicated by the one element which makes them pack a punch—the position of the sun.

Watch the Sun

In that regard there are two points to remember and two to avoid. First, for the most pleasing results, confine your picture making to early morning or late afternoon hours when the sun is low in the sky and casting long shadows. Second, concentrate on side or back-lighted subjects so you'll capture sparkle and snow texture. As for don'ts, don't stand with the sun behind the camera, and don't try picture-making when the sun is high in the sky, as at noon. You can, of course, make pictures by breaking both those rules, but the results won't be as good.

Whatever you see that is new, interesting, unusual, humorous or beautiful will make a good snow picture. Street scenes, ice-covered trees, odd snow formations, snowmen, youngsters playing in the snow, winter sports, landscapes, people working—all are possibilities. Let your pictures, unless they are landscapes or inanimate close-ups, express action and they'll be more interesting.

The most effective snow scenes are taken, as was this beautiful landscape, when the sun is low. Do your snow picture-making early in the morning or late in the afternoon.

In Lighter Vein

Correct

Teacher: "Name the five zones."
Pupil: "Temperate, intemperate, war, postal and o."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Have You Noticed?

"You can tell a road-hog even in the theater—he always takes the arms of both seats."—Contact.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not One, but Three

Wellsville, Kan.

A farmer and his wife, the owners of a delightful country home, decided to adopt not one, but two children.

"We planned to adopt two children because we thought the farm might be a lonesome place for one child," they said.

When they went to an institution to select them, however, they found a family of three orphans, a brother of ten, a sister of six and a smaller girl of three years. The officials of the institution had hoped to place the two little girls in the same family but had not expected to be able to send their brother with them. To the delight of all concerned, the prospective foster parents asked for all three.

"We couldn't bear to take his sisters away from the boy," they said, "so we just asked for all three. The farm is big enough for all of them."

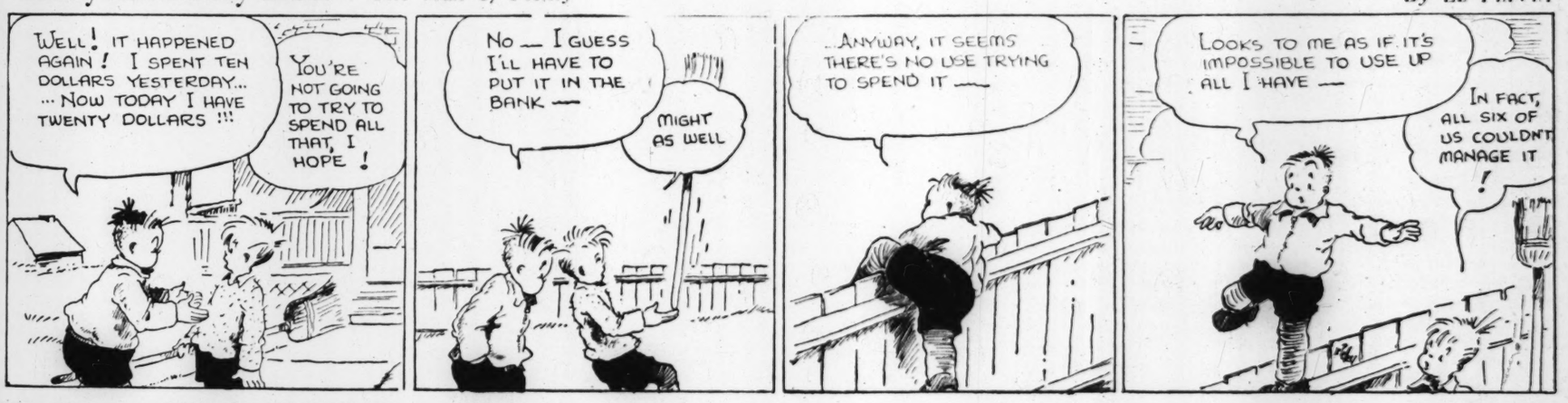
Time proved that they were right in their decision. Not only did the boy prove to be a help in caring for the smaller children, but his gratitude toward the farmer and his wife was something pleasing to see, and the relationship between them is that of devoted parents and oldest child, while the two little girls thrive in the love and affection of father, mother and brother.

Our Day

Today is your day and mine, the only day that we have, the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand, but we are here to play it, and now is our time. This we know: it is a part of action, not of whining. It is a part of love, not of cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of human helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other course of life leads toward decay and waste.—David Starr Jordan.

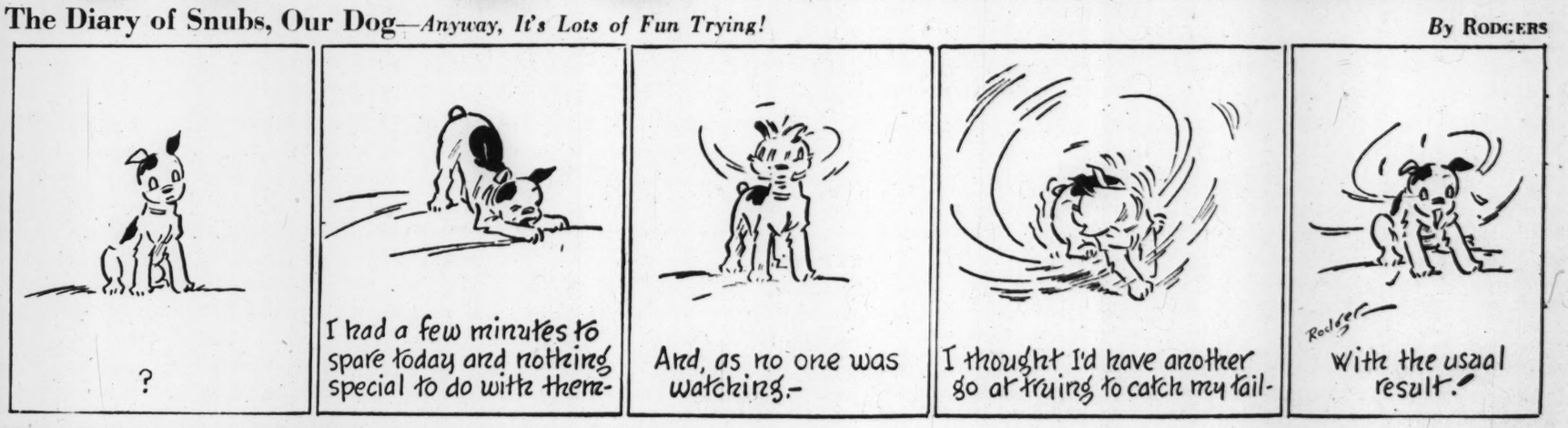
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Man of Plenty*

By LE PELLEY


WELL! IT HAPPENED AGAIN! I SPENT TEN DOLLARS YESTERDAY... ... NOW TODAY I HAVE TWENTY DOLLARS !!!
YOU'RE NOT GOING TO TRY TO SPEND ALL THAT, I HOPE!
NO — I GUESS I'LL HAVE TO PUT IT IN THE BANK —
MIGHT AS WELL
...ANYWAY, IT SEEMS THERE'S NO USE TRYING TO SPEND IT —
LOOKS TO ME AS IF IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO USE UP ALL I HAVE —
IN FACT, ALL SIX OF US COULDN'T MANAGE IT!

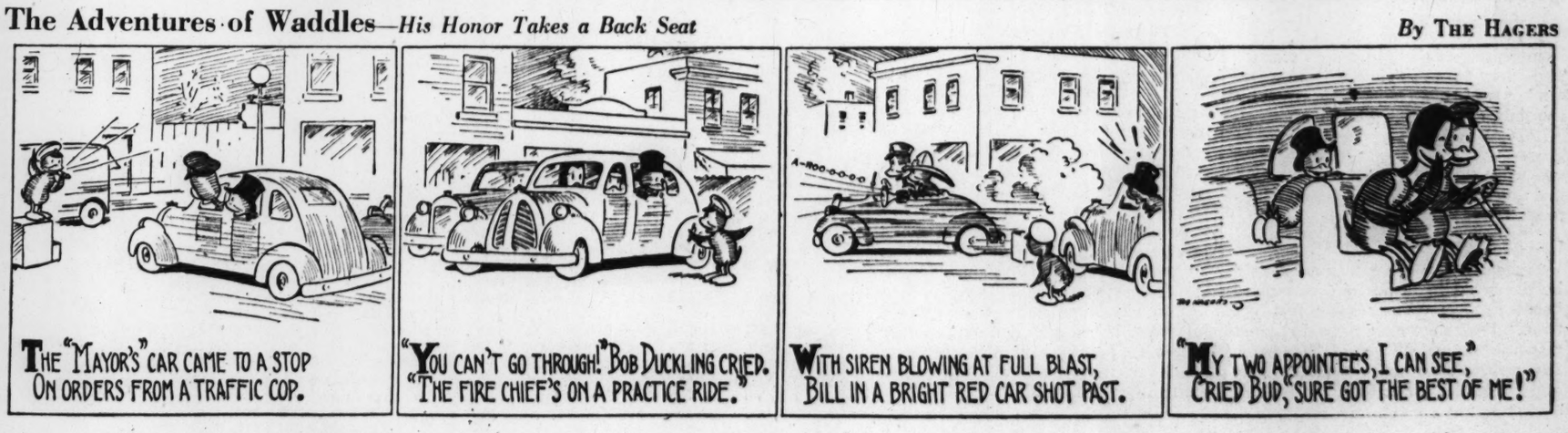
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway, It's Lots of Fun Trying!*

By RODGERS


?
I had a few minutes to spare today and nothing special to do with them-
And, as no one was watching.-
I thought I'd have another go at trying to catch my tail-
With the usual result!

The Adventures of Waddles—*His Honor Takes a Back Seat*

By THE HAGERS


THE "MAYOR'S" CAR CAME TO A STOP ON ORDERS FROM A TRAFFIC COP.
"YOU CAN'T GO THROUGH!" BOB DUCKLING CRIED. "THE FIRE CHIEF'S ON A PRACTICE RIDE."
WITH SIREN BLOWING AT FULL BLAST, BILL IN A BRIGHT RED CAR SHOT PAST.
"MY TWO APPOINTEES, I CAN SEE," CRIED BUD, "SURE GOT THE BEST OF ME!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Still Gambling With Inflation

America, if actions in the Congress of the United States are representative of the people, is still playing with inflation like a bunch of high school sophomores around a pinball machine.

Political parties, economic groups, and self-interested individuals are gambling with the Nation's vital need for price control.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives a week ago is no more than a shadow of the authority that is imperative if America is to escape serious damage from wartime inflation.

And make no mistake—that damage will not be limited to a few. It will hit everybody.

Inflation is a game in which nobody wins. It is like the slot machine. It is simply mathematically "loaded" so that anybody who plays it long is bound to lose. And the groups who start the game have not the say as to how long they will have to play it.

Some farm interests seem to think they can win by keeping the lid off agricultural prices. Some labor leaders seem to think they can keep wages ahead in a race with living costs. Some businessmen seem to think they are shrewd enough to pick up somebody else's losses.

Or maybe this interpretation does injustice to the broad classes represented. Possibly the businessman is simply afraid that he will be made the only object of control; the wage earner has misgivings that if wages fall behind they will never catch up; the farmer thinks he may be deprived of an opportunity to make up for years of low prices.

The second, more charitable, set of explanations paint still a picture of mistrust. And the various elements of a Nation must have confidence in each other, at least in their Government, to keep a balance, if they are to make an effective, unified emergency effort.

Each must be willing to give some power into the common fund in order that the will for justice may be exerted to a purpose.

A gambling economy—in which everyone is speculating to try to keep ahead of inflation—is neither a wholesome society nor a sound foundation for national defense.

Congress should delay no longer. It has already frittered away precious time. Price rises have begun which make food harder for some workers to get and make military equipment more costly to pay for.

Price control should cover every field of national activity. The bill which has gone to the Senate should be equipped with teeth as it applies to industrial prices. It should be made to limit agricultural prices before they surpass half again what even farm organizations have called parity. It should be accompanied by action in the labor realm, if it does not embody such action, to set a ceiling for wage demands in accordance with living costs.

Congress and the American people should stop gambling with inflation.

Spring Before Winter

"O, wind, if winter comes, can spring be far behind?" So Shelley sang, in optimistic mood. But what, oh wind, if winter doesn't come? The question is now pertinent in New England and other States in northeastern U. S. A. Winter has hardly come when pansies are being picked by beautiful housewives along paths that dutiful husbands are usually shoveling clear of snow.

The "hounds of spring" may have been "on winter's traces" in 1865 when Swinburne published "Atalanta in Calydon" but they have got 'way out in front of their quarry in 1941. Has anyone near Boston or Concord, New Hampshire, yet espied the first crocus? The query is not so ridiculous in a December made even gayer than usual by the gold of forsythia blossoms.

Robert Browning wished he were in England "now that April's there." But who ever thought a spring poet might find inspiration in New England latitudes when December's there?

Thomas Hart Benton says art should be displayed in homes and elsewhere because "in museums your feet get tired." Will museums have to adopt General Motors' World of Tomorrow scheme and give the customers a ride and a recorded guide talk?

Blitzkrieg on Christianity?

"A thousand bonds tie us to the Christian belief."

This statement is an accurate reflection of Germany's relationship with Christianity. Jesus' teachings, and humanity's struggles to keep those teachings free from the stultifying influences of dogma, are in the warp and woof of German history—a proud history, with enlightenment and inspiration for all mankind to share.

"But," the statement continues, "one blow will make us free."

Such is the expressed hope of the Nazis in Germany. "God and Nation," a book now being widely circulated in that country—at a time when paper shortages result in curtailment of other publishing enterprises—should help to show Christians everywhere what a Nazi victory would mean to them. It should also show what a victory over Naziism would mean not only to Christian peoples outside Germany, but to the millions of stalwart Christians who, though Germans of "purest Aryan blood," are spiritual prisoners in a great concentration camp that once was their Fatherland.

In the event of a triumph for this race-worshiping elite that calls itself "we Germans," Christianity might remain the religion of "lesser peoples." As such it could be constantly attacked by the pseudo-philosophical whims of a few men who through pagan ruthlessness and violence terrorized first their own countrymen and then others.

"We Germans have been called by fate to be the first to break with Christianity; it is to be an honor." So boasts the evidently officially favored book. Its authors and sponsors may call themselves "we Germans," but the Christian world, having known fellowship with Christian Germans through centuries, will not confuse Nazi voice with that of the true Germany.

Profiteering on Defense

The two congressional committees which have begun to inquire into allegedly exorbitant fees collected by "defense brokers" for obtaining orders under the United States' armament program are taking up a wholesome line of investigation.

American taxpayers are willing to pay reasonable prices for weapons to arm their soldiers, but they do not relish paying commissions of 22 per cent or profits of 50 per cent, such as have been disclosed in one instance by the Truman Committee of the Senate, merely for the service of placing orders with machine shops.

American labor will be much more ready to forgo demands for large wage increases if the House Military Affairs Committee in its part of the investigation is able to bring about assurances that commissions running into millions of dollars will not be paid to persons who claim through political friendships to be able to influence the awarding of large defense contracts.

There are other angles for possible later inquiry, such as the allegedly ambiguous position of some dollar-a-year men and the profits of major contracting companies handling defense work. But for the present it is enough to lay open abuses which have crept into the awarding of defense contracts.

It should not be assumed that every manufacturers' agent is suspect or that excessive fees have been paid in any large proportion of cases. The evidence before the committees is too fragmentary as yet to warrant sweeping conclusions. There are many men doing a legitimate sales and liaison job in transacting business for commercial firms with the Government purchasing agencies.

But the potential service of the investigating committees lies in exposing cases of exploitation of the Nation's emergency need. This may not lead necessarily to new legislation. Such remedies if they can be found should be enacted, though the Federal statute books already are heavy. The quickest and most efficient correctives can be applied through good administration.

The congressional investigations can bring about several possible improvements. They may lead to wider use of competitive bidding instead of negotiated contracts. They may spur procurement officials to make doubly sure the prices they pay are not padded. They may obtain assurance for the small businessman that he can get business by going directly to Government agencies or big contractors and without having to pay large sums for supposed influence. If the investigations succeed in this last point and in making defense funds buy more weapons, they will be eminently worth while.

Our Readers Say—

Promoting Hospitality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A Mothers of Men-in-Service Club has been organized in Dearborn, Mich. The Ford Naval Training Station is located here and we are endeavoring to make these young men remember our city as one of loving hospitality. Problems of transportation, price of movies, entertainment in private homes, and various problems are being solved for these men who have left home to serve each of us in this time of preparedness.

We invite all mothers who have sons in our Army, Navy, or Marines, and who live in cities where there is a camp or training station, to write us. We will be happy to help you organize a club in any city.

MOTHERS OF MEN-IN-SERVICE CLUB
339 Tannahill, Dearborn, Mich.

Welcomes Chicago Sun

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial about Chicago's new newspaper, the Sun, was good and timely. All Chicago is wishing success to its publisher.

During the last two years, Chicago has had no American newspaper in the morning (except the Chicago Tribune, very bitterly anti-British). At this time we people of Chicago would like to have a morning newspaper which supports the Administration's foreign policy, regardless of party line. Welcome, Chicago Sun! J. S. HARAJIAN

Chicago

Mayflower Compact Recalled

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the District of Columbia recently due celebration was made of the 321st anniversary of the signing of the Mayflower Compact, the first document put forth in the New World containing all the essentials of free, representative government. The signing of the Compact—it will be recalled—was in the cabin of the Mayflower, in the waters of Cape Cod Bay, on Nov. 21, 1620 (O. S. Nov. 11), shortly before the Pilgrims landed.

The Compact was read in the public schools of the District, I was privileged to give a radio address on "The Pilgrim Contribution," over a Washington station, and the ceremonies were climaxed by a Mayflower Compact Day Dinner (an annual event) under the auspices of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, where the Compact was read, and a noteworthy address delivered by the Netherlands Minister, Dr. Alexander Loudon.

Apropos of the celebration, and suggested by it, the undersigned has prepared, and submits for the consideration of Mayflower Descendants:

THE PILGRIM PLEDGE

In the name of God, Amen.

I pledge myself to help hold aloft the lamps of civil and religious liberty lighted by the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock; to recall and cherish the sacrifices and struggles made by them for the common good; to study their lives, deeds, faith, courage, and character, and to draw inspiration therefrom; to emulate their spirit; to be loyal to the flag and institutions of the country whose founding was so greatly aided by their work and wisdom; to do everything within my power to deserve and preserve the heritage; and in all things, and in all ways, to profit by the Pilgrim example.

MAURICE H. THATCHER, Governor,
Society of Mayflower Descendants
in the District of Columbia
Washington

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Trouble on the Explaining Front

Reconstruction and the Co-operative Movement

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The defeat of Hitlerism, imperative as it is under the circumstances, will fail of its ultimate purpose unless it is followed by social reconstruction on a basis that will remove the occasion for future outbreaks. The chief occasion for civil strife and international warfare today is the discontent of individuals and nations that suffer from lack of economic opportunity in a world of potential abundance for all. Nor can this state of affairs be rectified by political measures and international agreements which deal primarily with effects without removing the cause of the evil. There are abundant indications that the order of the past, characterized by ruthless competition for industrial and trade advantages, and clashing national ambitions, is breaking down in this highly technical age. What is going to take its place?

The far-reaching implications of the current social revolution are only beginning to be recognized. We are confronted today with two alternatives to the existing order, representing opposite social trends: (1) *Statism*, which aims to solve the collective problem by *political* action under the aegis of socialism, the New Deal, State Capitalism, the Nazi "New Order," Socialism, or some other form of governmental control. (2) *Co-operative Democracy*, which approaches the collective problem from an *economic* standpoint, through the voluntary collaboration of individuals and groups which realize that both their own interests and those of the public at large are best promoted by a policy of pulling together instead of apart; a policy which tends to reduce industrial friction, save waste, check predatory and anti-social business practices, and remove interference with the normal course of supply and demand.

The growing trend in this direction finds a fitting vehicle of expression in the Rochdale co-operative movement, which is giving a practical demonstration of genuine democracy at work. It does not aim to overthrow existing institutions. It builds from the bottom up within the framework of constitutional democracy, financing itself from its own returns as it goes along, and laying a substantial foundation for good citizenship and improved social relations.

On what other basis than that of co-operative enterprise can a just and durable world order be developed? Starting with consumers' co-operatives, owned and operated by the members, the movement has a solid groundwork on which to extend its scope gradually until it embraces all kinds of productive and distributive means of service. Furthermore, the co-operative idea applied in the field of international relations, as well as within the different nations of the world, would leaven "the whole lump" and thus prove the most effectual deterrent to war.

Can America fulfill its obligation to itself and the world by merely serving as the "arsenal of democracy," or even by participating in the military encounter? Have not its 130,000,000 people, over and above these considerations, a peaceful mission to perform by leading in the development of a truly democratic and Christian order? The country has the natural resources, productive capacity and human requirements for the job.

Wollaston, Mass. FRANK H. SPRAGUE

Christmas Giving

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing on behalf of the children of the oppressed nations we still have the privilege of helping. My heart aches when I think of the money being spent in this country on unnecessary and unwise Christmas giving.

Might I suggest that instead of exchanging gifts we send the money to one of the several agencies which are sending relief to Great Britain, China, and Russia.

If we face facts, we shall realize that whatever we have of peace and security and hope in this country this Christmas, we owe entirely to the heroic stand taken by the people in these countries in the face of enormous odds. ETHEL SPENCER

Alameda, Calif.

North . . South . . East . . West

Paging Mr. Willard

By Frank L. Perrin

In this column, a few months ago, under the caption, "An Invitation to Ride," appreciation was expressed for the response so generally given by the trunk railway lines to the desire of the people for cheaper and more comfortable transportation. On the railways of the Central West and on the transcontinental lines west of Chicago, especial provisions have been made to care for passengers who, because of the former difference in cost, would elect to patronize busses or travel by private conveyance. The campaign has been successful. Thousands of tourists occupy comfortable coaches, traveling without change or layover, between the Great Lakes and San Francisco and Los Angeles. A revolution has been wrought, at least in part, in American passenger transportation.

From Chicago eastward, or from Boston and New York westward, the observing traveler, though loyal to his habitat, discovers that the effort of railway managers to duplicate the western service has not been perfected. There is lacking, somewhere in the operating laboratory, the courage and resourcefulness of such a master as Daniel E. Willard, who restored the B. & O. railway from a rust-streak to a super-service line. Mr. Willard, it may be remembered, matriculated as a locomotive fireman in the mountain country of Vermont. Before the time came for his promotion to the rank of engineer, he decided to seek his fortune elsewhere. For many grand years he supervised and directed the destinies of the Baltimore & Ohio. Someone in New York, years and years ago, had said that if he wanted to go to Chicago "the worst way," he would go by the B. & O. The joke became threadbare.

* * *

Of course, Mr. Willard, or whoever undertook the job of improving the service on the eastern trunk lines and their connections and at their transfer terminals, would discover, first of all, that the absence of competition or competitive interest stifles interest and discourages initiative. When the public is compelled to patronize a line which monopolizes all the facilities, the people can accept what is offered, or walk, or ride the busses, or go by automobile.

But the traveler who has convinced himself that he has ridden comfortably in a modern coach from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, or Chicago to Albany, N. Y., absolutely refuses to be reconciled to the service afforded by an uncomfortable, plush-seated, ill-ventilated day coach during the five-hour transfer from Albany to Boston. The experience is disillusioning to say the least.

The people, strictly speaking, do not own the railroads, despite the fact that many of them are investors and stockholders. And the people of a section, such as New England, would be happy if they could boast of, rather than apologize for, the service which their guests must accept when they come on a visit. The people realize, likewise, that the transportation facilities provided by the rail carriers are absolutely necessary to the economy and to the adequate defense of their country. All they ask is that they be allowed to enjoy and benefit by the reasonable improvements in service which are available to their neighbors elsewhere.

* * *

Mr. Willard, or his nominee, if one such is ready and willing to serve, might be able to render a needed service in synchronizing and modernizing the round-trip tourist ticket system which is now quite generally popular at all seasons of the year. The gratuitous assurance offered at the ticket office that the return coupons will be cheerfully accepted by systems other than the one acting as agent and seller, is too often disappointing and expensive to the traveler. These technical errors or confusing omissions are not intentional, although it is admitted that at the initial office, or office of origin, the seller's agent is always anxious not to miss a possible sale. There is, quite naturally, the temptation to let the traveler look out for himself and do the best possible under the circumstances.

Now Mr. Willard, or one whom he might nominate to act for him, would, given the necessary authority, do whatever is necessary or possible to overcome whatever defects or shortcomings remain in what might be made to become a perfectly synchronized, reasonably modernized and universally acceptable public service.

The American people, it can be said without the possibility of contradiction, were patient and long-suffering during the lean years when the railroads were unable or unwilling to offer a service in competition against the busses, the trailers, and the private automobiles. They are not unreasonable, but perhaps a little less patient, now while they wait for and expect to be able to accept, and pay for, many of the modern and easily available comforts to which they believe themselves in every way entitled.

The Wide Horizon

Tenancy and National Welfare

By Haydn S. Pearson

President Roosevelt's Tenancy Committee's Report is one of the most realistic documents in the history of American agriculture. Its findings constitute a challenge to a nation dedicated to the welfare of the common man; the report is disquieting but nothing is revealed which cannot be remedied by constructive, co-operative action.

To understand the situation we need to know the facts. The Committee discovered that half the Nation's farm population lacked security on the land; land speculation, mortgage debt, soil exploitation, and constant movement of tenants and share-croppers are major causes of insecurity. Rural poverty is admittedly a tremendous factor in tenancy, but the Committee emphasized a point that thinkers in rural problems have emphasized increasingly: An improvement in the economic position of agriculture will not correct all tenancy difficulties.

* * *

Statistically the figures reveal a situation that needs, primarily, a concerted educational program more than anything else. For example, on one hand we have the average net income of the tenant families on southern plantations as $309, or $73 per person for a season's work. In the next column we find that only 55 per cent of the tenant families had a cow; and except where plantations furnished land as a regular policy, only a small percentage had an adequate garden.

Since 1880, American farm families have been drifting into tenancy at an accelerating rate. In 1880, about 1,000,000 farmers were tenants, or 25 per cent of the total; in 1880, there were 180 counties in which at least half the farms were tenant operated; in 1940 there were 890 counties in the Cotton Belt and the Corn Belt. Today, about 43 per cent of the active farms in the United States are operated by tenants.

Fundamentally there is no basic reason why we cannot have farms operated by tenants and maintain a stable, prosperous agriculture. For generations, 90 per cent of England's farm land has been tilled by tenants.

The Nation's welfare demands a sound agricultural system. Most of us agree in theory with the Jeffersonian principle of small farms, individually owned. But today's conditions are different. A good farmer may prefer to have his operating capital in machinery and livestock; many people with modest capital may prefer to invest in land.

The problem, then, is one of human relations and education for both the land owner and the farm operator. Every single point brought out by the President's Committee on Tenancy is capable of immediate solution.

* * *

First, the short term leases have been the weakest link in tenancy farming. A farm family cannot be expected to take a deep interest in building up the soil and improving the farm if it is to move each few years. Yet these people love farming as a way of life; of thousands interviewed, 80 per cent said they would rather farm than do anything else for a living. Long-term leases will interest both tenants and owners in real husbandry; it will foster constructive rather than negative points of view. It will promote the feeling of belonging to the community and thus more active citizenship. The short-term lease is a detriment to good farming.

Second, the national welfare demands that the taxation burden on real estate be equalized so hundreds of thousands of young couples who are now tenant farmers may work toward land ownership with some assurance of success. Surveys indicate that while many are anxious to be prosperous tenants, an even greater number want to be land owners, but cannot, because of land tax rates. This is part of the national problem of taxation. As this Nation works out a system of taxation based on earnings, both from salaries and investments, this problem should be solved to promote land ownership.

Third, the tenants must awake to their own situation. It is both tragic and foolish that farm families should not have a cow, pigs, chickens. It is inexcusable that farms should not have large gardens and produce a year-round supply of vegetables and fruits. An income of $500 to $1,000 cash on a farm, provided the family is aggressive and far-sighted enough to produce its own dairy products, meats, vegetables, fruits, and possibly fuel, will bring the true income to a figure which compares favorably with the average national income.

Our welfare as a Nation, with more than four-tenths of the farms now tenant-operated, requires a solution to present problems. Tenant farming is not alien to the American Dream. As with all other problems in our democracy, education, co-operation, and a sincere desire for fair play will achieve the result desired.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, DECEMBER 6, 1941*

YOUNG GIRL OF PANAMA IN FIESTA COSTUME—*See Page 8*

Color Photo by Herbert C. Lanks

FACTORS FOR GERMAN REVOLUTION • • • *By Dr. Otto Strasser* • • • Page Two

Factors for German Revolution

By Otto Strasser

Former Nazi Leader Now in Canada

ANY CONSIDERATION of the factors which will break German morale presupposes the question: "What is the state of German morale?"

In answer, I submit two quotations. The first is from the Frankfurter Zeitung of Aug. 28, 1941: "If we succeed in the East we will be faced with a new situation. The outcome of the eastern war will decide whether it will be possible to begin a final offensive against Britain. . . . We openly agree that England has in some ways improved her strategic position but we cannot believe in British victory."

The second is from the Völkischer Beobachter, on Aug. 29, 1941, when Colonel Soldan, a military commentator, wrote: "Can it possibly happen again, as in the previous war, that hunger, distress, and misery can triumph over the soldier's courage and quality of his weapons? Can war run aground, developing into a stationary struggle on an unimaginable scale? It is folly to want to forget that we have been oppressed by such anxieties."

Questionings! Doubts! Forebodings—arising from the tacitly admitted fact that German faith in victory, if not gone, is fast going! That was the state of mind which drove Rudolf Hess to flight. But there are millions of Germans in the same state of mind—men and women who cannot flee to Britain. It is with them that we must work, for German morale is the most vulnerable point in the war machine to which Hitler has harnessed the continent of Europe.

I will go further: Only if we co-operate with the growing body of anti-Hitlerists within the Reich will it be possible to achieve victory soon. I believe such to be true, and for these reasons:

The Russians have fought valiantly and with more success than the world ever thought possible. Nevertheless, they have had to fall back before the German attack. Today the wheat fields of the Ukraine are lost; tomorrow it may be the great Donets industrial basin. By the close of the year it is possible that the Russians will be standing shoulder to shoulder with the British on the Caucasian front, their army based chiefly on the industry of the Urals.

By that I do not mean to imply that Hitler can achieve a final victory over Russia. Rather, the experience of the Russian campaign points to a deadlock. Hitler cannot annihilate the Russian Army, but, on the other hand, there is little possibility of the Allies being able to take the offensive for quite some time.

In the west, the same holds true. Hitler, apparently, has dropped his attempt to invade Britain, but what hope have the Allies of invading the continent, their military forces being only one fifth of those with which Hitler dared not attempt an invasion of Britain? An offensive campaign of this type requires unquestioned superiority; in the matter of planes alone experts quote a 3-to-1 advantage. By the end of this year, the Allies will have achieved numerical parity; by next year, a 2-to-1 advantage; and 3 to 1 not before 1943.

In other words, victory cannot be gained within three years by purely military means. A stalemate looms, with endless bombing and a war of exhaustion.

Likewise, I believe, economic factors cannot bring victory within three years. It was lack of raw materials and the food situation in Europe, as well as the desire to eliminate a military threat, which led Hitler to launch the Russian campaign. He cannot acquire immediate benefits from it in this respect; but for a long war, to which Hitler has become reconciled and for which he now plans, his position will be greatly improved. This winter will be the worst that Germany can ever suffer; by next year her self-sufficiency will be increased. With two German agricultural technicians and 10 SS agents as overseers for every 500 workers on the collective farms of the Ukraine, they will indeed become the "wheat factories" which the Russians have called them in the past.

Thus, in the economic field, as well as the military—even if they be considered together—victory would appear to be three years removed.

What is the key to this impending deadlock? In my opinion, it is a German Revolution—the only alternative to waiting until Allied production places their forces in a position of unquestionable superiority over those of Hitler backed by the productive capacity of Europe.

The decisive front in this, as indeed it has been in every war in history, is morale. Never was that more true than today. As far back as 1937, Himmler told a gathering of General Staff officers that the decisive theater of the next war would not be in the air, on land or sea, but at home, within Germany.

Why is that true? In what way is the morale of the German nation its weakest point?

Because this is a war of ideas that cut through nations and classes and families. Not just at the moment, but for 10 years this war of ideas has been fought out within Germany by the same two groups which are ranged against each other the world over: those who believe in co-operation and those who believe in domination. The Front Line cuts right through Germany. Over 2,000,000 Germans are so outspokenly adherents of the school of co-operation that they have been thrown into prisons and concentration camps by a state which could not admit of such heresy. Thousands have held to their convictions, even unto death. Many more thousands and millions silently agree with them.

The crux of the situation, therefore, is this: How can that struggle within Germany, admittedly made more difficult by wartime oppression of the Hitler system, be intensified to the point of revolution?

The answer lies in extending every means of co-operation with our allies within Germany—that growing body of anti-Hitlerists. For the moment that effort must chiefly be propaganda, but on a scale far exceeding that of the present. It is my hope that when the Allied peoples realize that this war cannot be won by military means alone—which, in light of the war in Russia, should be now or very soon understood—they will turn their full attention to this field whose possibilities have only begun to be exploited.

There are three groups within Germany, with each of which a different approach must be made. There are the 10 per cent who are militant anti-Nazis; on the other hand, there are only 10 per cent who are utterly and irrevocably Nazis; and, finally, the great nonpolitical body which always goes with the winning side.

To the first group we must offer every help and encouragement. They have been fighting and dying in this struggle against Hitlerism for 10 years. To them it is not enough to say that there will be a Germany after Hitler; they know it. What they want is tangible evidence—such as a German National Council, to represent that new Germany, or a German legion—things that will not be just words, but an actuality.

To the second group, of convinced Nazis, we must speak in the only language which they understand—that of fear and threats. It must be done personally: "You, Gestapo Agent Hans Mueller, you will be punished for all your murders and crimes. . . . You, Police Officer Heinrich Schmidt, you will die in the same way as those Czechs you are slaughtering. . . ."

These men will be strong in their bullying only so long as they are sure that they have the might of the Hitler system back of them; convince them that that safeguard may be destroyed, and a thousand forebodings will be awakened in them. They will begin to do things which can serve as evidence to ingratiate themselves with another regime. Of the 10 per cent, it is only human that just 1 per cent will die with Hitler, and the other nine will live on after him. To prepare for that day they will qualify their allegiance to Hitlerism, will draw away from it as much as possible. It is the same old story: Divide your enemies—not only the people from the Hitler system, but within it, the followers from the leaders.

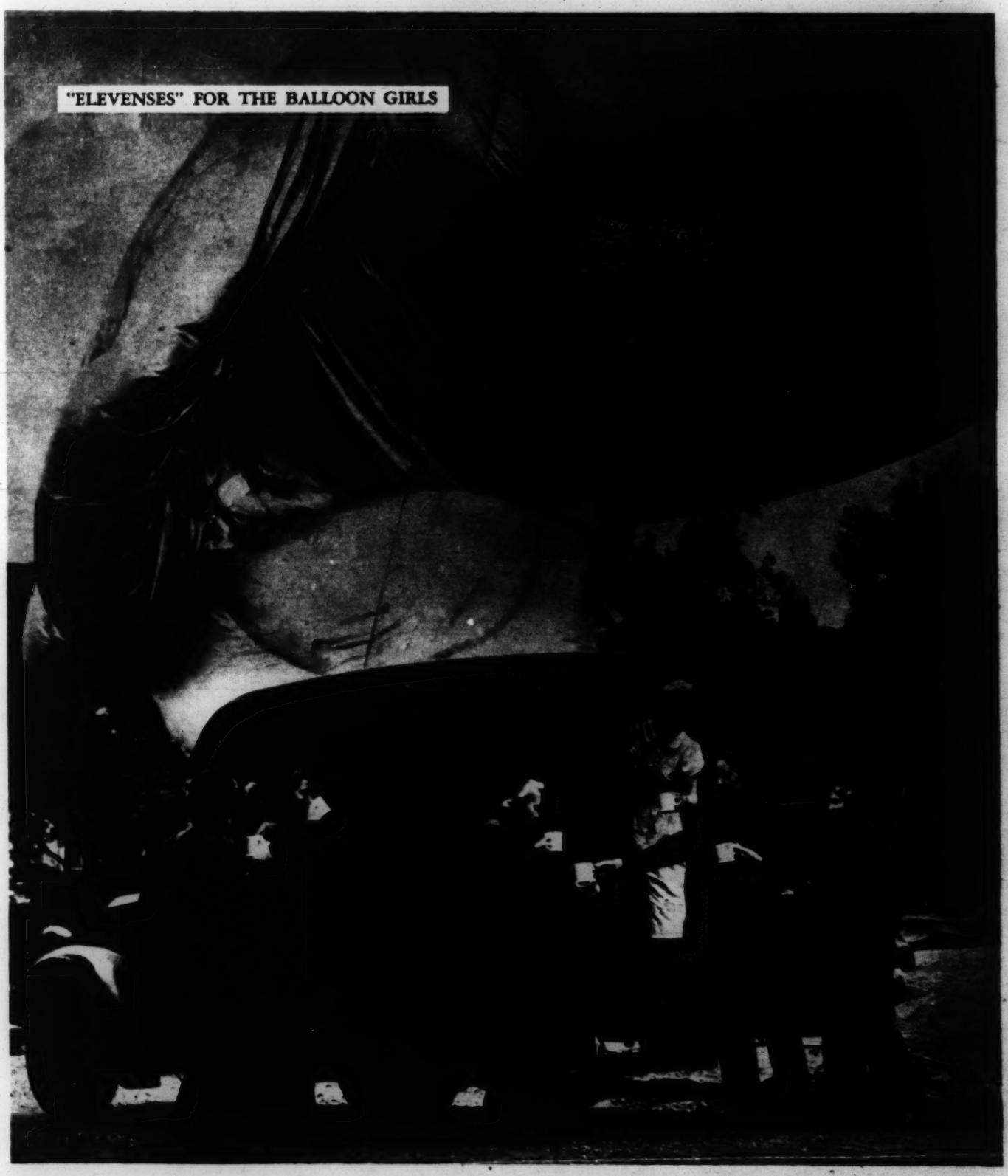
Finally, there is the great mass of 80 per cent who are politically passive. They are interested in living and therefore in peace, not war. With them three points must be driven home.

Firstly, Hitler cannot win. Day and

(Continued on page 13)

Britain's Women With Wings

By Roma Darby



"ELEVENSES" FOR THE BALLOON GIRLS

"SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND" a young woman, typical of hundreds of others in Britain today, walked up to the recruiting table in the Royal Air Force section of a large recruiting center recently. The officer behind the table, a young woman in neat gray-blue uniform, asked her in what capacity she wanted to enroll. The recruit didn't seem to know. There are, after all, nearly 50 different trades in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force now.

The volunteer was young, intelligent, strong, and hardy. She had been employed in a clothing factory but wanted to do something more active, out of doors if possible. The recruiting officer suggested that she should enroll as a balloon fabric worker. "We need people who are clever with their fingers and not afraid of hard work."

Such work is hard indeed. It may mean repairing balloons in open hangars in bitterly cold weather—and only the girl who has worked in one of these hangars in a British midwinter really appreciates how cold that can be. But this does not deter many young women; they appreciate that the work is of extreme importance. Balloons are riding high over Britain these days, over her industrial and thickly populated centers as well as her military objectives, and they play a vital part in this country's defense. In some recruiting centers balloons might almost be called "tops."

Balloon fabric workers who graduate into balloon riggers are expected to be skilled in all types of light rope rigging and splicing, after being given the necessary training.

* * *

Some of the actual balloon stations are now manned and run entirely by women—there is one in the West End of London. Handling of these centers by WAAF is now such a proved success (about 15 to 20 airwomen and noncommissioned officers are needed for each balloon crew) that it is being extended as rapidly as possible. Balloon crews are the only section of the WAAF allowed to wear the official air crew suits (blue cloth blouse and trousers) of the Royal Air Force. Even in wartime clothes matter a great deal, and these young women seem to think this privilege compensates for the involuntary mud bath they sometimes find themselves taking in wet weather when the wind is tugging at the gleaming, airy monster at the other end of the rope. Hauling in and bedding down these great silver creatures is no light job; they need as careful handling and looking after as anything in the Zoo, though they do feed entirely on gas.

Back at the recruiting office, another young woman was awaiting her turn. She had just finished her high school education, and what she liked best, apparently, was helping her brother at his work bench with his model airplanes. Because she could handle tools, had enthusiasm, intelligence and some knowledge of airplane construction, she was enrolled as a flight mechanic to be sent on a stiff course of instruction before trying out her skill on the planes which sweep over Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe. As a preliminary to her training at the Royal Air Force Flight Mechanic School, she will be given a set of tools and asked to make a model airplane in wood. Then, if this satisfies her instructors, she will take a concentrated course side by side with the men mechanics.

* * *

Young women who have the wish and the capabilities for such work consider it a grand opportunity to become proficient mechanics and help in the vital work of servicing and repairing the planes on which so much of Britain's war effort depends. In fact, there are few things today at which the WAAF in overalls doesn't try her hand. She is being taught the general ground duties of an airplane mechanic; she can refuel the plane, and knows enough about the flying kit of a pilot to get him properly equipped for his flight. All this, of course, is something new in the work of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. Some of it, in fact, is still almost in the experimental stage, but these young women are working more and more on the runways, in workshops, hangars, wireless and radio cabins. The reason is, of course, that the Royal Air Force is expanding so rapidly that the WAAF are needed in the technical departments as well as in offices, kitchens, equipment and motor transport sections, where they have been working since the outbreak of war.

The word "radiolocation" was first uttered in the British press in early summer. It is still a word to be treated circumspectly. WAAF and RAF are taught to say it with reserve—if they have to say it at all—and one of the first things any new WAAF recruit learns is to keep her mouth shut where her work is concerned. There are some things the enemy doesn't know, and it would be a pity to tell him. So the recruit learns very little about radiolocation when she comes along to enroll, though she does, of course, know the most important thing about it—that it helps to locate the spot in the air where the enemy airplane is lurking.

She is sent on a month's course of instruction, which is admittedly pretty difficult, but, for an intelligent and enthusiastic young woman, not by any means too difficult. First of all, of course, like every other present-day recruit, she will be sent to the WAAF depot for an initial course of training, where she will learn, among other things, that a "biscuit" is a mattress and that an airplane is known in the RAF as a "kite." She will learn to salute, why, and when. She will also be taught what to do with her antigas equipment and begin to learn how to live at close quarters in a large community.

Armorers, bomb plotters, charging-board operators, ciné operators, meteorologists, sparking plug testers, laboratory assistants, electricians, photographers, instrument mechanics and repairers, tailors, parachute packers and shoe repairers—women march along with the men. Clerks of all kinds sit in the offices—accountants, general duties, equipment assistants; while others administer the not inconsiderable organization of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force itself. Special duty clerks, or "plotters," in liaison with the Observer Corps, work in operations rooms, following the path of enemy aircraft over Britain so that fighter pilots and antiaircraft gunners may have immediate and exact information. All means of communication linking Air Ministry, Commands, Group Headquarters, Stations, Units, base and aircraft are operated in varying degrees by the WAAF—telephones, teleprinters, codes and cyphers, motor transport, radio telephony, wireless telegraphy.

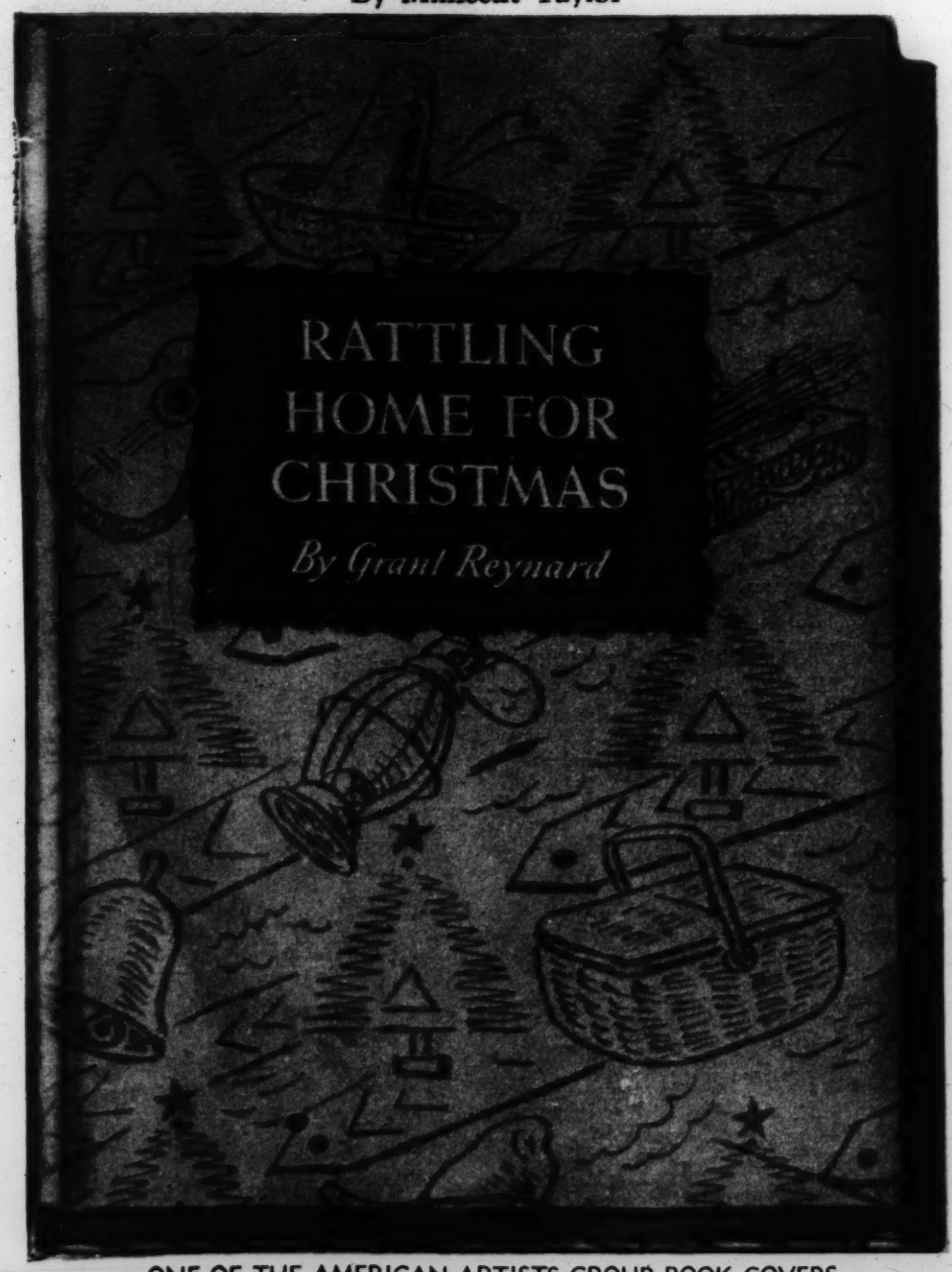
In line with this expansion and increase in responsibility, the WAAF were granted full military status in the early summer of this year. Incidentally, they wear the same badges of rank as the Royal Air Force, an honor they appreciate.

LEARNING THE ROPES

"CHRISTMAS SERVICE" . . . ADOLPH DEHN

In Days of Stress Beauty Still Lives On

By Millicent Taylor



ONE OF THE AMERICAN ARTISTS GROUP BOOK COVERS

NEW-BORN DEER HEINZ WARNEKE

"NEWBORN DEER" . . . HEINZ WARNEKE

THIS SENDING of holiday greeting cards is a happy custom. And each year, it seems, the bits of beauty and gaiety made available increase in artistic excellence. If it be true that Louis Prang, the German engraver, originated the first Christmas cards, exporting them to England in 1874 and to America a year later, he would, we think, be much interested in their current trend.

In the best Prang tradition, then, it might be said, is the movement to introduce to the public the work of a group of living American artists, designers, and illustrators, through the publication of a generous series of distinguished Christmas cards and slender little Christmas greeting books. Indeed, with the advances in color reproduction since the seventies, Louis Prang would probably find these beautifully printed paintings, etchings, and illustrations, one mounted on each card, in line with but far surpassing his wildest dreams of what a Christmas card should be.

The artists, 200 in all, and most of them familiar to any art enthusiast or frequenter of modern galleries, form an organization called the American Artists' Group, each card bearing an identification as a product of the Group. They come from every region and every state, and represent almost every type and school of art. All sorts of present-day American scenes, from the New England covered bridge and the Northwest barn to the Southwest Mexican folk gathering, are captured; while imaginative and decorative designs and a generous supply of amusing sketches of human interest round out the appeal.

In this, the seventh, season of the Artists Group, two new features are added. One is the three-dimensional reproduction—like a silver or gold paper bas-relief—of the works of famous sculptors. Paul Manship, Robert Laurent, and their ilk are now included in the Group, and their contributions add a chaste, quiet tone. The second new feature is the publication of the slender little Christmas books, beautifully printed and bound, and easy to slip into their stiff envelopes when something more than even the most distinguished of Christmas cards seems the thing. Among the authors here are Hendrik Willem van Loon, Grant Reynard, and Rockwell Kent, the stories, verses, and songs being illustrated by the author or collector. Because these little books vary in interest and appeal, the giver will wish to glance the contents through—it takes but a moment, and insures a gift representing the taste of the giver. For the most part, the tales are gay, interesting, significant, or rollicking.

Aside from the satisfaction of having these unusual cards and gift books to send to one's friends, the art lover is enabled here to be of distinct service to the cause of American art. Modern inventions like the radio and the movies have widened the horizons of many a composer, author, and playwright; but the artist is still largely dependent upon his gallery exhibitions for reaching an appreciative public.

The American Artists Group is one answer. Mr. and Mrs. Citizen are enlisted to find for these artists a wider public, to make as familiar as an Ascap song the lines of an etching, the name of a painter. Helping to swell Uncle Sam's Christmas mails this month, therefore, go from friend to friend these beautifully printed color reproductions of paintings, well executed prints of distinguished etchings, decorative little gift books, and cameos of native sculpture, each a suitable item for an exhibition of contemporary American art in some home gallery.

The Japanese People Haven't Been Told

By Randall Gould

SCANNING THE LATE EDITION IN FRONT OF A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER OFFICE

BEHIND the present difficult position faced by liberal elements in Japan there exists a profoundly disturbing state of underinformation and misinformation among the people of the country. So well advertised has been the existence of virtually 100 per cent literacy within Japan proper that too little consideration has been given the nature of the material to which the general public has access for building up its concepts of the world as a whole and Japan's place in the world in particular.

Latest figures from official Japanese sources give the total number of daily newspapers throughout Japan as 1,103 for the year 1938. In the year of the China war beginning, 1937, there were 1,208, and very likely there has been some further decrease because of the difficult times. Nevertheless, there are plenty of channels for information if the news were complete. While the Japanese newspapers do not publish exact circulation figures, it is regarded as a fair estimate that the circulation runs to 19,000,000.

The number of households in Japan is something over 17,500,000 and thus it appears that distribution of the daily press alone, to say nothing of magazines, books, and other forms of dissemination of information, including the officially controlled radio, is better than one newspaper per household. The circulation of some of the newspapers is astonishingly large, that of Tokyo Nichi Nichi and the Yomiuri 1,000,000 apiece, the Osaka Asahi 1,300,000, and the Osaka Mainichi (companion paper of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi) 1,200,000. In 1937 the total number of magazines, including monthlies, semimonthlies and quarterlies, totaled 18,651, although war has brought a heavy casualty list.

The great trouble is that all these sources of information, with the daily newspapers and the official radio stations in the vanguard, apply themselves to the task of depicting a fictitious world, which, for the most part, seems fairly well integrated to the average Japanese, but which bears comparatively little resemblance to the world as it is known to those who enjoy a relatively free press.

Before the beginning of the present chauvinistic period, particularly the Sino-Japanese "incident," starting in its most intense form from the summer of 1937, the Japanese military clique had long endeavored to do away with a situation in which the main supply of foreign news came to the newspapers of Japan through two channels — competitive news agencies, one of which was pretty well under the official thumb while the other maintained rather independent courses. This latter was the Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha, an energetic private enterprise which, although by ordinary standards it must be regarded as conservative enough, irked the military because it could not be directly controlled. The other agency, Nippon Rengo Tsushinsha, tended to be more docile to official promptings, but the pressure of competition compelled it to handle news in a more nearly independent fashion than it might if it held the field by itself and was directly subsidized and controlled. Therefore the military pressed, in season and out, for a merger of the two agencies in the interest of "efficiency."

IN JAPAN, THERE ARE 1,103 DAILIES

Finally the merger effort was successful and the Domei Tsushinsha was the result. Domei, both supported and controlled by officials determined to subordinate it to national policy, often colors the news beyond belief, wherever national policies are involved.

Thus the "China affair" has for years been carefully pictured in a light no one outside Japan could recognize—as a philanthropic undertaking forced upon peaceful Japan by Chinese warlords, oppressing their fellow-countrymen, and whose punishment was demanded both by such oppression and by their unfair and quarrelsome tactics toward Japan. By this interpretation it has been insisted that many people in China welcomed the Japanese troops as saviors. (Domei's allied photo service is steadily busy posing pictures of Chinese children riding piggyback on Japanese soldiers, and villagers accepting gifts of Morinaga caramels!)

* * *

The facts of Japanese cruelty to and exploitation of the Chinese, and of Chinese reaction to such outrages as air bombings of civilian populations, have never been known in Japan any more than have the wrongs suffered by Americans and other third parties. Such grudging publication as has been permitted concerning official protests from Washington and other capitals has been almost incomprehensible to the man in the street, because he had not known anything about the events which led to such protests. There have been so many cooks of the news-broth that consistency has been a rare jewel. The obvious fact of continued Chinese resistance to Japan's supposedly irresistible arms has been laid not to the stanchness of an ill-armed but courageous nation refusing to bow before superior force, but to the perfidy of the United States and Great Britain in bolstering Chinese resistance with aid moral and material.

To come down to more recent history, Japan's Indo-China "joint defense pact" was portrayed by Domei and the jingo special correspondents of such papers as the Mainichi and Nichi Nichi as a friendly agreement desired by Indo-China for the aid of an otherwise helpless and cut-off area in need of protection against encirclement by Britain, America, and the "Chungking regime" which plotted aggression against both Indo-China and Thailand.

* * *

To the average Japanese, his country has not engaged in further conquest nor does it contemplate any. But through the journalistic string-pulling of the military bureaucrats, this average Japanese is kept forever ready for something "defensive," which at the present time might involve either a Siberian foray or a southern drive against "democratic encirclement." Even the recent diplomatic conversations in Washington have been portrayed as instigated by Uncle Sam, and no doubt a clever maneuver to gain time during which America could strengthen air-base and other Pacific "offensive" projects. The public in Japan is therefore in a constantly, and understandably, prickly and suspicious attitude of mind, which increases the problems of the liberals and correspondingly helps the forces of reaction.

Dolls and Their Upbringing

By Janet **Mabie**

Arni

ONCE UPON A TIME, when there were toys on your Christmas list to be bought, you just went into a store, looked around at the conventional displays, paid over your money and came away with a doll, or a painted wagon, or a teddy bear or maybe a little train of cars. There was no great variety and there was a monotonous sameness, year after year, in the stocks from which to select.

All that is changed now. There is seemingly inexhaustible variety. And last year's toy is dated, almost as obviously as last year's hat. There are still dolls, and painted wagons, and teddy bears, and trains of cars. But such dolls! And such trains of cars! And such stuffed animals. Perhaps you don't think of toys in connection with your daily paper, but the fact is topicality is one of the outstanding characteristics of modern dolls and toys in general. That is because of the trend in recent years toward grading toys, especially toys that can be used for educational as well as play purposes. The radio, movies, the animated cartoons, the newspaper "funnies," even the news of the day are all reflected in toys today.

♦ ♦ ♦

People sometimes make the mistake of buying for youngsters the toys *they* wanted as children: an elaborate doll, dressed just so; a complicated mechanical toy, a gigantic stuffed animal. And then, if the recipient doesn't take to the toy, the giver is perplexed.

So a parent—on a once-a-year toy-buying expedition—should not look at some toy which the salesperson advocates as in the age range, and say, "O, but my child is far beyond such a toy as that!" For one thing, the toy may not be as simple as it looks. In its nature and construction it may embody elements which, in the process of playing, can teach the child certain constructive facts or processes, of motion, or co-ordination.

Preschool toys are geared to the idea that a child can learn something important more conveniently and naturally by the use of a toy having three or four components than by a toy made of multiple parts. The multiple parts are too complicated, the child is apt to lose control of them, the effect is a toy that is either broken or can't be made to work, and the child tires of it easily, losing both the educational value and the pleasure of the gift.

However, there is value in a proper degree of complication. Once all you were expected to do was to buy a preschool child a little cart or a ball with a bell in it that it could haul around at the end of a string. It made a sound, but the sound had no meaning, neither did the process of pulling the thing around by the string. Now you may give a preschool child a toy, simple in itself, that is so made that it calls into play his powers of co-ordination. He learns, by it, that when he puts this with that, certain things happen; conversely, that when he does not, the thing does not work. In the midst of his play, he has found out something for himself, which in itself is one of the most useful of all lessons.

From time immemorial toy-buying elders have been inclined to buy the biggest, most elaborate toy they could find for the money. A big velocipede, an enormous red automobile. If the mere sight of such a contrivance doesn't scare the child off it, after a few timid tugs, the working of the thing will. A young child's muscles are simply not up to the weight of a big velocipede, and the exasperated cry of the out-of-pocket parent does not help. "Now—you see? I bought you that beautiful velocipede—spent $15 for it—and you won't play with it—you stick to that old dump truck you had last year." The parent, of course, is missing the boat on the whole idea. The velocipede should never have been bought in the first place. It needed a much larger child to cope with it. The dump truck, old as it was, was manageable and, for its chipped paint and crooked wheels, beloved.

Then there is the doting uncle, who goes in to buy his namesake nephew a mechanical automobile. "How old is the boy?" he is asked; and then he is shown an automobile suited, by the evidences of research by experts, to the boy's age and size and muscular development. "O—that isn't big enough!" cries Uncle. "I want something that'll knock his eye out, Christmas morning!" The salesperson dutifully, but unsuccessfully, tried to discourage him. What is the result? An automobile that sits in the basement for two years, waiting for the boy to grow up to it.

The ideal, of course, though it is at variance with the classic wish to have their Christmas presents a surprise to children—is to let children pick their own toys. Some parents take children through the toy departments several weeks before Christmas, and make note of the things they like best. Another way is to either find out first hand, or from other parents, what one's own children's friends are favoring for toys. Children are clannish. They want for themselves the same things their friends have. If Dinah, down the street, has a stuffed Panda, her friend, Marylin, in your household, is pretty sure to want a stuffed Panda. The parent makes a mistake who, listening to a child say, "I wish I could have a Pigtail doll! Myra has one and I'd like one too!" exclaims, "But what in the world would you ever do with another doll—you've got four already!" What children want they want, for reasons that seem good and sufficient to them; and when all is said and done, the reasons parents can put forward for circumventing them are pretty unimportant.

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The cycle aspect is apparent in the popularity of dolls. The baby doll cycle came in in 1924, with the production of the Bye-Lo baby, which was the first great wedge establishing American doll manufacture as an alternative to doll importation from Europe.

Doll construction falls into three classifications—cloth, rubber, and composition—and doll types into three classifications—baby dolls, little girl dolls, and character dolls. Character dolls used to be a term distinguishing novelties, importations from foreign countries, many of which were bought for museum or private collections; but the term now indicates the "name" dolls, such as Shirley Temple, the Dionnes, Deanna Durbin, Judy Garland, and Gloria Jean.

The hard-rubber doll answered the demand for an unbreakable doll, which could be washed. But it is axiomatic that, the smaller a child, the bigger doll she will want, and a hard-rubber doll of any size is also a heavy doll. The plastic doll has all the virtues of the hard-rubber doll—i. e., durability and washability, and is light in weight. The doll is stuffed with kapok, and the nature of the composition makes for realism in the design of features and the flexibility of arms and legs.

Normally, the cycle of a doll is three years, but since the Shirley Temple doll was introduced in 1934, more than 2,000,000 have been sold and the end is not yet. The rights to it were worked out between Morris Michtom—known in the trade as the patriarch of doll manufacturers—and the family of young Miss Temple. Madame Alexander, another top-flight doll manufacturer, secured the rights to the Dionne Quintuplet dolls.

♦ ♦ ♦

Dressing of dolls is important, particularly in the case of the "name" dolls. Every time one of the children in the movies appears in a picture, the designers of doll clothes inspect the entire wardrobe of that film to select the costumes that can be adapted, and added to the existing wardrobe for the name doll.

Once upon a time you bought a doll and it had one dress and hat and one pair of shoes to its name. Nowadays that is only the beginning. And materials are much better in quality than they once were. A good grade of organdy is used for dresses, good cotton lace edging, good materials for underclothes. Patterns are chosen which are adapted to machine production. Fastenings must be adapted to small fingers; hooks and eyes must work, buttons must be easily buttoned, clothes easy to put on and take off. Colors must be washable, for it is part of owning a doll to be able to launder her wardrobe oneself.

Australia's Curtin on the Job

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

THIRTY-ODD YEARS AGO, a vigorous young man named Jack Curtin brought off many a high catch on an Australian Rules football field in Melbourne, Vic. Now the mature John Curtin, developed from the eager youth of those early football days into a shrewd, idealistic politician, has brought off another high catch, this time in the field of politics at Canberra. As a result, he has become the eighth Labor Prime Minister of Australia in the 40 years' existence of the Commonwealth Parliament.

It is a question whether the political coup which has brought him and his Labor followers to power has given him as much satisfaction as the sure and certain catches of the past which put his team on the offensive; but there appears to be no question that he will put everything he has into the work that lies ahead, and that he will act according to his convictions and eschew political opportunism.

The hard school in which John Curtin was trained might have broken some men. He has graduated from it with his ideals unspoilt. The years of experience have added an austerity which will sit well on the man whose task it now is to steer Australia through the most difficult years of the war.

That austerity, however, does not make of John Curtin a man apart. Though no hail-fellow-well-met leader of the clubroom, he is nevertheless perhaps easier to make friends with than most of the men who go to Canberra. A quiet corner, a cup of tea, and a chat—a chat which may explore the realms of higher politics or become an analysis of the football game in which he still retains a keen interest—or a rubber of bridge with old friends, these are the things which John Curtin likes. Add these attributes to the dignified aspects emphasized in the performance of his public duties, and a whole picture is obtained.

It's a pity that his new duties as Prime Minister will give him less time for the quiet chat, for, strangely in the Australia of today, he retains the art of conversation. A talk with him reveals an easy but extensive vocabulary. The cliché, pitfall often awaiting the public man, is not for him. His sentences flow on gracefully, flavored here and there by apt quotation. And he is not afraid to use the gesture which occasion may inspire.

* * *

But for all his quietness and dignity of appearance, John Curtin, when the occasion demands it, can be emphatic. That emphasis comes when the Labor intellectual meets something which stirs his emotions. For instance, those who have heard John Curtin only in his most academic moods were surprised by the fervor he displayed in his first public speech as Prime Minister. A true patriot, he let himself go as he pleaded with his party and his Government to fight side by side with Britain until the Nazi dream of conquest of the free peoples of the world is smashed. That night his voice expressed a wide range of emotions and swept finally to a crescendo which carried with him supporter and opponent alike. He can, and does, rise to the occasion. Thus it will not be surprising if the opportunities—and the responsibilities—now his bring out a side of the man rather overshadowed in the past by the purely academic.

Son of a policeman stationed at Creswick, a Victorian country town, he left school at 12 and became printer's apprentice on the town's small weekly paper. Later he worked in a pottery and in a canister factory. The urge for active work for Labor was with him even then, and, in 1911, he became secretary to the Victorian Timberworkers' Union. It was six years later that he discovered his real work when he bcame editor of The Westralian Worker and remained its editor until he entered Federal Parliament as member for Fremantle in 1928.

* * *

Meanwhile he had played an active part in the battle on conscription which split Labor in the middle of World War I. As secretary of the Anti-Conscription League he was so prominent in the defeat of the campaign that he incurred the displeasure of the authorities and found it desirable to disappear temporarily. It is said that it was during this diplomatic absence from his normal haunts that he met the girl who later became his wife and who, herself an ardent worker in the cause of Labor, has been an effective aid to him both in and out of Parliament. They married in West Australia and have lived at Cottesloe, seaside suburb of Perth, for the past 24 years.

In the work of his Government he has with him men, such as Minister for Supply and Development Jack Beasley, who have drive plus, and who will supply whatever he may lack in this direction. Their drive, backing up John Curtin's logical thinking, should get done the things necessary to fulfill the vital part which has fallen to Australia in World War II.

Strangely, his reputed lack of drive has not been apparent within the four walls of the Labor Caucus. There he has never lacked decision. And it is reported that on at least one occasion he told the Party bluntly he would resign the leadership if a distasteful line of action were forced on him. The Party knew he meant just what he said—his personal probity and his word stand high both within and without the Party—and, rather than risk losing his leadership, members swung to his way of thinking.

Finally, John Curtin's attitude when he and his 18 fellow Ministers were sworn in was typical of his way with his Party. His orders were, "No holiday; no victory celebration. Get things done—and get them done in a hurry."

Sun-Sydney, Australian National Travel Association

MR. CURTIN COMES TO CANBERRA

The Labor Party Leader Who Became Prime Minister in October, and a View of Parliament House in the Federal Capital and Garden City of Australia

He Sent His Word

W. A. M.

The word of God is gently spoken,
Blessed are they who hear!
It comes to the weary one, heart-broken,
Comfort is shown by the tear
That flows to relieve the tenseness and staring—
The fear that from God's child is absent God's caring.

Fierce may the foe be and cruel,
Aiming his arrows at life;
But life itself has endless renewal,
Emerging triumphant from strife.
It is life eternal that God is giving,
His children dwell in the land of the living.

'Our Nei
Down th

By Herbert C

CONCRETE HIGHWAY OF URUGUAY, 20 MILES EAST OF MONTEVIDEO

Two of us have driven the length of South America and halfway back over the still uncompleted Pan-American Highway. Looking back on those 13,000 miles through deserts, jungles, plains, and many times over the mighty Andes, who could adequately describe what we saw? So far as we know, it is the first north-to-south trip of its kind ever made, all the way from the Caribbean coast in Venezuela to the Strait of Magellan and back to Rio de Janeiro.

We crossed the Anticona Pass back of Lima, Peru, a pass 16,127 feet above the level of the broad South Pacific. We drove from tropical jungles to the edge of glaciers and ice fields hundreds of miles long.

On narrow roads along headwaters of the Amazon, precipices overhung above and slid away eerily below. The upper Andes are a world apart, peopled by Indians in brilliant woolen garments.

Chilean and Argentine lakes are mirrors of translucent blues held up to snow-covered volcanoes.

Across Patagonia glacial winds whistle out of the Andes and crack as though countless whips were being wielded by giants of the mountains.

From the barren Strait of Magellan we turned northward to the fabulous cities of Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

With me in a 1938 station wagon that he had driven some years ago from the English Channel to Calcutta, rode Paul Pleiss, a retired businessman and former Major in the United States Air Corps. He did much of the driving while I plied both still and motion picture cameras. The Pan-American Highway Confederation commissioned us to produce a sound-color film, now released by the United States Council of National Defense. This film is entitled: "Our Neighbors Down the Road."

On this pioneer trip we succeeded in reaching each of the South American capitals, and crossing each country, with the exception of Paraguay.

The car is a standard model station-wagon type, except for an extra gasoline tank. We camped out most of the way except when in the larger cities.

In the deserts of northern Chile we frequently left the washboard road and drove on the desert itself. Then there were places where we couldn't go through at all. Starting at La Guaira, which is the seaport for Venezuela's capital city, Caracas, we followed the justly-famed Simon Bolivar Highway.

Our introduction to South American driving came on the splendid two-lane concrete that zigzags its way up the mountains to Caracas, about 3,000 feet high in the first foothills of the Andes.

Across Venezuela the driving alternates between mountain and plain. But as the Bolívar Highway rises into Colombia, you are seldom below 8,000 feet, and frequently much higher. Surrounding peaks thrust their snow and ice 16,000 feet into the blue.

Each capital is higher as we advance. Bogotá lies in a valley 8,560 feet above the sea. Beyond Bogotá we encounter some of the most splendid mountain scenery of the entire route. The road repeatedly ascends to the top of Andean ranges commanding views of tremendous distances.

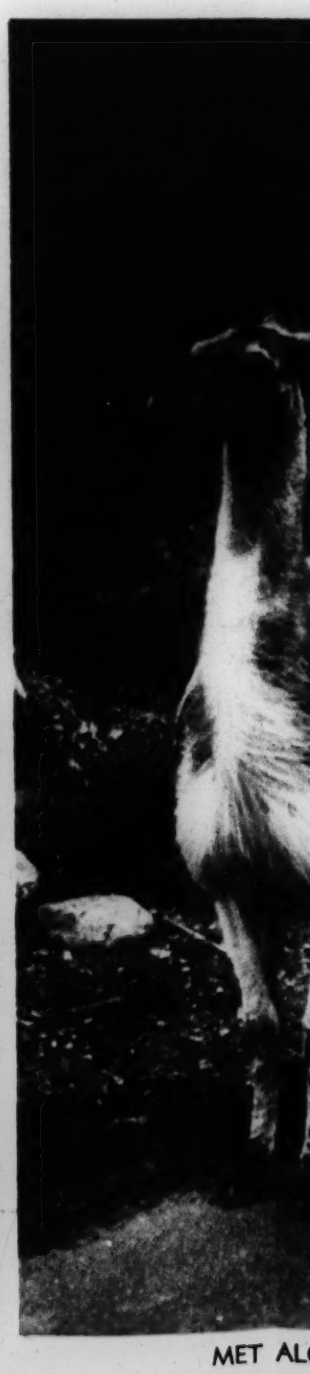
On the high plateaus, or paramos, breath comes hard and the car loses up to a third of its power.

At the town of Murillo in the central valley of the Cauca River, Colombia, the Bolívar Highway joins the main Pan-American Highway coming down through Panama.

Some day it will be possible to drive from New York through Mexico and Central America to Panama and Colombia. Just now you can drive some distance south of Mexico City. There are completed stretches in all the other countries. But the through route at points still bogs down in jungle tracks and dead ends.

INDIANS OF ECUADOR

CLIMBING UP CHRIST OF THE ANDES PASS



MET AL

eighbors
the Road'

bert C. Lanks

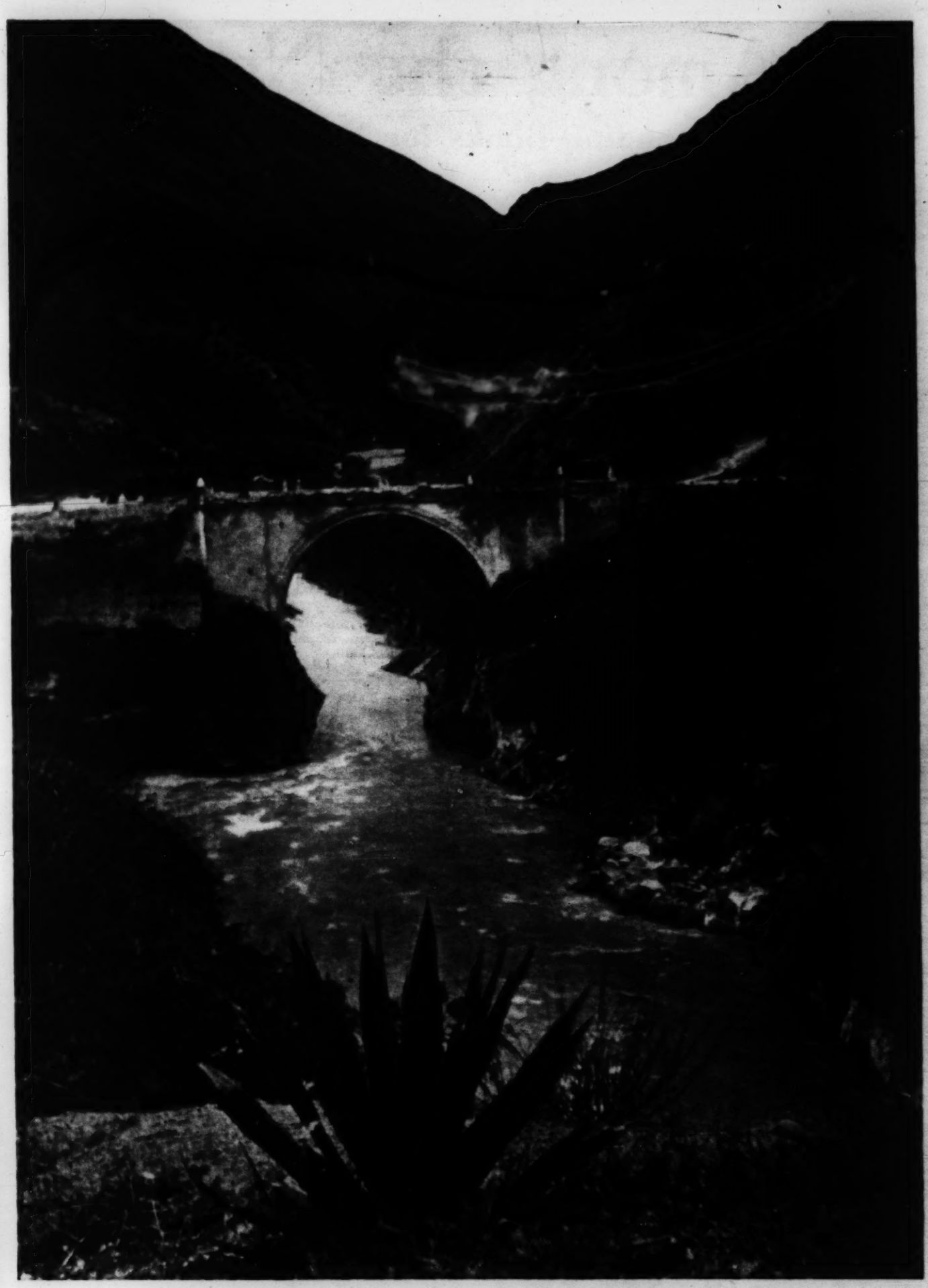
Work is progressing steadily in Central America. The United States is making loans in order to help open a land route to the Panama Canal.

One of the hardest gaps to fill is in the wild Choco region of western Colombia, adjoining Panama. That's the reason we took the boat to La Guaira. This ferry will probably be needed for some time.

On the main Pan-American Highway south of Colombia we encountered one-way traffic at many places. Chain barriers are used to control the cars. In one section we passed through nine chains in a day, each guard telephoning the one ahead to make sure the road was clear.

Approaching Ecuador the road passes through primitive villages where Indians live much as they did before the Spaniards came. One of the finest Indian market towns, Otavalo, is on the main Pan-American Highway. Few tourists go there now. Otavalo is still remote and as colorful in its costumes and customs as any town we saw.

This is a trip to quicken the imagination of the most venturesome motorist. It is still a pioneer's assignment, and frequently hazardous away from the smooth stretches near cities. But we saw much work being done to improve and link together this highway of all the Americas, to stretch eventually from Alaska to the Strait of Magellan.



OLD SPANISH BRIDGE NEAR ABANCAY, PERU, BETWEEN LIMA AND COSCO

T ALONG THE WAY

HARVEST CARNIVAL DANCE ON THE SHORES OF LAKE TITICACA

Color Photos by Herbert C. Lanks

Among the New Books

Three Outstanding Books for Young Readers—A London Letter

The Strange Adventures of Emma, by Dorothy Ann Lovell. London: Faber. 6s.
The Jeremy Stories, by Hugh Walpole. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d.
Bells and Grass: A Book of Rhymes, by Walter de la Mare. London: Faber. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

SOME OF THE BOOKS in English literature least likely to be forgotten — Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" or Kenneth Grahame's "Wind in the Willows" —were written for children. Children form the most exacting audience in the world. University professors can be fooled. The most advanced and erudite critics can be taken in by anything provided it is unintelligible. But not children; children see through any sham. They insist on a story, and on a story that keeps on moving. If the writer's inspiration flags, he had better, for the time being, lay down his pen, pack up his typewriter, dismantle his dictaphone. He cannot fob off children, as he can their parents, with a few pages of barren philosophical disquisition. If he attempts to do so, the light fades out of his readers' eyes, their faces fall, and they begin to yawn prodigiously.

They will not yawn over any of the books listed in this week's London Letter.

"The Strange Adventures of Emma," for example, has a first-rate story, full of excitement, moving about briskly in time and space, with charming and convincing characters. Emma is a royal doll, who has somehow come to an unwelcome rest in the glass case of a great museum, which is set on the edge of a park. But with the assistance of other dolls who form, as it were, her entourage, she succeeds in escaping, and thereupon encounters a series of entirely thrilling adventures. She flies through the air, she meets Sir Ralph the Rover, and greatest glory of all, she is allowed to sit on a handcart and watch a Punch and Judy show. All these things Miss Lovell writes about with unflagging interest, verve, and understanding, making "The Strange Adventures of Emma" a delight to children, and in style a model of simplicity to their elders.

Sir Hugh Walpole's "Jeremy Stories" is a collection of his three children's books—"Jeremy," "Jeremy and Hamlet," and "Jeremy at Crale." A well-known critic some years ago, on hearing Walpole's name mentioned, exclaimed, "Walpole? Walpole? Isn't he the man who wrote 'Jeremy'?" At the time I passed this remark off as one of the jests of the great, one of the permitted eccentricities of the eminent. Andrew Lang, I seem to recall, considered "The Betrothed" a better novel than "The Talisman." Yet, after reading a great part of these "Jeremy" tales, I am not at all sure that the judgment was not perfectly correct. There is a warmth and affection and an absolute competence of style in relation to its subject in these three books, now generously included in a single volume, that raise them even above the high level that Walpole usually achieved.

* * *

Walpole was always fertile in invention, he could carry a long book through to the end without wearying, his backgrounds were vivid and memorable, his characters various and credible. But his style rarely or never lifts itself above his customary level. He has written few passages that evoke the highest delight or the deepest feeling. This, however, is what he has done in some parts of "Jeremy," especially in the story of that unattractive governess, Miss Jones, whom the children teased so till their eyes were one day unexpectedly opened.

* * *

Walter de la Mare is a poet who believes that nothing less than his best is good enough for children. He has published books of verse for the young before, including the ever-memorable "Peacock Pie." "Bells and Grass," he says, will be his last venture in this field, a statement that his readers cannot be expected to receive without protest. Twenty-seven years have passed since "Peacock Pie" was published, and even if Mr. de la Mare falls into another comparable silence, we shall still look hopefully around somewhere about 1968.

Mr. de la Mare is a master of magic, and his old sailor who

> thought of his victuals,
> Of ships, the sea,
> Of his home in the West,
> And his children three

has fed on honey-dew and drunk the milk of Paradise. He can touch the lightest and most teasing tunes, as when he sings of deep ambitions:

> Ah, would I were a pastrycook!
> My Mopes then I'd make
> A Sallie Lunn, a Crumpet, and a Cake.

His mastery is not, however, confined to the treatment of the land of faërie. He is equally at home with children of Napoleonic mood, like Master Proud-Face,

> See Master Proud-Face,
> Cold as a stone;
> Light, life, love
> From his bright eyes gone;
> Pale as a pudding
> His smooth round cheek;
> His head like block
> On his stiff, wooden neck.

"The Strange Adventures of Emma," "The Jeremy Stories," "Bells and Grass"—three masterpieces, no less. HAROLD HOBSON

The Nazi Economy

The Structure of Nazi Economy, by Maxine Y. Sweezy. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3.

THIS WORK, the fourth of the Harvard Studies in Monopoly and Competition, is a remarkable feat of research and presentation. It is a thorough, dispassionate, well-documented analysis of the Nazi economy, covering both the war-motivated expansive policies of Hitler's early years and the economic gearing of his active war machine; it includes studies of the relationship between government and business; the structure of industry; price, foreign trade, and exchange controls; finance both private and public; labor policy; transport, agriculture, and an evaluation of the results in terms of national economic welfare.

As a work of reference it is invaluable, in spite of one's hopes that its interest will before long be purely historic. As a critical study it should be of considerable interest to students of economic affairs, who will find Miss Sweezy's discussion of Nazi policy in terms of Keynesian theory particularly rewarding.

The general reader should be warned, however, that she has not made the slightest attempt to write a rival to "You Can't Do Business With Hitler," nor to evaluate Germany's prospects in the economic battle of production, blockade, and pre-emptive purchase which in the background parallels the war of air, land, and sea. She offers, so to speak, a treatise on meteorology, not a weather forecast; and she addresses herself primarily to her fellow specialists.

HONOR CROOME

The World of Newtopia

Newtopia: The World We Want, by P. W. Wilson. New York: Scribners. $3.

THE TITLE is the worst thing about Mr. Wilson's "Newtopia," and it matches a sylistic quality of strained analogy, not-quite-Chestertonian paradox, and slightly unnatural folksiness. But these handicaps are not fatal. Newtopia, be it plainly understood, is no Utopia, no scheme of things molded to the heart's desire. It is our own world as it would be if only things did not go wrong; the world of the ordinary undistinguished man of good will, who may look, when one meets him, not unlike Gluyas Williams' Fred Purley; the world of small, comfortable homes where what counts is bread and butter and the baby's new tooth.

There is little uplift about it and not much intellect—the citizens of Newtopia are uncomfortable among abstractions. They have a fund of human decency; they cherish, stowed away in their hearts, certain standards of behavior traceable to the teachings of Jesus. Their ambition is security and just a little more jam, their fear is war and unemployment. They do not look far ahead, nor indeed far in any direction. If they did, they would look with other eyes, and form other judgments, than those of the idealist and intellectual Utopians.

Mr. Wilson acts as their interpreter, and a very sympathetic, original, and refreshing interpreter he is. Here is how the short-sighted would see the distances, if they were aware of them. Here is how the ordinary man would measure the phenomena of the extraordinary world in which he finds himself, if he ever thought of measuring them. Mr. Wilson roves freely over the whole field of world affairs, throwing off obiter dicta good and bad, displaying now shrewdness, now a surprising naïveté, and applying everywhere the Newtopian yardstick of service to the public weal. Let all man's unruly faculties be used for man's true end—"to glorify God and enjoy him forever," as the Catechism has it—and wars, born of misused energy, will lose both reason and motive power. But even the least analytically minded man of good will might here part company with his interpreter. Head, as well as heart, must go to the building of the New Jerusalem.

Newtopians want security, justice, good will—never mind the machinery. One reads this book with enjoyment, with responsive sympathy, with appreciation of the generous liberalism and love of humanity which it reveals; but in the end it seems inconclusive.

The Book Window

Baker's Island—Now and Then, by Dewitt D. Wise (Privately printed). An attractive little volume giving the story of Baker's Island from 1629 to the present. The events are set down in chronological order. Situated at the entrance to Salem Harbor, on the Massachusetts Coast, this island of 55 acres has become a happy vacation resort, particularly for people around Greater Boston, to whom this book will especially appeal.

An Anthology of Pulitzer Prize Poems (New York: Random House, $2.50) selects pieces from every book of poetry which has won the Pulitzer Prize award from 1922 to 1941, including the latest — "Sunderland Capture," by Leonard Bacon. Among the poets represented are Robert Frost, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Amy Lowell, Archibald MacLeish, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and Edwin Arlington Robinson.

Introduction to the Co-operative Movement, edited by Andrew J. Kress (New York and London: Harper & Brothers, $3), consists of selected readings dating from the days of Robert Owen to the present. The names, Webb, Gide, Warbasse, and Kagowa, give some idea of the universality of the study, which tells the story of the co-operative movement from its infancy to its latest aspirations in the international field.

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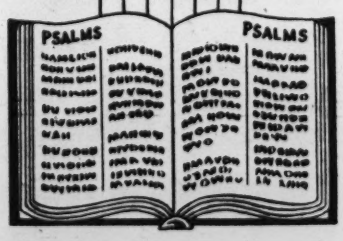

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A Practical Examination of Christian Humanism

The Christian Criticism of Life, by Lynn Harold Hough. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. $2.50.

AMID THE WELTER of words being forced upon a more or less willing public, now and again there is heard a voice which has the tendency to quiet the tumult by its calm and conclusive reasoning. It clarifies thought, bringing order out of confusion. Readers of the religious literature of the day are aware of the confusion that is manifest in the discussion of the term "humanism." As interpreted, it runs a gamut of belief all the way from stark atheism, that is, pure ethics wholly apart from theism, to the aspect of religion which Dr. Hough so well characterizes as Christian humanism.

In this highly informative volume, the author, Dean of Drew Theological Seminary, has performed a most worthy task, not only in his incisive and definitive review of the whole subject from the early Greek philosophers, through the Renaissance, to the present day, but he lifts the term into its proper environment, the atmosphere of divine consciousness where all reality forever dwells. Thus the volume is immensely practical in its purpose, and it appears at a time when clarity of thinking is more than ever necessary to the solution of the tremendous problems now confronting humanity.

* * *

In the opening chapter, Dean Hough deals with the various types of humanism that have crossed the intellectual horizon. He points out that it has a variety of meanings in different countries. In America he finds it often applies to a group of left-wing Unitarians who have ceased to believe in a personal God, striving to work out the theory and practice of the good life from the purely human level. This has led to a variety of problems confronting a group which looks to no higher power than man (mortal) himself for their solution. The pragmatism of William James finds parallels in the humanism of Professor Schiller of Oxford, a type of philosophy in which man has the right of way; and man thus regarded is the mortal, the human, as we find him, not the man God, Spirit, created in His own likeness.

Many earnest thinkers strive for an ethic which will promote the best human values, regardless of the divine source of these values. At the close of the Middle Ages scholars turned again to the classics to find them always dealing with the human, that is, with mortals, in the great adventures of life. These scholars were called "humanists." Certain groups of these scholars went farther back than Greece, even to Israel, and found there the divine background to human sanctions. Other men went back to nature, to the study of man as a physical creature of lawless energies which came to fruition only as they were intelligently controlled. Thus "there began to develop the false humanism of the body in control of the mind, against the true humanism of the mind in control of the body."

* * *

And Dean Hough concludes this introductory chapter with words which establish his own interpretation of humanism. "The classic humanists have found a clue to guide them through the vast labyrinth of life. One clear vision of intelligence controlling the world of impulse for high ends, and we are able to put our feet on the true road of humanism. We have found a cause. And we have found weapons for the fight."

The subject is traced through the early cultures, Greece and Rome, through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, always with the evidence of scholarship both broad and deep, and a rare ability to arrive at sound estimates through logical reasoning. Grandly does the author hail the awakening from the night of pessimism which so darkly enshrouded the Middle Ages. Man had found that mistakes could be corrected, but there was dominion to be exercised. God's words were not meaningless.

* * *

The Protestant Revolt is discussed in its relation to the freeing of thought from its accepted basis of materialism to contemplation of the glory of God entering humanity through the door of the Sheep, Christ Jesus himself. The developments of the term in modern thought is treated in extenso. Rousseau and Irving Babbitt, Paul Elmer More and Karl Marx, and numerous others whose views have had a marked impact upon the thought of the times are all properly analyzed in their relation to the main thesis. Engrossment in the control of nature at the expense of human nature by the permanent standards, the author asserts, produces Al Capones and a lust for power which gives rise to Hitlerism and all its terrific barbarities.

The three levels of human consciousness, the subhuman, the human, and the third level with its spiritual aspects, are thoroughly viewed. In the third level enters theistic humanism, Christian humanism and evangelical humanism in their many and varied aspects. Dean Hough, in these chapters, presents an inspiring and informative review of the cultural and spiritual aspects of society, with the contributions of many noted personages to the development of the goal of true Christian humanism, that which results from the acknowledged control of the minds of men by a higher intelligence available to guide and comfort humanity.

In the favorable comment upon Van Wyck Brooks' "New England: Indian Summer," Dean Hough paraphrases a statement relative to Christian Science which seems strangely out of place in an otherwise excellent treatment of a subject so thoroughly Christian. And since this is quoted with approval, it is apparent that Dean Hough, with all his intellectual accomplishment and spiritual insight, has accepted the Master's injunctions only in part. Surely by their fruits shall they be known.

The author's conclusions regarding the position of humanism in the Christian ethic are summed up in his chapter on its relation to the Christian pulpit. Of the preacher who is a true humanist, he writes: "He comes not only to think of God as conscious perfect intelligence, but to measure all his thought and feeling and action and the thought and feeling and action of the world by that divine and perfect intelligence which is the ultimate fact of life. The very word God comes to life in his mind."

A. F. G.

An American Exile in Siberia

Arrest and Exile, by Lilian T. Mowrer. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

OLGA KOCHANSKA, whose story of servitude in a Soviet work camp is told in Lilian T. Mowrer's new book, is a Chicago-born American citizen who, as the widow of a Polish violinist, was herded to Siberia along with 28 other men, women, and children from her home city of Lemberg at the time of the occupation of Poland.

While abduction and torture of these innocent civilians may have had the effect of putting fear into the hearts of some other Poles, Mme. Kochanska's story testifies to the futility of trying to crush out the Polish nation by means of cruelty.

Being an American, with confidence that her passport would someday find its way through the welter of Communist red tape and inefficiency, Mme. Kochanska took her enslavement less as a matter of course than did her companions. They saw it as a repetition of history. For the third time Polish penal colonies were darkening the Siberian landscapes with the flower of Poland in chains.

Mme. Kochanska was finally set free when her American passport arrived from Moscow after six months' delay, and she was able to turn her back on forced raking of fields and again draw the bow across a violin with new feeling.

She and her friends were paid for their work and were expected to establish themselves in their new land, but on a scale that amounted to serfdom. News from home that arrived after two months was of no comfort, for it only brought word of more terror to their neighbors and countrymen. One bright spot was the eye-opening influence the Poles found they were having on the Siberian peasants.

The European picture had changed radically before Mme. Kochanska's story was published. Poles in Russia are being set free to fight against Naziism. The United States and Russia are finding a measure of common cause. Olga Kochanska's story scarcely does the service it might have done if it could have been directed against an enemy rather than a new-found ally of the United States in the struggle for freedom.

M. H.

The World of Poetry

ONE OF the most satisfying of poetry books received recently is Helene Magaret's "Change of Season" (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $1.50). Of even quality throughout, it consists chiefly of short lyrics, and contains an interesting group of sonnets. Though one or two of the poems indicate a wry disillusionment, the writing on the whole springs from a firm belief in the good and beautiful, and a deep reverence for them.

Smooth in construction, the lines never become jingly. A sort of sage childlikeness, reminiscent of Emily Dickinson, crops out here and there, in pieces such as "Impiety." Miss Magaret is a master craftsman with words and can pack thought and color and feeling into a few disarmingly simple terms, as she does in "Blizzard," which goes:

> The prairies are brittle beneath the snow,
> The sky wears a monk's black cowl.
> All night the low winds silently blow,
> And the high winds howl.
> The ghosts of coyotes and dead wolves creep
> Over the hills where Blackfoot fell,
> While three Dakotas soundly sleep
> In the town hotel.

Fire in snow is a marked characteristic of this poet. She is adroit in drawing from the wintry scene the flame that lurks beneath. Two of her longer poems, "The Ballad of Eigil, The Skald," and "Horses of Paradise," are very well done. The latter narrates a Chinese legend concerning a Buddhist temple painting, and outdoes the Greek fable of Pygmalion and Galatea in its vitalizing of a work of art. The dignity of the love sonnets is illustrated in:

> I cannot see the future, but I know
> Whatever happens I shall always be
> More rich in spirit for the tender glow
> That your abundant greatness gives to me.
> As one who reads may chance upon a page
> Of such transcendent light the thoughts therein
> Have power to enkindle or assuage
> The heart forever—so your love has been.
> This is the worth of solitude: to hold
> Silent within oneself a greater spirit,
> Remembered or forecast, whose beauty can
> Turn all it touches into radiant gold;
> And so remembering you I shall inherit
> A rarer blessing than was meant for man.

In "Ritual for Myself" (New York: Macmillan. $1.50) Alexander M. Scruggs expresses mild joy and gratitude for all things fair upon the earth. His is not great poetry, but it is pleasant to read. Its dreamy, contemplative quality borders too much on the introspective to grip the reader as it doubtless gripped the writer, and this failure to come through in interpretation leaves the lines rather wooden. The poet's sensitive response to what is fine shows up in "April Narrative" and in "Spinster Librarian," more than in most of the other poems in the book.

PEARL STRACHAN

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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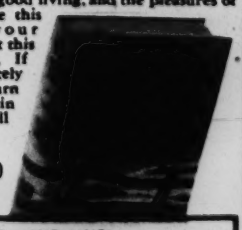

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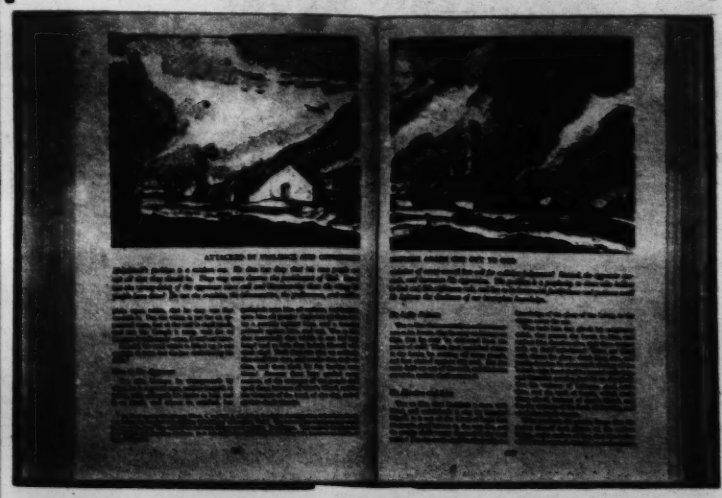

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Quaker School for Refugees

A GROUP OF AMERICAN MEN and women devoted a large part of the summer that has just passed to helping a group of European refugees become a part of our American family.

Practically all of the 45 hosts, acting as teachers and advisers to the newcomers, gave their services free. The 82 guests or learners had escaped from all parts of Europe and were still under the impressions of the trials which they had undergone. The setting for this venture in friendship was the excellently equipped and beautifully situated Holderness School at Plymouth, N. H., which was placed at the disposal of the group by the Episcopal Church. The sponsors and main supporters were the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia.

The enterprise was a sort of school, but it also resembled a big family on a picnic. The method of teaching Americanism was simply to be Americans.

Each morning there were courses in the American language and lectures on American ways. In the afternoon the teachers and learners gathered in small groups on the lawn to try out the things they had been considering. There were many hours of English conversation, lively exchanges of information about Europe and America, and demonstrations in the ways Americans use knives and forks, greet one another, meet in parlors or offices, and solve their problems. There were also games on the lawn, folk dances, improvised entertainments, much reading and individual study.

Most of the guests were persons of distinction who had held important positions in Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, France, Poland, and other places. A majority had university degrees. Most had been accustomed to the respect and esteem of the communities in which they had lived and did not find it easy to begin all over again here in America, without jobs or resources or funds and, for the most part, far from loved ones. They had passed months or years in an atmosphere of loneliness, tension, and humiliation, so had urgent need of friendship.

The American Seminar, which is what the school was called, met this need by finding daily tasks for all. Titles were discarded and degrees forgotten. Everyone became just "Mr." or "Mrs.," perhaps even "Ivan" or "Elizabeth." They took turns serving one another, peeled potatoes, washed dishes, swept the floors, and made beds.

A poem they repeated more often than Shakespeare or Goethe was,

> We ate and talked and peeled potaters
> And trained philosophers as waiters.
> We leaped into the morning hours
> By fighting for our shaves and showers.

And menial chores were only a small part of what they did together. They gave concerts of a high order in Plymouth. Some sang regularly each Sunday in the Plymouth churches. A group spoke over the radio, telling listeners of what America had meant to their European homelands. Daily they exchanged with one another their knowledge about society, pedagogy, botany, history, and other specialties.

Several Americans of distinction visited Plymouth at their own expense to meet the members of the Seminar and tell them of America; among them were Professor Robert Lynd, author of "Middletown," and the Quaker leader, Dr. Rufus Jones.

The Seminar was directed by Dr. Herbert A. Miller, formerly of Bryn Mawr College, and was largely planned by Dr. Hertha Kraus, Professor of Social Economics at Bryn Mawr; Dr. J. Neale Carman, Professor at Kansas University, directed the English courses.

R. H. MARKHAM

Robert W. Brown

PAMPHLETS ARE PASSED AROUND
And the Crowd Watches Passively at a Corner on Fifth Avenue

Battle of Fifth Avenue

SMART, SOPHISTICATED Fifth Avenue, whose pavement has resounded to marching feet, and whose lampposts are topped with statuettes of America's fighting men, is now a battleground of democracy. Hardly a stone's throw from Radio City, wherever a corner is available and a soapbox handy, men and women are verbally thrashing out the pros and cons of American foreign policy these warm fall nights.

In the history of America's most famous avenue this advance of the soapboxers is close to heresy. The phenomena of the soapbox speaker is by no means new to New York, but until recently such nocturnal orators flourished only in the bourgeois atmosphere of Columbus Circle and Union Square. However, the gravity of the international situation has led them to seek larger audiences, and with aplomb they have moved into the territory of Mark Cross, Tiffany's, Elizabeth Arden, and Saks Fifth Avenue. Weather permitting, public speaking committees stage street meetings in the Upper Forties and Fifties three to five times a week.

These after-dinner soirees have been called the 'Battle of Fifth Avenue," but fisticuffs are not generally the order of the evening. Under the watchful eye of uniformed police and assisting detectives, invective hurled from corner to corner replaces more substantial brickbats. The practitioners of free speech claim, and receive, the protection of the American flag.

The speakers who "work the avenue" range from teen-aged college boys, whose youthful enthusiasm provokes more amusement than approval, to disappointed public office seekers and veterans of the Union Square circuit. Their voices grow hoarse from battling the traffic's din, but their vitality never lags. In the tradition of most public demonstrations, speakers are more noted for their sound volume than their logic.

But the arguments, such as they are, do arouse comment among the listeners. Outright heckling is not widespread, except from passing busses or cars, and more often groups break away from the main audience and feverishly debate the speaker's points. Most comment is restricted to a quiet "Nuts!" or a muttered "Phooey!" The speakers do not invite questions and prefer to ignore, rather than cross words with, an occasional heckler.

By and large, audiences take the whole thing pretty placidly. Only an occasional ripple of applause greets the flights of oratory. The man who mixes humor with his politics is more certain of audience reaction than the chap who "gives it to them straight."

Fifth Avenue humor, to judge from the examples bandied about these nights, is of a rough and ready sort. Speaking of Lindbergh's recent attack on the Jewish people, one decidedly Semitic orator stated his position thus: "I don't like all the Jews myself. I have a couple of relatives!"

Hitler, Lindbergh, Senators Wheeler and Nye, and Benito Mussolini are among the most popular targets of the interventionists. Isolationists combine their disapproval of the New Deal's foreign policy with criticism of President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, and the Communist Party.

Late last week it appeared that the isolationists were being forced off the Avenue. As one young interventionist blandly explained, "Every night I ride the bus from Fifty-seventh to Twenty-eighth Street and back again. If there are any isolationists at work, I report them. Then we start another meeting on the opposite corner and take their crowd away from them every time."

A crowd ranges from 100 to 200 people, mostly men, and is drawn from the nightly ebb and flow that has come to window-shop along the Avenue. Most people, among those who stop, remain from 10 to 15 minutes, although the other evening one elegantly attired woman, perhaps fascinated by an attack on Park Avenue plutocrats, stayed over half an hour. Passers-by invariably turn to look at the speakers, but if they stop the police make them join the crowd to prevent blocking the Avenue.

Around the corner a less optimistic speaker attempted to sell a small booklet for 10 cents to a group which dwindled rapidly at the sudden commercial turn of events. But the speaker was undismayed.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he cried. "Don't go away. I don't care whether you buy a pamphlet or not, but I want to give you my blessing." He raised his arm dramatically, and with a voice hoarse but triumphant intoned, "Gawd bless Americker!"

A weather-beaten patrolman was unimpressed. "Okay, boys, break it up," he said. "It's 11 o'clock."

And crowd, speakers, and police melted into the night.

R. B.

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. . Factors for German Revolution

(Continued from Page 2)

night, week in, week out, that must be hammered home, illustrated through evidence of Britain's growing might, of the unlimited resources of the United States, of the losses in the Russian campaign, or by recalling the experience of the last war, when victory after victory led finally to defeat. Broadcasts must begin and end with the same *leitmotiv:* Hitler cannot win.

Secondly, with Hitler you can never have peace. That must be made a fixed idea. Naturally, the Germans want peace, plus victory. But before very long, if not already, their desire will be for peace in any case, and they will search for means of achieving it.

Thirdly, without Hitler you can have peace and a future. This means that the Allies will have to return to the propaganda theme of the early months of the war, that they fight against Hitler and Prussianism rather than against the German people. Whenever possible, glimpses of the new Germany which will be theirs (so the argument should run) once they have rid themselves of Hitler, should be given—such steps as the recent establishment by Britain and her Allies, in co-operation with the United States, of the framework of a great reservoir of food and supplies into which hungry Europe may dip "after the Nazi yoke is lifted."

There are some who hold that the only assurance against the German menace of aggression lies in some drastic action, ranging from annihilation of the whole German nation to an enslavement which would place it in an utterly hopeless condition for 100 years to come. There is not a single example in history of such a policy succeeding with a progressive, virile people. Indeed, the lessons of history emphasize the futility of such an attempt.

Even if it were feasible, it would demand a sacrifice which democratic people would refuse to make, for the Allied powers would have to maintain their war machine as a police force in Europe. War taxes would have to be continued—in short, there would be a perpetuation of those very conditions from which democratic peoples fight to be freed.

Meanwhile, the smoldering fires of revenge, latent in the minds of any defeated people, would be set aflame as the years went by. There would be engendered in the minds of every German boy a determination to be rid of such an existence. If such were to be the postwar solution of the European problem—an open invitation to repeat the events of the last 20 years—I should end my 11-year struggle against Hitlerism and Prussianism and go into retirement with this parting word of advice: "Prepare for the Third World War!"

No! It is peace that we seek—the German people alike with all the peoples of the earth. And peace can be gained only if you win over your enemy completely. A majority of the German people can be won to a respect of the rights of small nations, to a recognition of the sanctity of treaties and agreements, to a belief in Right instead of Might—in short, to the way of co-operation instead of the way of domination.

So we return to the necessity of a German Revolution, the key to the impending deadlock in Europe—a revolution which will bring not only victory in war but victory in peace. Obviously, it alone cannot bring victory. It is only part of a military-economic-political strategy, but for the coming months, the most significant part.

Thus the blueprint for victory lies in:

1—An intensification of bombing, day and night. The best military target in Germany is the morale of the German people.

2—The strongest possible blockade, with no exceptions for France or Spain or any other country. A hungry people is a dangerous people—for Hitler.

3—An intelligent, hopeful propaganda, much more extensive than at the present, leading to a revolution which will begin in Germany and spread like wildfire over all Europe.

For only through a German Revolution, I believe, will the great military superiority of Germany be nullified to a point where Allied power can match it, so as to bring victory within months, rather than years.

Sea Moss For Uncle Sam

In New England, last summer, we saw and wondered about those strange, daily processions leaving certain harbors along the northeastern coast. A powerboat would start off after low tide, with a string of perhaps 12 dories trailing behind, which dipped and careened like a Loch Ness monster. But this quaint spectacle indicates something more thrilling than the return engagement of a sea serpent. The old American industry of gathering Irish moss is being revived.

Since last April, moss gathering has become a profitable vacation pastime. Fishermen, high school and college students, as well as entire families, were to be seen skirting rocky shores raking up sea moss by the sackful, and bringing in the heavy, sticky stuff to washing-and-bleaching works that dot the Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina. One of these centers located on Cape Ann, that Land's End jutting out from the Massachusetts coast, consists of a weather-beaten old shack, solemnly called "the Ritz," and about 280 drying racks. Some dozen college students sometimes made around $14 to $20 a day raking in moss between the tides.

But they earned their money. There's nothing *dolce far niente* about gathering Irish moss. These sea-bottom farmers go out rain or shine. In windy weather a few drops of cod-liver oil on the water will smooth out the riffles so that they can see the moss under the surface. Balanced in a wobbly dory or on a slippery ledge, a skillful worker can sort out the kelp and barnacles, get the real carrageen, and pull it out of its stem sockets without bringing up the roots. They use a 14-foot rake, an expensive tool custom-made by the local blacksmith, and some of them work shoulder-deep in sea water, diving under to handpluck moss from the rocks.

Obviously it's a life offering adventure no less than hard work. To row six miles in a choppy sea is nothing for these mossers. One day, as they were working near Thatcher's Island, their powerboat engine broke down. The skipper was a retired old Coast Guarder who knew boats and couldn't stay away from them. He made a sail from two of the rakes and the canvas engine cover. In this home-made squarerigger the boys navigated the three-mile run.

When the mossers bring home their daily haul, ranging anywhere from 300 to 1,000 pounds, the dories are usually halfway up the gunwales with water. At the wharf the carrageen is shoveled into rope baskets, weighed, and washed. It is then spread out on the racks or flakes for drying, in contrast to the more primitive method in Ireland of scattering it on the moors for the goats to trample and turn over. Four and a half days of good, hot sunshine will bleach it from a greenish-yellow or purplish-brown to a yellowish translucent shade.

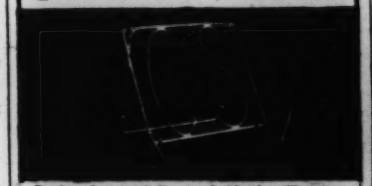
Irish moss has two growths, one in May, another in August, and the harvesting goes on till November. It occurs wherever you see tide-washed rocks, but the best stuff is found in rough places. Along the harbors it is of a poor quality, short and stubby. It needs the air provided by the subsiding surf. Besides its gelatin content, providing the base for blancmange puddings, sofa-fountain syrups, and jellies, it contains 10 per cent nitrogenous material, 15 per cent mineral water, and is rich in iodine and sulphur. Soften a bit of it in water at home, and your living-room will be filled with the tang and fragrance of the sea.

The valuable properties of bleached carrageen were first discovered in the early 1800's by the Irish. Forty years later, America began to harvest it. However, the industry was never properly organized, and toward the dawn of the present century American merchants stopped buying domestic moss. They found that the barrels shipped to them contained half sand, water, or else drift moss. Thus certain cheap producers gave New England a bad name. However, thanks to Fred Conroy of Scituate, Mass., called the carrageen king, who carried out a family tradition of gathering clean, honest moss, the industry suffered only partial eclipse.

And now that the war has clamped down on imports from Brittany and other foreign ports, Irish moss-gathering has staged a dramatic comeback. Today the demand for it is increasing at such a rate that people naturally link the boom with the defense program. New industries are continually asking for moss, and in the present market it fetches 14 cents a pound.

Clarissa Lorenz

QUARTERLY HOLDER



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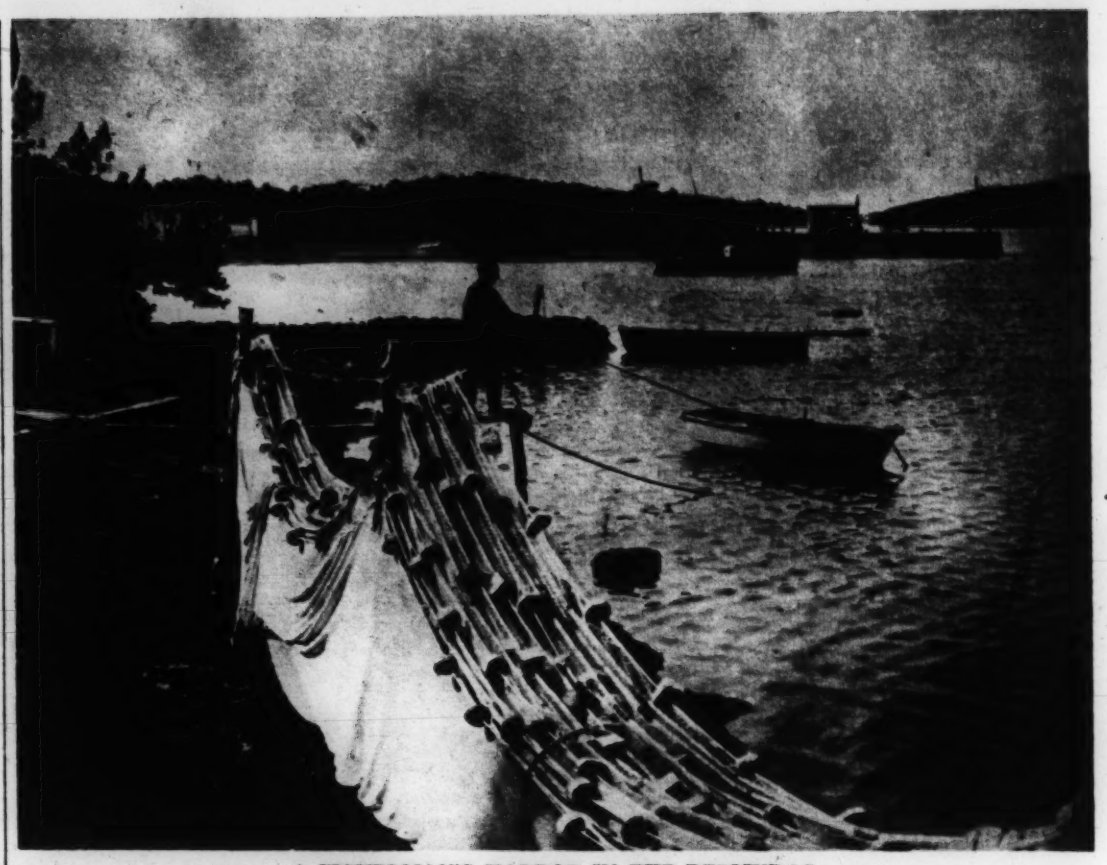

A FISHERMAN'S HARBOR IN THE BERMUDAS
One of the 300 Islanders on St. David's Who Are Giving Up Their Homes to Make Way for a United States Defense Base

UNTIL RECENTLY, St. David's, at the northern tip of the Bermudas, was an island little known to the rest of the world. Few of its clannish families had ever stepped foot off the island, even to visit near-by Hamilton or St. George.

Today, the island and its activities have world significance. To provide space for a United States defense base, some 300 islanders are leaving ancestral homes in forced migrations to other parts of the island. The post—which will cover two thirds of the southern section of the 500-acre island—is eliminating some of the most fertile farms in the Bermudas, as well as fields once producing the famous Easter lilies for the colony's perfume industry, and the now rare arrowroot.

Until the opening seven years ago of Severn drawbridge, joining St. David's to the town of St. George across the channel, the island of green cedars was a place of true isolation. The islanders, some of whom are descended from Irish exiles banished from their own Emerald Isle by an edict of Oliver Cromwell following the uprising of 1650, have cherished their isolation for nearly three centuries.

Even with the building of the new bridge span, they seldom traveled to adjoining islands. Their one contact with the outside world came through occasional meetings with sightseeing visitors from America and Europe who made use of the old motor ferryboat shuttling between Market Wharf at St. George and the small pier on St. David's Island.

Travelers were enthusiastic over the island, one of the most beautiful in the hundreds of little isles making up the Bermuda group. They visited the Black Horse Tavern by the water's edge, climbed hill roads to the farms, and sun-bathed on white beaches. And there was the visit to the Scot who kept the stone lighthouse on the eastern end of the island, where, from a high balcony, is to be found one of the most magnificent views of the islands.

* * *

There were no carriages on the island, but visitors might, if they wished, hire the St. David's hearse for exploring trips.

Habits remained simple, almost primitive. Even after roads were built, the barefoot habit of the old cowpath days persisted. On Sunday, today's natives patter along with their shoes in their hands, slipping into them only when they reach the church for weekly services.

Nightfall as St. David's meant the end of all communication with the outside world, for then the ferryboat stopped running.

One of the problems resulting from St. David's sudden new status in international geography is the resettling of these people whose shock and bewilderment at the unexpected loss of homes and lands. Some of these people are fishermen who have always made their living catching lobsters found abundantly along the southeast coast of the island. The livelihood of others has come from vegetable gardens and livestock. In uprooting these families, efforts are being made to ease the adjustment by duplicating as nearly as possible the surroundings of their former homes.

Largest property owner of St. David's is a lean and whiskered man of 80, who is known familiarly to everyone as "Tommy." Formally, he is Captain Henry Mortimer Fox, born in the same cottage he is now vacating.

"The house was nearly a century old when I was born," Tommy says, "and it's still sturdy and fine." Tommy is one of the few who has kept informed of world happenings, so his acceptance of mass moving day is more philosophical than his neighbors'.

* * *

Once a whaling captain, and an expert on whales, Tommy regrets that today's constant whir of airplane engines around the islands has frightened away the sea giants that have always been part of the scene.

Tommy is an expert, too, on the deportment of hurricanes, and has exciting experiences to tell of times the high winds struck in the Gulf Stream and the Caribbean.

Mrs. Tommy Fox, also 80, is as energetic and animated as her husband. For years she has been filling old carved chests with exquisitely made bedspreads and other delicate handwork, but steadily declines to sell any of them to visitors who admire her skill. A strong believer, like her husband, in old-fashioned methods, she stoutly continued to bake her bread in a big, primitive oven that has been in constant use for half a century.

St. David's has always been an island of racial phenomena. In its early history it was a place of exile and slavery for many. First came the Irish refugees, together with some English and Scots. Then—in the latter part of the seventeenth century—about 80 captured Pequot Indians from the Massachusetts Bay region, with their chief, were shipped to the Bermudas as serfs. Most of them worked on the great estates of Captain Anthony White. Later, with the growth of the lucrative African slave trade, the Bermudas received an infiltration of Negroes.

* * *

The gradual intermingling of these races has produced some interesting contrasts in characteristics and physiognomy. Although not all St. David's islanders are of mixed blood, of course, a number do show such unusual combinations as copper-colored skin and blue eyes, or red hair and dusky complexions, with the high cheekbones and hawk nose of the American Indian.

The history of the island has been one of continuous peace. Now, nearly 300 years from the day sailing ships dumped their pitiful cargoes of homeless from five continents on the little strip of coral in the Atlantic, the islanders are being jolted from their quiet and happy routine.

As they pack up and leave on the short journey to new homes, the ancient shadow of war that shifted the destinies of their ancestors is touching them now for the first time. MARION SIMMS

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HAYTHORNTHWAITE & SONS LTD.
Lodge Mill
BURNLEY
ENGLAND

At The Principia College, Elsah, Illinois, student workers perform many of the services that keep the college community running smoothly. Last summer, college men worked on the landscaping crew (see above photograph), keeping the grounds in order and helping to harvest a bumper crop of fine alfalfa. All waiters in the dining room and waitresses in the soda fountain are undergraduates. College men also perform janitorial services in the college buildings and assist in the library.

Picture shown is from the new Principia Viewbook, sent free upon request. College Winter Quarter begins January 5, 1942.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational

Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School

Delicious

Chock-full of taste-tempting goodness and wholesome food-energy, you'll agree Baby Ruth is "tops" in candy. Every day enjoy

A Candy Bar of Real FOOD VALUE Rich in DEXTROSE Sugar

CANDY IS DELICIOUS FOOD

Try PINE TREE SOAP at my risk! I promise - - - It will delight you!

UNIQUE—FRAGRANT—REFRESHING

Now, enjoy the invigorating Pine scent and creamy, skin-tingling lather of my unusual Pine Tree Soap! You'll agree—it's wonderfully *refreshing!* SAFE for every use—contains only pure Pine Needle and Cocoanut Oils. Approved by Institutions, Hotels, Airlines. Gives rich suds instantly even in salt water. *By test,* it's the LONGEST-LASTING American Soap!

Accept My NO-RISK Offer! Send only $2 now for 20 Cakes Pine Tree Soap, postpaid. I'll include 2 extra Cakes FREE! Use them. If not delighted, send 20 Cakes back—I'll refund your $2 at once! Enjoy Pine Tree Soap at my risk—order your 22 Cakes NOW!

20 cakes only $2 post paid 2 extra cakes FREE

Jonathan Lodge
PINE TREE CO., Dept. 14, NEWPORT, N. H.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Sharing . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

On Aug. 30, underneath an article captioned "America's No. 1 Delicacy," you presented a large and charming picture of a youngster intently inspecting, and avidly lapping, the frozen contents of an ice-cream cone.

A fortnight, or so, prior to your issue, my daughter and I—while spending several weeks on a summer estate in New Hampshire—had a very pleasing experience with a delightful little chap who was the very counterpart of the boy you later pictured. I was personally so impressed by the incident that I recorded it in rhythmic form, as expressed in the manuscript enclosed.

SHARING
(A country store episode)

A chubby child on a step of stone
Sat eagerly lapping an ice-cream cone;
When a friendly man in jocular way
Cried, "How is the frozen milk today?"
"It's umpty-ump!" replied young Dick—
"Oo come an' take oorself a lick."

The man passed on; a lady appeared,
And smilingly gazed at the face be-smeared.
Said Dick, with twinkle in eyes of blue,
"Oo ot wite here an' lick some, too!"

HARRY ELLIOT NETTLETON
West Haven, Conn.

* * *

The Other France . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In reply to Howard C. Rice's letter, in the Magazine Section of Nov. 15, I should call attention to the fact that my statement concerning the Free French colonies that now find themselves "under British control" was not unqualified and, read in its context, gives quite a different impression from the one Mr. Rice has read into it. The very next paragraph following the one from which Mr. Rice takes his quotation states explicitly that the British Government has guaranteed the integrity of all those French territories now under its temporary control. This statement—it seems to me—is self-explanatory. If I—as Mr. Rice seems to fear—had at any time been subject, whether consciously or unconsciously, to "Nazi notions," I would not have mentioned this guaranty given by the British.

There can be no doubt as to General de Gaulle's patriotism. But since he and his Free French forces are not yet in a sufficiently strong position to exercise sole control over all Free French territories, full British collaboration with the Free French forces, even if and when it means the temporary exercise of government, is to be welcomed by every democrat. E. KASKELINE
New York.

Contributors . .

SOMEDAY, Herbert C. Lanks believes, it will be possible to travel in comfort by motor from Alaska to Patagonia. As pioneer explorer of this trail, making his way where there were many hardships because of the lack of good roads, he is confident that automobiles will prove the vehicles for the expected future great increase in good-neighborliness between the people of the Americas. Mr. Lanks' South American motoring story will be unfolded in a book to be published by D. Appleton-Century as companion to this company's book on "The Pan-American Highway," from the Rio Grande to the Canal Zone, by Harry A. Franck and Herbert C. Lanks, published in 1940.

Dr. Otto Strasser, German exile now in Canada, was an early member of the Nazi party before it came into power. His brother, Gregor Strasser, perished in the "blood purge" of 1934, instituted by Hitler and his group.

While looking into the doll trade, Janet Mabie discovered that a child is not necessarily fond of a doll because it looks like a human being. Dolls that are too lifelike do not sell as well as expected, sometimes. Those who read "Mrs. Miniver" will recall that Judy, a girl of 11 in that group of sketches, wanted not a doll that resembled a person but a doll that looked like a doll.

Nearly 50 different trades are represented in the membership of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force of Britain, which is the subject of an article by Roma Derby.

Randall Gould, out of long experience in the Orient as a newspaper editor and correspondent, writes of the news distribution by newspaper and radio, and the reasons for the incomplete knowledge of current events among the Japanese.

Guy Natusch is an Australian writer well versed in politics.

Millicent Taylor, editor of the Monitor's education pages, has long been interested in the development of popular interest in the work of the American Artists' Group.

J. C. Allen & Son

Reproduced From the August 30 Magazine

The Flame Tree of Cuba

THE FLAMBOYANT, the flame tree, when in bloom is the glory of a Cuban summer. Its spreading branches, laden with scarlet blossoms against the blue of the Cuban sky, is something never to be forgotten.

The flamboyant, or framboyan, is a native of Madagascar, and was brought to Cuba about the middle of the last century. It took root rapidly and flourished, until now few gardens in the suburbs fail to boast of one of these decorative trees, and along the highways during the three summer months they burst into flame and provide an agreeable change from the monotony of green branches.

The flamboyant is not a tall tree, seldom reaching over 20 feet in height, the leaves are feathery, fringing out from a stem about a foot in length. The branches spread out at the top like the spokes of a flat umbrella and, when in bloom, form a scarlet canopy. After the first rains in May, the blossoms begin to appear, and by June the tree is in bloom and the flowers last until August. The blossoms are small and have been likened to wild orchids, and they cover every part of the upper branches; they have no perfume.

There are two of these flamboyant (flame) trees in Central Park, which are the admiration of all visitors to the city, and in the Vedado suburb there are many in the various gardens, but never more than one in a garden, for more would be overpowering.

There are a number of flowering trees in Cuba, especially in the country districts and along the Central Highway which traverses the island from one end to the other. Among them is the acacia, but none compare in brilliancy to the flame tree, which is truly the glory of a Cuban summer. L. W.

"Girls...meet the beat of my heart!"

1. There's more to Elmer than you'd ever think by looking at him! He's been around for three years, but I had almost forgotten I knew him until one night I sat next to him in the campus dog wagon. He was drinking a cup of hot coffee.

2. "Oh, my, that smells delicious!" I blurted, just to make conversation. But Elmer, thinking I was broke, slapped down a nickel and said: "Coffee for the lady!" "Wait!" I objected. "You don't understand. I don't drink coffee . . . it's a stimulant!"

3. "I never touch stimulants," I told him. "That needn't hold you back!" said Elmer. "This is Sanka Coffee. And Sanka Coffee is 97% caffein-free, so it's *not a stimulant*—yet it is *real* coffee...a very delightful brew! Try it!" So I did.

4. That Sanka Coffee tasted so wonderful I had two cups! "Good, isn't it?" said my surprising Elmer. "I drink Sanka Coffee because of its flavor. You see, Sanka Coffee is a delightful blend of fine Central and South American coffees!

5. "But that's not all!" said Elmer. "97% of Sanka's caffein is removed so skillfully that all the swell coffee flavor and aroma remain undisturbed." I was so pleased I fairly cooed: "Imagine knowing that!"

6. My dears, I was so glad to learn about Sanka Coffee, which tastes so good but is not a stimulant, that when Elmer asked me to the Junior Prom, I said: "Yes!" For, girls, give me a man with brains!

REAL COFFEE...BUT NOT A STIMULANT!

Sanka Coffee is rich, satisfying, and delicious. It is *all* coffee, and nothing but coffee. Yet, Sanka Coffee is NOT A STIMULANT... for 97% of its caffein has been removed... without removing any of the coffee flavor.

Make Sanka Coffee strong... a heaping tablespoon to a cup. If you "perk" it, leave it a little longer on the fire. Available in both "regular" and "drip" grind.

SANKA COFFEE

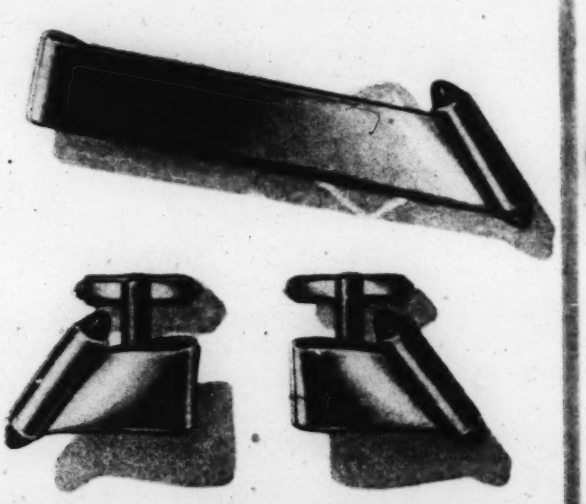
TUNE IN . . . . . two great radio shows are now on the air for Sanka Coffee: *Tuesday night:* **"We, the people"** • *Sunday afternoon.* news by **William L. Shirer,** the famous author of "Berlin Diary." See your local newspaper for times and stations.

REAL COFFEE...BUT NOT A STIMULANT...97% CAFFEIN-FREE

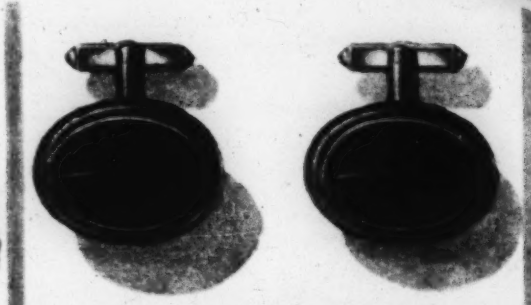
It's a Gift to know what Gift to Give!

If you're puzzled about a gift for him . . . don't consult Santa Claus . . . consult Swank. For, from a man's point of view, if a woman is clever enough to flatter the man of her choice with the smartness, good taste and quality of Swank Jewelry . . . she's got the gift of gifts . . . the gift of knowing what he'd pick for himself. If you would flatter the old he-male ego . . . the gift to give is Swank! At leading jewelers', dept. stores and men's shops . . . attractively packaged for Christmas.

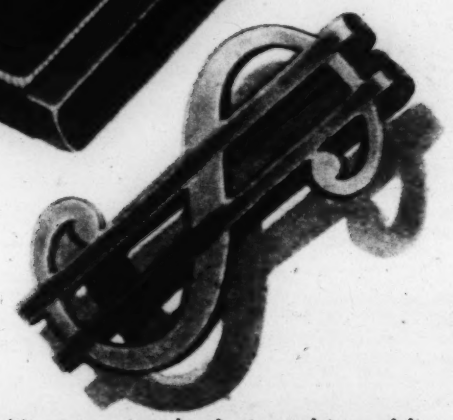
1. Collar holder, tie klip and cuff links, gold-filled 1/20 12 kt. The set $8.50.



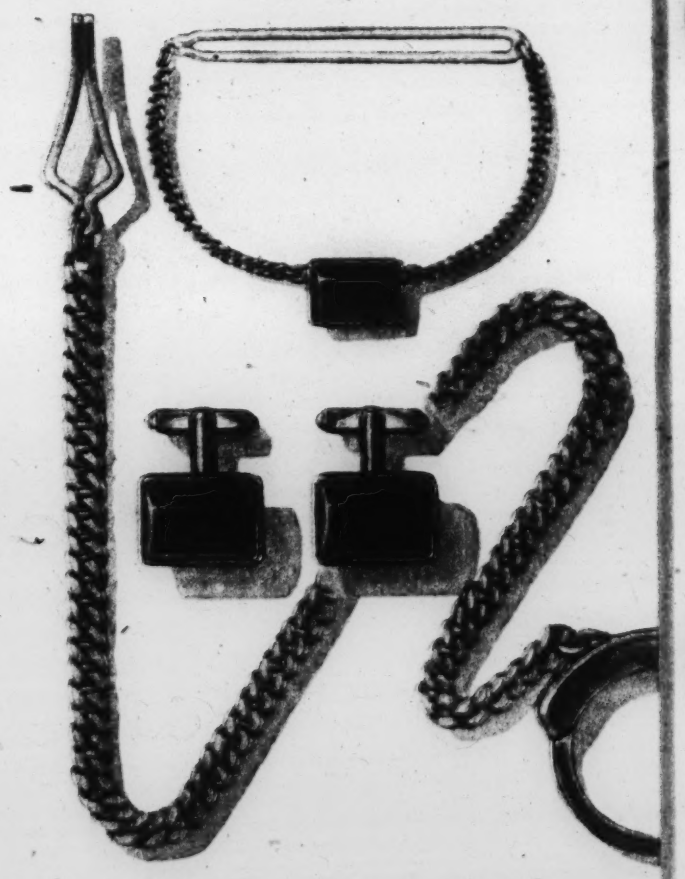
2. Tie klip and cuff links. Gold-plated, scroll ends set with colored stones. The set $4; sterling silver $5; gold-filled 1/20 12 kt. $8.50.



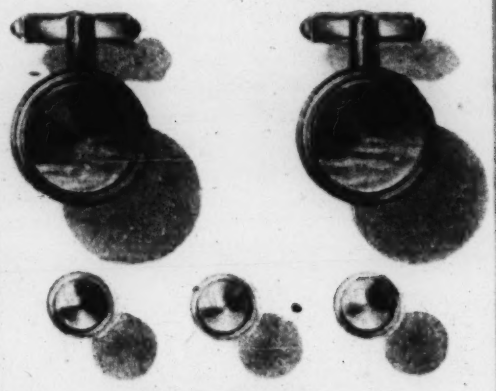
4. Cuff links with oval shaped high cabochon stones in all precious stone colors, ruby, sapphire, emerald, topaz. $1.50.



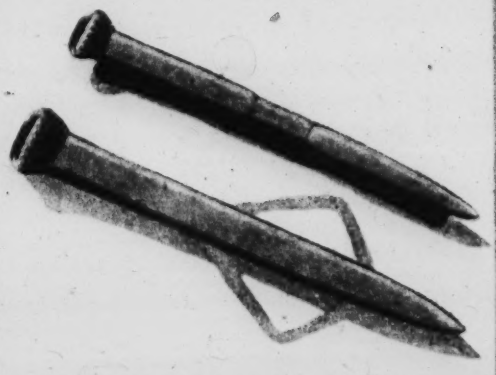
7. Money klip ingeniously designed in gold plate, $1; sterling silver $2.50; gold-filled 1/20 12 kt. $5.



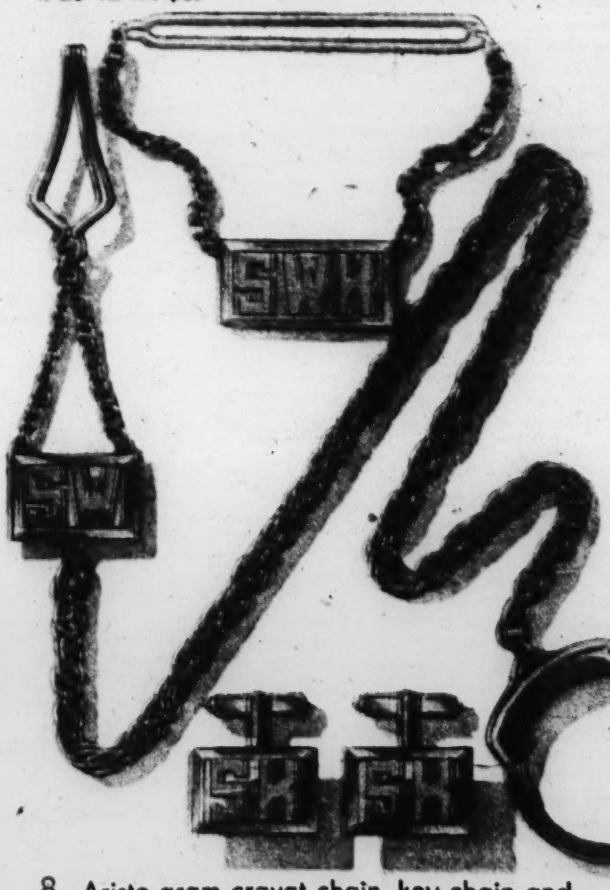
3. Cravat chain, cuff links and key chain. High domed cabochon in gem-like colors. The set $3.50.



5. Evening set of smoked mother-of-pearl for tux; in white mother-of-pearl for tails. The set $3.50. Others to $35.



6. Horse Shoe Nail tie klip and collar holder, elegantly executed in gold plate. The set $2.00.



8. Aristo-gram cravat chain, key chain and cuff links, personalized with his own initials. The set $5.

SWANK

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